

# CHANGE REQUEST COVER SHEET

**Change Request Number:** 09-45

**Date Received:** 3/2/2009

**Title:** Revisions and updates to Real Estate Guidance

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**Name:** Brenda Carignan

**Phone:** 202-267-8392

**Policy OR Guidance:** Guidance

**Section/Text Location Affected:** Real Estate Guidance sections 5.5.5, 5.6.4, 5.5.5.3, 5.5.5.2, 5.5.5.1, 5.5.5.5, 5.5.4, 5.9.1 and 5.5.2.1

**Summary of Change:** To update Real Estate Guidance sections

**Reason for Change:** update language

**Development, Review, and/or Concurrence:** ALO-200, Disposal Workgroup

**Target Audience:** RECOs, LMSs

**Potential Links within FAST for the Change:** none

**Briefing Planned:** No

**ASAG Responsibilities:** None

**Potential Links within FAST for the Change:** none

**Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 1)**

**Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 2)**

**Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 3)**

## SECTIONS EDITED:

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5 : Preparation and Routing of FAST Form, Real Property**

**Disposition Report (Version 12/08)** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.6.4 : Reutilization of Land, Land Rights or Space** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#)

[\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5.3 : Routing and Review of the FAST Form, Real Property**

**Disposition Report (Version 1/09)** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5.2 : Initiator Responsibilities** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5.1 : The FAST Form, Real Property Disposition Report (Version**

**01/09)** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5.5 : RPDO Actions** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.4 : Miscellaneous Real Property and Component Items** [\[Old](#)

[Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.9.1 : Appendix A - Glossary** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.2.1 : Leased Land and Other Real Property Rights** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New](#)

[Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.9.2 : Appendix B- Acronyms** [\[Old Content\]](#)[\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

## SECTIONS EDITED:

### **Section 5.5.5 : Preparation and Routing of FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, (Version 05/03)**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5 : Preparation and Routing of FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, (Version 05/03)**

The form, preparation instructions and routing procedures described below, and in Appendix C, are intended to facilitate the disposition of assets being removed from service at their original locations. These assets may be demolished, relocated, or conveyed by transfer agreement depending on circumstances and mission requirements.

**New Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5 : Preparation and Routing of FAST Form, Real Property Disposition Report (Version 12/08)**

The form, preparation instructions and routing procedures described below, and in Appendix C, are intended to facilitate the disposition of assets being removed from service at their original

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 2

locations. These assets may be demolished, relocated, or conveyed by transfer agreement depending on circumstances and mission requirements.

**Red Line Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.5 : Preparation and Routing of ~~FAA~~FAST Form-4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, (Version 05~~12~~0308)**

The form, preparation instructions and routing procedures described below, and in Appendix C, are intended to facilitate the disposition of assets being removed from service at their original locations. These assets may be demolished, relocated, or conveyed by transfer agreement depending on circumstances and mission requirements.

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### **Section 5.6.4 : Reutilization of Land, Land Rights or Space**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.6.4 : Reutilization of Land, Land Rights or Space**

In some instances, land, land rights or space (both owned and leased) associated with a decommissioned facility may become candidates for reutilization by another FAA facility. The Government's interest may be retained and transferred from the property account of the facility being decommissioned to the property account of the operational facility when doing so facilitates the accomplishment of the NAS mission. The RECO and the REMS/LIMS property specialist must cooperate to ensure that the appropriate changes are made to lease documents that REMS and LIMS accounts are adjusted, and that distribution is made on all supporting documentation.

**New Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.6.4 : Reutilization of Land, Land Rights or Space**

In some instances, land, land rights or space (both owned and leased) associated with a decommissioned facility may become candidates for reutilization by another FAA facility. The Government's interest may be retained and transferred from the property account of the facility being decommissioned to the property account of the operational facility when doing so facilitates the accomplishment of the NAS mission. The RECO and the REMS property specialist must cooperate to ensure that the appropriate changes are made to lease documents, that the REMS account is adjusted, and that distribution is made on all supporting documentation.

**Red Line Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.6.4 : Reutilization of Land, Land Rights or Space**

In some instances, land, land rights or space (both owned and leased) associated with a decommissioned facility may become candidates for reutilization by another FAA facility. The Government's interest may be retained and transferred from the property account of the facility being decommissioned to the property account of the operational facility when doing so

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### **Section 5.5.5.3 : Routing and Review of the FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

#### **Section 5.5.5.3 : Routing and Review of the FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report**

The initiator of the FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, may or may not be required to route the prepared form through the SMO LPC depending on the review policies established by the SMO Manager. If the SMO Manager directs LPC involvement, the precise nature and degree of that involvement will be as directed by the SMO Manager.

**New Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

#### **Section 5.5.5.3 : Routing and Review of the FAST Form, Real Property Disposition Report (Version 1/09)**

The initiator of the FAST Form, Real Property Disposition Report, may or may not be required to route the prepared form through the SMO LPC depending on the review policies established by the SMO Manager. If the SMO Manager directs LPC involvement, the precise nature and degree of that involvement will be as directed by the SMO Manager.

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### **Section 5.5.5.2 : Initiator Responsibilities**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

#### **Section 5.5.5.2 : Initiator Responsibilities**

The initiator of the action, usually the RPC or a designee, can have a significant impact on the quality of the disposal process by careful preparation of the FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report. The initiator must:

- Ensure that the affected facility and the individual assets listed are identified correctly and that the information is consistent with data recorded in the property accounting system.

- Assign the appropriate condition and action codes to each asset. These codes in combination constitute a recommendation to the RPDO, based on direct knowledge that a particular course of action is in the government's best interests.

- When reporting non-transportable component items, the "Remarks" section will be used to identify the real property asset with which the items were originally associated.

- Add appropriate remarks to explain situations or conditions to help the RPDO determine the most appropriate disposition option.

- Attach support documentation in those instances when it is required (e.g. Transfer Agreements) and when doing so serves to clarify or otherwise support the action.

A sample of a properly completed FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, is included in Appendix C.

