

Federal Property Management Regulations

§ 101-37.606

questionable, the owning/operating agency should seek guidance from the local FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO) in establishing the part's airworthiness eligibility.

§ 101-37.602 Are there special requirements in the management, use, and disposal of military Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAP)?

(a) Yes. Any aircraft part designated by the Department of Defense as a FSCAP must be identified with the appropriate FSCAP Criticality Code which must be perpetuated on all documentation pertaining to such parts.

(b) A military FSCAP may be installed on a FAA type-certificated aircraft holding either a restricted or standard airworthiness certificate, provided the part is inspected and approved for such installation in accordance with the applicable Federal Aviation Regulations.

(c) If a FSCAP has no maintenance or historical records with which to determine its airworthiness, it must be mutilated and scrapped in accordance with § 101-37.609. However, FSCAP still in its original unopened package, and with sufficient documentation traceable to the Production Approval Holder (PAH), need not be mutilated. Undocumented FSCAP with no traceability to either the original manufacturer or PAH must not be made available for transfer or donation. For assistance in the evaluation of FSCAP, contact the local FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO).

§ 101-37.603 What are the owning/operating agency's responsibilities in reporting excess Government aircraft parts?

(a) The owning/operating agency must report excess aircraft parts to GSA in accordance with the provisions set forth in part 101-43 of this chapter. The owning/operating agency must indicate on the reporting document if any of the parts are life-limited parts and/or military FSCAP, and ensure that tags and labels, applicable historical data and maintenance records accompany these aircraft parts.

(b) The owning/operating agency must identify excess aircraft parts which are unsalvageable according to FAA or DOD guidance, and ensure that

such parts are mutilated in accordance with § 101-37.609. The owning/operating agency should not report such parts to GSA.

§ 101-37.604 What are the procedures for transferring and donating excess and surplus Government aircraft parts?

(a) Transfer and donate excess and surplus aircraft parts in accordance with part 101-43, Utilization of Personal Property, and part 101-44, Donation of Personal Property.

(b) Unsalvageable aircraft parts must not be issued for transfer or donation; they must be mutilated in accordance with § 101-37.609.

§ 101-37.605 What are the receiving agency's responsibilities in the transfer or donation of excess and surplus Government aircraft parts?

(a) The receiving agency must verify that all applicable labels and tags, and historical/modification records are furnished with the aircraft parts. The receiving agency must also ensure the continued airworthiness of these parts by following proper storage, protection and maintenance procedures, and by maintaining appropriate records throughout the life cycle of these parts.

(b) The receiving agency must perpetuate the DOD-assigned Criticality Code on all property records of acquired military FSCAP. The receiving agency must ensure that flight use of military FSCAP on civil aircraft meets all Federal Aviation Regulation requirements.

(c) The receiving agency must certify and ensure that when a transferred or donated part is no longer needed, and the part is determined to be unsalvageable, the part must be mutilated in accordance with § 101-37.609 and properly disposed.

§ 101-37.606 What are the GSA approving official's responsibilities in transferring and donating excess and surplus Government aircraft parts?

(a) The GSA approving official must review transfer documents of excess and surplus aircraft parts for completeness and accuracy, and ensure that the