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Pumps and appurtenances, Hand—Electric—Gasoline—Diesel.

Well-drilling equipment, including well casing, drive pipe and drive points.

*2. Storage and Transport Equipment:*

Lyster bags.

Storage tanks, collapsible and portable.

Storage tanks, rigid, transportable.

Storage tanks, wood stave, knock-down.

*3. Laboratory Equipment and Supplies:*

Membrane filter kits with filters and media.

Chlorine and pH determination equipment.

*4. Sanitation Equipment:*

Hand sprayer, continuous type.

Hand sprayer, compression type.

Hand duster, plunger type.

Spraying equipment for use with helicopter, fixed-wing light aircraft, high-speed fixed-wing attack aircraft, and cargo-type aircraft.

**VI. EMERGENCY HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT**

**Group A**

Asphalt and tar roofing and siding products. Builders hardware—hinges, locks, handles, etc.

Building board, including insulating board, laminated fiberboard, hardpressed fiberboard, gypsum board, and asbestos cement (flat sheets and wallboard).

Building papers.

Plastic patching, couplings, clamps, etc. for emergency repairs.

Plumbing fixtures and fittings.

Prefabricated emergency housing.

Rough hardware—nails, bolts, screws, etc.

Sewer pipe and fittings.

Tents and tarpaulins; canvas, plastics, and other similar materials.

Lumber and allied products; Lumber, principally 1-inch and 2-inch, minor quantities of small and large timbers; siding and flooring; plywood; millwork, doors, and windows.

Masonry products—brick, cement, lime, concrete block, hollow tile, etc.

Translucent window coverings.

Water pipe and hose, plus fittings—all types including fire hose.

**Group B**

None.

**VII. GENERAL USE ITEMS**

**Group A**

None.

**Group B**

Batteries, wet and dry cell.

Bulldozers.

Fire fighting equipment.

Light equipment and hand tools (including electric powered) for carpentry, masonry, plumbing, and excavation.

Pipe installation materials and equipment.

Refrigerators, mechanical.

Rigging tools—cables, ropes, tackles, hoists, etc.

Tank railroad cars.

Tank Trucks and trailers.

Tires.

Trenching equipment.

Truck tractors and trailers, including low bed.

Trucks up to five tons (25 percent equipped with power takeoff).

Welding equipment and supplies (electric and acetylene).

**PARTS 324-326 [RESERVED]**

**PART 327—POLICY ON USE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY (DMO-10A)**

Sec.

327.1 Purpose.

327.2 Scope and applicability.

327.3 Policy.

327.4 Disputes.

327.5 Reports.

**AUTHORITY:** National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 404; Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, 50 U.S.C. app. 2061 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12148 of July 20, 1979, 44 FR 43239.

**SOURCE:** 45 FR 44583, July 1, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 327.1 Purpose.**

This part establishes policy on the use by private industry of Government-owned industrial plant equipment. This policy is necessary to maintain a highly effective and immediately available reserve of such equipment for the emergency preparedness programs of the U.S. Government.

**§ 327.2 Scope and applicability.**

(a) This part applies to all Federal departments and agencies having, for purposes of mobilization readiness, Government-owned industrial plant equipment under their jurisdiction or control and having emergency preparedness functions assigned by Executive orders concerning use of that equipment.

## Fed. Emergency Mgmt. Agency, DHS

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(b) As used herein, *industrial plant equipment* means those items of equipment, each with an acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more, that fall within specified classes of equipment listed in DOD regulations. Classes of equipment may from time to time be added to or deleted from this list.

### § 327.3 Policy.

(a) *General.* (1) Primary reliance for defense production shall be placed upon private industry.

(2) When it is determined by an agency that, because of the lack of specific industrial plant equipment, private industry of the United States cannot be relied upon for needed Government production, that agency may provide to private industry such Government-owned industrial plant equipment as is deemed necessary to ensure required production capability. Requirements for such equipment should be reviewed at least annually to ascertain the continuing need, particularly with a view toward private industry furnishing the equipment for long term requirements.

(3) When it is necessary for Federal agencies to supply Government-owned industrial plant equipment to private industry, these agencies will maintain uniformity and fairness in the arrangements for the use of this equipment by following regulations for the use of such equipment as developed and published by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 809 of Public Law 93-155. The regulations to be developed by the Secretary of Defense shall be in consonance with this order. These regulations will attempt to ensure that no Government contractor is afforded an advantage over his competitors and that Government-owned industrial plant equipment is maintained properly and kept immediately available for the emergency preparedness needs of the United States.

(b) *Interagency use of idle equipment.* In any instances in which a Government contractor cannot meet Government production schedules because necessary industrial plant equipment is not available from private industry or from the contracting Federal department or agency, idle industrial plant equipment under the control of other Federal agencies may be made avail-

able for this purpose through existing authorities on a transfer, loan, or replacement basis by interagency agreement.

(c) *Availability of equipment for emergency use.* Government-owned industrial plant equipment may be provided by controlling agencies for emergency use by essential Government contractors whose facilities have been damaged or destroyed.

(d) *Uniform rental rates.* All new agreements entered into by any agency of the Federal Government under which private business establishments are provided with Government-owned industrial plant equipment shall be subject to rental rates established by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 809 of Public Law 93-155. The rental rates shall ensure a fair and equitable return to the U.S. Government and be generally competitive with commercial rates for like equipment.

(e) *Use of Government-owned industrial plant equipment for commercial (non-Government) purposes.* Subject to adequate controls being established under DOD regulations pursuant to Public Law 93-155, and statutory authority for leasing, Government-owned industrial plant equipment may be authorized for commercial use by contractors performing contracts or subcontracts for the Government agency if it is necessary to keep the equipment in a high state of operational readiness through regular usage to support the emergency preparedness programs of the U.S. Government.

### § 327.4 Disputes.

In the event of an interagency dispute about the regulations developed by the Department of Defense in accordance with this order, the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall adjudicate.

### § 327.5 Reports.

Such reports of operations under this order as may be required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall be submitted to the Administrator.

**PART 328 [RESERVED]**