**New Content: Real Estate Guidance :**  
**Section 5.5.5.2 : Initiator Responsibilities**

The initiator of the action, usually the RPC or a designee, can have a significant impact on the quality of the disposal process by careful preparation of the Real Property Disposition Report. The initiator must

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- When reporting non-transportable component items, the "Remarks" section will be used to identify the real property asset with which the items were originally associated.
- Add appropriate remarks to explain situations or conditions to help the RPDO determine the most appropriate disposition option.
- Attach support documentation in those instances when it is required (e.g. Transfer Agreements) and when doing so serves to clarify or otherwise support the action.

A sample of a properly completed FAST Form, Real Property Disposition Report, is included in Appendix C.

**Red Line Content: Real Estate Guidance :**  
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- Add appropriate remarks to explain situations or conditions to help the RPDO determine the most appropriate disposition option.
- Attach support documentation in those instances when it is required (e.g. Transfer Agreements) and when doing so serves to clarify or otherwise support the action.

A sample of a properly completed ~~FAA-FAST~~ Form-4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, is included in Appendix C.

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**Section 5.5.5.1 : The FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, (Version 05/03)**

**Old Content: Real Estate Guidance :**

**Section 5.5.5.1 : The FAA Form 4800-2, Real Property Disposition Report, (Version 05/03)**

This form is used to request RPDO approval of real property disposal actions and to serve as a report of completed real property disposal actions. It is similar to the old FAA Form 4800-1, however, a number of features have been added to allow for greater precision in identifying assets, describing asset condition and specifying actions taken or planned. An action code has been included that will allow this form to be used to support removal of assets from property accounting systems based on Transfer Agreements executed to convey ownership to non-FAA entities. Provisions have also been made to include explanatory remarks from the initiator as well as from the approving official and a signature block is provided to indicate final RPDO approval. Detailed preparation instructions are contained in Appendix C. **New Content: Real Estate Guidance :**

**Section 5.5.5.1 : The FAST Form, Real Property Disposition Report (Version 01/09)** This

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 6

form is used to request RPDO approval of real property disposal actions and to serve as a report of completed real property disposal actions. It is similar to the old FAA Form 4800-1, however, a number of features have been added to allow for greater precision in identifying assets, describing asset condition and specifying actions taken or planned. Status codes have been included that will allow this form to be used to support removal of assets from property inventory and accounting systems. Provisions have also been made to include explanatory remarks from the initiator as well as from the approving official and a signature block is provided to indicate final RPDO approval. Detailed preparation instructions are contained in Appendix C. **Red Line Content: Real Estate Guidance :**

**Section 5.5.5.1 : The ~~FAA~~**FAST** Form ~~4800-2~~, Real Property Disposition Report, (Version ~~0501/0309~~)** This form is used to request RPDO approval of real property disposal actions and to serve as a report of completed real property disposal actions. It is similar to the old FAA Form 4800-1, however, a number of features have been added to allow for greater precision in identifying assets, describing asset condition and specifying actions taken or planned. ~~An action code~~**Status codes** ~~has~~**have** been included that will allow this form to be used to support removal of assets from property ~~inventory and~~ accounting systems ~~based on Transfer Agreements executed to convey ownership to non-FAA entities~~. Provisions have also been made to include explanatory remarks from the initiator as well as from the approving official and a signature block is provided to indicate final RPDO approval. Detailed preparation instructions are contained in Appendix C.

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#### **Section 5.5.5.5 : RPDO Actions**

**Old Content: Real Estate Guidance :**

#### **Section 5.5.5.5 : RPDO Actions**

After considering all relevant information the RPDO will take the following actions:

- Review the FAA Form 4800-2 facility information for completeness and accuracy.
- Review the asset descriptive information contained on the form against information recorded in automated property accounting systems.
  - Ensure that Condition Codes and Actions Codes are entered for each asset listed.
  - Ensure that Remarks are included when required by circumstances.
  - Determine Net Book Value for each capital asset listed and enter that information on the form. NOTE: Capital assets are assets having an acquisition cost greater than \$25,000.
- Approve or reject the form. If rejected, the form will be returned to the initiator with remarks added by the RPDO to explain the reason for the rejection.

After determining the appropriate disposition for each listed asset, the RPDO will return a signed copy to the originator, place a signed copy in the facility real property file and retain a signed copy for his/her own files. The RPDO will also route copies of approved forms to the Regional REMS point of contact, ensure that appropriate action is taken to record the asset retirement, and remove the items from FAA property accounting. If the action includes the termination of real property rights (such as easements or restrictions) or a lease (cost or no-cost), the RPDO must ensure that the REMS/LIMS property specialist provides appropriate termination documentation to the LIMS database point of contact.

**New Content: Real Estate Guidance :**  
**Section 5.5.5.5 : RPDO Actions**

After considering all relevant information the RPDO will take the following actions

- Review the Real Property Disposition Report facility information for completeness and accuracy.
- Review the asset descriptive information contained on the form against information recorded in automated property accounting systems.
- Ensure that Condition Codes and Actions Codes are entered for each asset listed.
- Ensure that Remarks are included when required by circumstances.
- Determine Net Book Value for each capital asset listed and enter that information on the form. NOTE: Capital assets are assets having an acquisition cost greater than \$100,000.
- Approve or reject the form. If rejected, the form will be returned to the initiator with remarks added by the RPDO to explain the reason for the rejection.

After determining the appropriate disposition for each listed asset, the RPDO will return a signed copy to the originator, place a signed copy in the facility real property file and retain a signed copy for his/her own files. The RPDO will also route copies of approved forms to the Regional REMS point of contact, ensure that appropriate action is taken to record the asset disposition or change in status and a copy to accounting, AMZ. If the action includes the termination of real property rights (such as easements or restrictions) or a lease (cost or no-cost), the RPDO must ensure that the REMS property specialist provides appropriate termination documentation to accounting, AMZ.

**Red Line Content: Real Estate Guidance :**  
**Section 5.5.5.5 : RPDO Actions**

After considering all relevant information the RPDO will take the following actions:

- Review the ~~Real FAA Form~~ Property Disposition 4800-2 Report facility information for completeness and accuracy.
- Review the asset descriptive information contained on the form against information recorded in automated property accounting systems.

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 8

- Ensure that Condition Codes and Actions Codes are entered for each asset listed.
- Ensure that Remarks are included when required by circumstances.
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#### **Section 5.5.4 : Miscellaneous Real Property and Component Items**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

#### **Section 5.5.4 : Miscellaneous Real Property and Component Items**

Ancillary items installed to support operation of a facility being decommissioned but which were not recorded as stand-alone real property assets will be considered for disposition in the same way as recorded assets. In many instances, such items as electrical transformers, utility poles, external HVAC units and concrete piers or pads were considered to be integral components of larger systems and are not visible as individual line items in the automated property accounting system. Local property managers and Technical Operations personnel must evaluate these assets for reuse, demolition, or conveyance by transfer agreement (as either real or personal property) using the same standards applied to recorded real property assets. Transportable items should be reported using the USD system to ensure that their availability is made known over the widest possible area. RPCs are cautioned to check personal property accounting systems to verify that any such items were not inadvertently listed as personal property when they were originally installed. Non-transportable items should be reported using FAA Form 4800-2 with the "Remarks" section being used to identify the real property asset with which the item was originally associated.

**New Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

#### **Section 5.5.4 : Miscellaneous Real Property and Component Items**

Ancillary items installed to support operation of a facility being decommissioned but which were not recorded as stand-alone real property assets will be considered for disposition in the same way as recorded assets. In many instances, such items as electrical transformers, utility poles, external HVAC units and concrete piers or pads were considered to be integral components of larger systems and are not visible as individual line items in the automated property accounting system. Local property managers and Technical Operations personnel must evaluate these assets for reuse, demolition, or conveyance by transfer agreement (as either real or personal property) using the same standards applied to recorded real property assets. Transportable items should be reported using the USD system to ensure that their availability is made known over the widest possible area. RPCs are cautioned to check personal property systems to verify that any such items were listed as personal property when they were originally installed. Non-transportable items should be reported using Real Property Disposition Report with the "Remarks" section being used to identify the real property asset with which the item was originally associated.

**Red Line Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.4 : Miscellaneous Real Property and Component Items**

Ancillary items installed to support operation of a facility being decommissioned but which were not recorded as stand-alone real property assets will be considered for disposition in the same way as recorded assets. In many instances, such items as electrical transformers, utility poles, external HVAC units and concrete piers or pads were considered to be integral components of larger systems and are not visible as individual line items in the automated property accounting system. Local property managers and Technical Operations personnel must evaluate these assets for reuse, demolition, or conveyance by transfer agreement (as either real or personal property) using the same standards applied to recorded real property assets. Transportable items should be reported using the USD system to ensure that their availability is made known over the widest possible area. RPCs are cautioned to check personal property ~~accounting~~ systems to verify that any such items were ~~not inadvertently~~ listed as personal property when they were originally installed. Non-transportable items should be reported using ~~FAA Form~~ **Real Property 4800-2 Disposition Report** with the "Remarks" section being used to identify the real property asset with which the item was originally associated.

**Section 5.9.1 : Appendix A - Glossary**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.9.1 : Appendix A - Glossary**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Abandon in Place	A method for disposing of excess property that involves leaving the property at its original location and relinquishing ownership to non-FAA entities. Permitted by non-restoration provisions contained in lease agreements, abandonment will be recorded on a Transfer Agreement executed between the FAA and the gaining entity.
Acquisition Cost	The original cost of an operational asset as recorded

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 10

	in the FAA property accounting system
Airport	Any land or water that is used as, or is intended for use as, an area for the landing and takeoff of aircraft along with any appurtenant land or water that is used as, or is intended for use as, an area for emplacement of airport buildings, structures or rights-of-way.
Airway property	Any real property, or interest therein, used or useful, directly or indirectly in connection with the administration, operation, or maintenance of any ground installation or facility necessary or desirable for the orderly and safe operation of air traffic, including but not limited to air navigation, air traffic control, airway communications, and meteorological facilities.
Approving Official	The individual designated by a Regional Administrator/Center Direct as having final authority for approval related to the disposal of excess real property.
Buildings	A roofed and walled structure emplaced for permanent administrative, operational, technical or storage purposes.
Component Items	Items of property that are used as integral parts of larger real property assets, systems or structures. When standing alone, such items are accounted for as personal property; when combined with other components in final configuration, such items are accounted for within the larger asset and are no longer distinguishable as individual items. See also Related Personal Property.
Condition Code	A one-character GSA code that describes the physical condition, serviceability, or repairability of an asset.
Conveyance	The formal transfer of property ownership from one entity to another. Instruments of conveyance may take the form of Warranty Deed, Bills of Sale or Transfer Agreements and other published forms used to transfer ownership of property.
Cost Center Code (CCC)	Cost Center Code. An accounting code used to identify financial and/or physical responsibility for an asset or action.
Decommission	Term used to describe a decision to permanently deactivate and delete a facility from the National Airspace System (NAS). NOTE: Decommissioning and Disposal are separate and distinct actions;

	facilities are decommissioned, and finally disposition occurs.
Destruction	The process by which property is rendered unusable for its original intended purpose.
Disposal	The act by which property is removed from an entity's property and/or financial accounting system(s). Disposal may take the form of, but is not limited to, destruction, disassembly and conversion to personal property, transfer to other entities, and conveyance of ownership in furtherance of government interests or abandonment pursuant to non-restoration provisions contained in a contractual agreement.
Disposal Agency	Any federal agency designated by the Administrator of the GSA to dispose of excess property.
Duplicate Count (DUP CT or DUP or DC)	A sequential number assigned to each real property asset. Used in conjunction with the property code and usage code to identify a specific item of real property.
Easement	This term generally means the right of one person to use all or part of the property of another person for some specific purpose. Easements can be permanent or temporary (i.e., limited to a stated period of time). The term may be used to describe either the right itself or the document conferring the right.
Excess Property	Any property that is not required to meet the mission needs of the owning entity. The term may be applied to both real and personal property and to salvageable component items associated with real property that are otherwise referred to as related personal property.
Facility Contract (FAC)	An identifier assigned to specific facility types established for and engaged in FAA operations.
Fair Market Value (FMV)	The value that would probably be negotiated between a willing seller and a willing buyer within a reasonable time. It is usually determined by reviewing comparable sales in the area and is commonly used measure for the value of real property transaction. Typically, a contract for an appraiser is let and the appraiser determines the rate that is to be used for the basis for negotiation.
Federal Management	This is the Government successor regulation to the FPMR (described below). The FMR contains

Regulations (FMR)	updated regulatory policies originally found in the FPMR.
Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR)	The Government regulation issued by the GSA to govern and guide federal agencies in the management of property.
General Services Administration (GSA)	The Government agency responsible for real property utilization and disposal services.
GSA Control Number (GSA CN)	The General Services Administration Control Number is a five-digit number formerly assigned by the GSA to identify a specific facility. Although GSA no longer assigns these numbers, they remain in use as a component of the three-element identification line used in the Real Estate Management System.
Hazardous materials	Property that is deemed hazardous material, chemical substances or mixtures, or hazardous waste under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMAT), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TCSC).
Holding Agency	The entity maintaining care and custody of reported excess property on behalf of the disposal agency pending a determination of final disposition.
Improvement	Any modification of an asset that results in an increase in the asset's performance or capacity or which increases the asset's service life by two or more years.
Improvement Cost	Cost incurred over and above original acquisition cost to enhance the capacity or performance of an asset or to extend the life of the asset by two or more years.
Leasehold Improvement	Improvements (as defined above) made to leased buildings or structures (or portions thereof) that enhance the operational usefulness, safety or security of the assets or which converts, modifies or adapts the buildings or structures to different uses.
Lease Information Management System (LIMS)	An electronic database containing current and historical information pertaining to land, land rights and space leased by the FAA to support NAS operations. System is used to project out-year funding requirements and to establish a record of past expenditures
Location Identifier	A three or four character alphanumeric code

(LOC ID)	assigned by the National Flight Data Center to identify a specific airport, navigation aid, weather station or manned air traffic control facility.
Maintenance	The upkeep of real property only to the extent necessary to offset serious deterioration. The operation of utilities (water, sewage, HVAC, plumbing) as is necessary for the fire protection, needs of interim occupancy, and preservation of installed equipment.
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	A formal agreement between two or more entities to delineate the responsibilities or actions of each party and obligating the signatories to faithfully execute the terms of the agreement.
Net Book Value	A financial term used to describe from an accounting standpoint, the residual value of a specific asset after deduction of accumulated depreciation from the recorded value of the asset.
No Commercial Value	This term is used to describe real property, including related personal property that has no reasonable prospect of being disposed of for a financial consideration.
Non-Permanent Building	A building that is more or less affixed to the land but which can be separated from the land and transported without rendering it unserviceable.
Permanent Building	A building that is permanently affixed to the land and which cannot be separated from the land and transported without rendering it unserviceable.
Personal Property	Property with the ability to stand alone and be accounted for as a complete asset and which is not permanently attached to or made an inseparable part of any building, structure or system. Personal property items may be incorporated as components of real property assets, lose their identities and later be separated to reacquire personal property accounting status.
Property Code (PROP or PC)	A code that identifies an asset as Land (1), Building (2) or Other Structure (3). Used in conjunction with the usage code and duplicate count to identify a specific item of real property.
Project Material	Property and material acquired for use in the construction of real property assets on a per-project basis.
Public Domain Land	Land that is reserved by the federal government for public use.
Real Property	Land and rights over or under the land along with

	buildings and structures affixed to the land that possess characteristics of physical or operational permanence and which at the time of construction or emplacement are not intended to be dismantled or removed.
Real Property Account Adjustment Report (RPAAR)	A report prepared on FAA Form 4800-3 to correct property account balances found to be incorrect due to administrative oversight or error.
Real Property Management Officer (RPMO)	An official at the FAA Headquarters who is appointed to oversee property management activities and ensure compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements throughout the FAA. This person also serves as liaison between the FAA and all other agencies in matters pertaining to property management and utilization.
Related Personal Property	Personal property affixed to or made a part of a building, structure or system that is integral to the functioning of the larger asset but which may be removed and transported without becoming unserviceable. See also Component Items.
Repairs	Those additions or changes necessary for the protection and maintenance of property to deter or prevent excessive or rapid deterioration or obsolescence, and to restore property damaged by storm, flood, fire, accident, earthquake, riots, or negligence.
Report of Survey (ROS)	A report of administrative action to remove assets from property and financial accounting systems, thereby relieving the accountable individual from further responsibility over the property. The Report describes the findings of a Report of Survey Officer or Board, is supported by evidence and may or may not include a finding of pecuniary liability arising from negligence on the part of one or more parties.
Reutilization	The act of transferring property from a location where it is excess to another location where a need for the property exists. Screening for utilization takes place progressively within the FAA and DOT and then Government-wide until a requirement is identified or the property is declared surplus.
Screening	A process through which a holder of excess property advertises that property's availability for transfer to new ownership. Typically, this is a sequential

	process beginning at the user level and progressing upward through succeeding levels of management.
Structures	Other structures are any structures (other than buildings) that possess characteristics of physical or operational permanence, are permanently affixed or attached to the land or a building by foundation or otherwise, and that at the time of construction are not designed to be dismantled and moved for use elsewhere.
Transfer Agreement	An instrument used to transfer ownership of real property, or interest therein, between the FAA and other entities, public or private, for direct or indirect consideration in order to secure an operational or financial benefit to the Government.
Usage Code (USAGE or UC)	A code that identifies an asset's principal use. Used in conjunction with the property code and duplicate count to identify a specific item of real property.

**New Content: Real Estate Guidance :**

**Section 5.9.1 : Appendix A - Glossary**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Abandon in Place	A method for disposing of excess property that involves leaving the property at its original location and relinquishing ownership to non-FAA entities. Permitted by non-restoration provisions contained in lease agreements, abandonment will be recorded on a Transfer Agreement executed between the FAA and the gaining entity.
Acquisition Cost	The original cost of an operational asset as recorded in the FAA property accounting system
Airport	Any land or water that is used as, or is intended for use as, an area for the landing and takeoff of aircraft along with any appurtenant land or water that is used as, or is intended for use as, an area for emplacement of airport buildings, structures or rights-of-way.
Airway property	Any real property, or interest therein, used or useful, directly or indirectly in connection with the administration, operation, or maintenance of any ground installation or facility necessary or desirable for the orderly and safe operation of air traffic, including but not limited to air navigation, air traffic control, airway communications, and meteorological facilities.
Approving Official	The individual designated by a Regional Administrator/Center Direct as having final authority for approval related to the disposal of excess real property.
Buildings	A roofed and walled structure emplaced for permanent administrative, operational, technical or storage purposes.
Component Items	Items of property that are used as integral parts of larger real property assets, systems or structures. When standing alone, such items are accounted for as personal property; when combined with other components in final configuration, such items are accounted for within the larger asset and are no longer distinguishable as individual items. See also Related

	Personal Property.
Condition Code	A one-character GSA code that describes the physical condition, serviceability, or repairability of an asset.
Conveyance	The formal transfer of property ownership from one entity to another. Instruments of conveyance may take the form of Warranty Deed, Bills of Sale or Transfer Agreements and other published forms used to transfer ownership of property.
Cost Center Code (CCC)	An accounting code used to identify financial and/or physical responsibility for an asset or action.
Decommission	Term used to describe a decision to permanently de-activate and delete a facility from the National Airspace System (NAS). NOTE: Decommissioning and Disposal are separate and distinct actions; facilities are decommissioned, and finally disposition occurs.
Destruction	The process by which property is rendered unusable for its original intended purpose.
Disposal	The act by which property is removed from an entity's property and/or financial accounting system(s). Disposal may take the form of, but is not limited to, destruction, disassembly and conversion to personal property, transfer to other entities, and conveyance of ownership in furtherance of government interests or abandonment pursuant to non-restoration provisions contained in a contractual agreement.
Disposal Agency	Any federal agency designated by the Administrator of the GSA to dispose of excess property.
Duplicate Count (DUP or DC) or DUP or DC)	A sequential number assigned to each real property asset. Used in conjunction with the property code and usage code to identify a specific item of real property.
Easement	This term generally means the right of one person to use all or part of the property of another person for some specific purpose. Easements can be permanent or temporary (i.e., limited to a stated period of time). The term may be used to describe either the right itself or the document conferring the right.
Excess Property	Any property that is not required to meet the mission needs of the owning entity. The term may be applied to both real and personal property and to salvageable component items associated with real property that are otherwise referred to as related personal property.
Facility Contraction (FAC)	An identifier assigned to specific facility types established for and engaged in FAA operations.
Fair Market Value (FMV)	The value that would probably be negotiated between a willing seller and a willing buyer within a reasonable time. It is usually determined by reviewing comparable sales in the area and is commonly used measure for the value of real property transaction. Typically, a contract for an appraiser is let and the appraiser determines the rate that is to be used for the basis for negotiation.
Federal Management Regulations (FMR)	This is the Government successor regulation to the FPMR (described below). The FMR contains updated regulatory

	policies originally found in the FPMR.
Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR)	The Government regulation issued by the GSA to govern and guide federal agencies in the management of property.
General Services Administration (GSA)	The Government agency responsible for real property utilization and disposal services.
GSA Control Number (GSA CN)	The General Services Administration Control Number is a five-digit number formerly assigned by the GSA to identify a specific facility. Although GSA no longer assigns these numbers, they remain in use as a component of the three-element identification line used in the Real Estate Management System.
Hazardous materials	Property that is deemed hazardous material, chemical substances or mixtures, or hazardous waste under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMAT), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TCSC).
Holding Agency	The entity maintaining care and custody of reported excess property on behalf of the disposal agency pending a determination of final disposition.
Improvement	Any modification of an asset that results in an increase in the asset's performance or capacity or which increases the asset's service life by two or more years.
Improvement Cost	Cost incurred over and above original acquisition cost to enhance the capacity or performance of an asset or to extend the life of the asset by two or more years.
Leasehold Improvement	Improvements (as defined above) made to leased buildings or structures (or portions thereof) that enhance the operational usefulness, safety or security of the assets or which converts, modifies or adapts the buildings or structures to different uses.
Location Identifier (LOC ID)	A three or four character alphanumeric code assigned by the National Flight Data Center  to identify a specific airport, navigation aid, weather station or manned air traffic control facility.
Maintenance	The upkeep of real property only to the extent necessary to offset serious deterioration. The operation of utilities (water, sewage, HVAC, plumbing) as is necessary for the fire protection, needs of interim occupancy, and preservation of installed equipment.
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	A formal agreement between two or more entities to delineate the responsibilities or actions of each party and obligating the signatories to faithfully execute the terms of the agreement.
Net Book Value	A financial term used to describe from an accounting standpoint, the residual value of a specific asset after deduction of accumulated depreciation from the recorded value of the asset.
No Commercial Value	This term is used to describe real property, including related personal property that has no reasonable prospect of being disposed of for a financial consideration.
Non-Permanent Building	A building that is more or less affixed to the land but which can be separated from the land and transported without

	rendering it unserviceable.
Permanent Building	A building that is permanently affixed to the land and which cannot be separated from the land and transported without rendering it unserviceable.
Personal Property	Property with the ability to stand alone and be accounted for as a complete asset and which is not permanently attached to or made an inseparable part of any building, structure or system. Personal property items may be incorporated as components of real property assets, lose their identities and later be separated to reacquire personal property accounting status.
Property Code (PROP or PC)	A code that identifies an asset as Land (1), Building (2) or Other Structure (3). Used in conjunction with the usage code and duplicate count to identify a specific item of real property.
Project Material	Property and material acquired for use in the construction of real property assets on a per-project basis.
Public Domain Land	Land that is reserved by the federal government for public use.
Real Property	Land and rights over or under the land along with buildings and structures affixed to the land that possess characteristics of physical or operational permanence and which at the time of construction or emplacement are not intended to be dismantled or removed.
Real Property Account Adjustment Report (RPAAR)	A report prepared on FAA Form 4800-3 to correct property account balances found to be incorrect due to administrative oversight or error.
Real Property Management Officer (RPMO)	An official at the FAA Headquarters who is appointed to oversee property management activities and ensure compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements throughout the FAA. This person also serves as liaison between the FAA and all other agencies in matters pertaining to property management and utilization.
Related Personal Property	Personal property affixed to or made a part of a building, structure or system that is integral to the functioning of the larger asset but which may be removed and transported without becoming unserviceable. See also Component Items.
Repairs	Those additions or changes necessary for the protection and maintenance of property to deter or prevent excessive or rapid deterioration or obsolescence, and to restore property damaged by storm, flood, fire, accident, earthquake, riots, or negligence.
Report of Survey (ROS)	A report of administrative action to remove assets from property and financial accounting systems, thereby relieving the accountable individual from further responsibility over the property. The Report describes the findings of a Report of Survey Officer or Board, is supported by evidence and may or may not include a finding of pecuniary liability arising from negligence on the part of one or more parties.
Reutilization	The act of transferring property from a location where it is excess to another location where a need for the property exists. Screening for utilization takes place progressively within the FAA and DOT and then Government-wide until a requirement is identified or the property is declared surplus.
Screening	A process through which a holder of excess property advertises

	that property's availability for transfer to new ownership. Typically, this is a sequential process beginning at the user level and progressing upward through succeeding levels of management.
Structures	Other structures are any structures (other than buildings) that possess characteristics of physical or operational permanence, are permanently affixed or attached to the land or a building by foundation or otherwise, and that at the time of construction are not designed to be dismantled and moved for use elsewhere.
Transfer Agreement	An instrument used to transfer ownership of real property, or interest therein, between the FAA and other entities, public or private, for direct or indirect consideration in order to secure an operational or financial benefit to the Government.
Usage Code (USAGE or UC)	A code that identifies an asset's principal use. Used in conjunction with the property code and duplicate count to identify a specific item of real property.

**Red Line Content: Real Estate Guidance :**  
**Section 5.9.1 : Appendix A - Glossary**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Abandon in Place	A method for disposing of excess property that involves leaving the property at its original location and relinquishing ownership to non-FAA entities. Permitted by non-restoration provisions contained in lease agreements, abandonment will be recorded on a Transfer Agreement executed between the FAA and the gaining entity.
Acquisition Cost	The original cost of an operational asset as recorded in the FAA property accounting system
Airport	Any land or water that is used as, or is intended for use as, an area for the landing and takeoff of aircraft along with any appurtenant land or water that is used as, or is intended for use as, an area for emplacement of airport buildings, structures or rights-of-way.
Airway property	Any real property, or interest therein, used or useful, directly or indirectly in connection with the administration, operation, or maintenance of any ground installation or facility necessary or desirable for the orderly and safe operation of air traffic, including but not limited to air navigation, air traffic control, airway communications, and meteorological facilities.
Approving Official	The individual designated by a Regional Administrator/Center Direct as having final authority for approval related to the disposal of

	excess real property.
Buildings	A roofed and walled structure emplaced for permanent administrative, operational, technical or storage purposes.
Component Items	Items of property that are used as integral parts of larger real property assets, systems or structures. When standing alone, such items are accounted for as personal property; when combined with other components in final configuration, such items are accounted for within the larger asset and are no longer distinguishable as individual items. See also Related Personal Property.
Condition Code	A one-character GSA code that describes the physical condition, serviceability, or repairability of an asset.
Conveyance	The formal transfer of property ownership from one entity to another. Instruments of conveyance may take the form of Warranty Deed, Bills of Sale or Transfer Agreements and other published forms used to transfer ownership of property.
Cost Center Code (CCC)	Cost Center Code. An accounting code used to identify financial and/or physical responsibility for an asset or action.
Decommission	Term used to describe a decision to permanently deactivate and delete a facility from the National Airspace System (NAS). NOTE: Decommissioning and Disposal are separate and distinct actions; facilities are decommissioned, and finally disposition occurs.
Destruction	The process by which property is rendered unusable for its original intended purpose.
Disposal	The act by which property is removed from an entity's property and/or financial accounting system(s). Disposal may take the form of, but is not limited to, destruction, disassembly and conversion to personal property, transfer to other entities, and conveyance of ownership in furtherance of government interests or abandonment pursuant to non-restoration provisions contained in a contractual agreement.
Disposal Agency	Any federal agency designated by the Administrator of the GSA to dispose of excess property.

Duplicate Count (DUP CT or DUP or DC)	A sequential number assigned to each real property asset. Used in conjunction with the property code and usage code to identify a specific item of real property.
Easement	This term generally means the right of one person to use all or part of the property of another person for some specific purpose. Easements can be permanent or temporary (i.e., limited to a stated period of time). The term may be used to describe either the right itself or the document conferring the right.
Excess Property	Any property that is not required to meet the mission needs of the owning entity. The term may be applied to both real and personal property and to salvageable component items associated with real property that are otherwise referred to as related personal property.
Facility Contraction (FAC)	An identifier assigned to specific facility types established for and engaged in FAA operations.
Fair Market Value (FMV)	The value that would probably be negotiated between a willing seller and a willing buyer within a reasonable time. It is usually determined by reviewing comparable sales in the area and is commonly used measure for the value of real property transaction. Typically, a contract for an appraiser is let and the appraiser determines the rate that is to be used for the basis for negotiation.
Federal Management Regulations (FMR)	This is the Government successor regulation to the FPMR (described below). The FMR contains updated regulatory policies originally found in the FPMR.
Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR)	The Government regulation issued by the GSA to govern and guide federal agencies in the management of property.
General Services Administration (GSA)	The Government agency responsible for real property utilization and disposal services.
GSA Control Number (GSA CN)	The General Services Administration Control Number is a five-digit number formerly assigned by the GSA to identify a specific facility. Although GSA no longer assigns these numbers, they remain in use as a component of the three-element identification line used in the Real Estate Management System.
Hazardous	Property that is deemed hazardous material,

materials	chemical substances or mixtures, or hazardous waste under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMAT), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TCSC).
Holding Agency	The entity maintaining care and custody of reported excess property on behalf of the disposal agency pending a determination of final disposition.
Improvement	Any modification of an asset that results in an increase in the asset's performance or capacity or which increases the asset's service life by two or more years.
Improvement Cost	Cost incurred over and above original acquisition cost to enhance the capacity or performance of an asset or to extend the life of the asset by two or more years.
Leasehold Improvement	Improvements (as defined above) made to leased buildings or structures (or portions thereof) that enhance the operational usefulness, safety or security of the assets or which converts, modifies or adapts the buildings or structures to different uses.
<del>Lease Information Management System (LIMS)</del>	<del>An electronic database containing current and historical information pertaining to land, land rights and space leased by the FAA to support NAS operations. System is used to project out-year funding requirements and to establish a record of past expenditures</del>
Location Identifier (LOC ID)	A three or four character alphanumeric code assigned by the National Flight Data Center to identify a specific airport, navigation aid, weather station or manned air traffic control facility.
Maintenance	The upkeep of real property only to the extent necessary to offset serious deterioration. The operation of utilities (water, sewage, HVAC, plumbing) as is necessary for the fire protection, needs of interim occupancy, and preservation of installed equipment.
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	A formal agreement between two or more entities to delineate the responsibilities or actions of each party and obligating the signatories to faithfully execute the terms of the agreement.
Net Book Value	A financial term used to describe from an accounting standpoint, the residual value of a specific asset after deduction of accumulated depreciation from the recorded value of the asset.

No Commercial Value	This term is used to describe real property, including related personal property that has no reasonable prospect of being disposed of for a financial consideration.
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Permanent Building	A building that is permanently affixed to the land and which cannot be separated from the land and transported without rendering it unserviceable.
Personal Property	Property with the ability to stand alone and be accounted for as a complete asset and which is not permanently attached to or made an inseparable part of any building, structure or system. Personal property items may be incorporated as components of real property assets, lose their identities and later be separated to reacquire personal property accounting status.
Property Code (PROP or PC)	A code that identifies an asset as Land (1), Building (2) or Other Structure (3). Used in conjunction with the usage code and duplicate count to identify a specific item of real property.
Project Material	Property and material acquired for use in the construction of real property assets on a per-project basis.
Public Domain Land	Land that is reserved by the federal government for public use.
Real Property	Land and rights over or under the land along with buildings and structures affixed to the land that possess characteristics of physical or operational permanence and which at the time of construction or emplacement are not intended to be dismantled or removed.
Real Property Account Adjustment Report (RPAAR)	A report prepared on FAA Form 4800-3 to correct property account balances found to be incorrect due to administrative oversight or error.
Real Property Management Officer (RPMO)	An official at the FAA Headquarters who is appointed to oversee property management activities and ensure compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements throughout the FAA. This person also serves as liaison between the FAA and all other agencies in matters pertaining to property management and utilization.
Related Personal	Personal property affixed to or made a part of a

Property	building, structure or system that is integral to the functioning of the larger asset but which may be removed and transported without becoming unserviceable. See also Component Items.
Repairs	Those additions or changes necessary for the protection and maintenance of property to deter or prevent excessive or rapid deterioration or obsolescence, and to restore property damaged by storm, flood, fire, accident, earthquake, riots, or negligence.
Report of Survey (ROS)	A report of administrative action to remove assets from property and financial accounting systems, thereby relieving the accountable individual from further responsibility over the property. The Report describes the findings of a Report of Survey Officer or Board, is supported by evidence and may or may not include a finding of pecuniary liability arising from negligence on the part of one or more parties.
Reutilization	The act of transferring property from a location where it is excess to another location where a need for the property exists. Screening for utilization takes place progressively within the FAA and DOT and then Government-wide until a requirement is identified or the property is declared surplus.
Screening	A process through which a holder of excess property advertises that property's availability for transfer to new ownership. Typically, this is a sequential process beginning at the user level and progressing upward through succeeding levels of management.
Structures	Other structures are any structures (other than buildings) that possess characteristics of physical or operational permanence, are permanently affixed or attached to the land or a building by foundation or otherwise, and that at the time of construction are not designed to be dismantled and moved for use elsewhere.
Transfer Agreement	An instrument used to transfer ownership of real property, or interest therein, between the FAA and other entities, public or private, for direct or indirect consideration in order to secure an operational or financial benefit to the Government.
Usage Code (USAGE or UC)	A code that identifies an asset's principal use. Used in conjunction with the property code and duplicate count to identify a specific item of real property.

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### **Section 5.5.2.1 : Leased Land and Other Real Property Rights**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

#### **Section 5.5.2.1 : Leased Land and Other Real Property Rights**

When it is determined that a particular facility sited on leased land is no longer needed to fulfill the NAS mission, the entity owning the facility must initiate disposal actions for any real property assets that have been installed during the life of the facility. Likewise, termination action must be initiated for all negotiated surface, sub-surface or aerial rights associated with the facility (e.g., landsite leases, rights-of-way, utility easements, clear zones, joint use agreements, etc.). The responsible RECO, working in concert with the RPC, SMO personnel, and Regional Technical Operations representatives must monitor site closure activities and, at the appropriate time, notify the lessor of final site closure. Such notification will be in writing and in accordance with the time constraints provided for by the terms of the lease. The RECO must ensure that all other lease terms regarding site closure have been satisfied, that the lessor does not have any outstanding issues regarding closure and that the site poses no risk to the general public. When the above conditions have been met, the RECO terminates the land lease, requests cessation of lease payments and advises all concerned parties (RPC, SMO, Regional Technical Operations, REMS/Lease Information Management System (LIMS) property specialists, etc.) of the termination so that affected property, accounting and budgeting systems may be adjusted. In the case of no-cost leases, FAA property managers have a like obligation to act promptly and in accordance with the provisions of the lease and applicable government standards particularly regarding any potential environmental or safety considerations.

**New Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

#### **Section 5.5.2.1 : Leased Land and Other Real Property Rights**

When it is determined that a particular facility sited on leased land is no longer needed to fulfill the NAS mission, the entity owning the facility must initiate disposal actions for any real property assets that have been installed during the life of the facility. Likewise, termination action must be initiated for all negotiated surface, sub-surface or aerial rights associated with the facility (e.g., landsite leases, rights-of-way, utility easements, clear zones, joint use agreements, etc.). The responsible RECO, working in concert with the RPC, SMO personnel, and Regional Technical Operations representatives must monitor site closure activities and, at the appropriate time, notify the lessor of final site closure. Such notification will be in writing and in accordance with the time constraints provided for by the terms of the lease. The RECO must ensure that all other lease terms regarding site closure have been satisfied, that the lessor does not have any outstanding issues regarding closure and that the site poses no risk to the general public. When the above conditions have been met, the RECO terminates the land lease, requests cessation of lease payments and advises all concerned parties (RPC, SMO, Regional Technical Operations, REMS property specialists, etc.) of the termination so that affected property, accounting and budgeting systems may be adjusted. In the case of no-cost leases, FAA property managers have a like obligation to act promptly and in accordance with the provisions of the lease and applicable government standards particularly regarding any potential environmental or safety considerations.

**Red Line Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.5.2.1 : Leased Land and Other Real Property Rights**

When it is determined that a particular facility sited on leased land is no longer needed to fulfill the NAS mission, the entity owning the facility must initiate disposal actions for any real property assets that have been installed during the life of the facility. Likewise, termination action must be initiated for all negotiated surface, sub-surface or aerial rights associated with the facility (e.g., landsite leases, rights-of-way, utility easements, clear zones, joint use agreements, etc.). The responsible RECO, working in concert with the RPC, SMO personnel, and Regional Technical Operations representatives must monitor site closure activities and, at the appropriate time, notify the lessor of final site closure. Such notification will be in writing and in accordance with the time constraints provided for by the terms of the lease. The RECO must ensure that all other lease terms regarding site closure have been satisfied, that the lessor does not have any outstanding issues regarding closure and that the site poses no risk to the general public. When the above conditions have been met, the RECO terminates the land lease, requests cessation of lease payments and advises all concerned parties (RPC, SMO, Regional Technical Operations, REMS/~~Lease Information Management System (LIMS)~~, property specialists, etc.) of the termination so that affected property, accounting and budgeting systems may be adjusted. In the case of no-cost leases, FAA property managers have a like obligation to act promptly and in accordance with the provisions of the lease and applicable government standards particularly regarding any potential environmental or safety considerations.

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**Section 5.9.2 : Appendix B- Acronyms**

**Old Content:** Real Estate Guidance :

**Section 5.9.2 : Appendix B- Acronyms**

AIP - Abandon in Place

ANI - Office of NAS Implementation

ATID - Air Traffic Identifier

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

CCC – Cost Control Center

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

DOT - Department of Transportation

DEMO – Condition code used to describe property to be demolished

DUP CT (also shown as DUP or DC) – Duplicate Count

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 27

EDDA - Environmental Due Diligence Audit

FAA - Federal Aviation Administration

FAC – Facility Contraction

FMR - Federal Management Regulation

FMV - Fair Market Value

FPMR - Federal Property Management Regulation

GSA - General Services Administration

GSA CN - General Services Administration Control Number

HAZ – Condition code used to describe a safety hazard.

HAZMAT - Hazardous Material

HMTA - Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

IFAS - Interim Fixed Asset System

IRO - Internal Review Officer

LIMS - Lease Information Management System

LIS - Logistics Inventory System

LOC ID – Location Identifier. Sometimes referred to as ATID (Air Traffic Identifier)

LPC - Logistics Program Coordinator (SMO-level)

MOA - Memorandum of Agreement

NAS - National Airspace System

NBV - Net Book Value

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

PPDO - Personal Property Disposal Officer

PROP CODE (also shown as PROP or PC) – Property Code

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 28

Prop - Usage Code – Dup Ct – Property Usage Code and Duplicate Counter

PL - Public Law

RECO - Real Estate Contracting Officer

REMS - Real Estate Management System

ROS - Report of Survey

RPC - Real Property Custodian

RPDO - Real Property Disposal Officer

RPAAR - Real Property Account Adjustment Report

RPMO - Real Property Management Officer

RPM - Real Property Manager

RPR – Condition code used to describe Repairable property

SCR – Condition code used to describe property that is determined to be Scrap Only

SMO - System Management Office

SO - Survey Officer

SSC - System Support Center

SVC – Condition code used to describe property that is Serviceable

TRFR – Condition code used to describe property that is to be transferred

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act

USD - Utilization, Screening and Disposal

UNR – Condition code used to describe property Uneconomical to Repair

UNS – Condition code used to describe Unserviceable property(ies)

USAGE CODE (also shown as USAGE or UC) – Usage Code

**New Content: Real Estate Guidance :  
Section 5.9.2 : Appendix B- Acronyms**

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 29

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HAZ – Condition code used to describe a safety hazard.

HAZMAT - Hazardous Material

HMTA - Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

IFAS - Interim Fixed Asset System

IRO - Internal Review Officer

LIMS - Lease Information Management System

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 30

LIS - Logistics Inventory System

LOC ID – Location Identifier. Sometimes referred to as ATID (Air Traffic Identifier)

LPC - Logistics Program Coordinator (SMO-level)

MOA - Memorandum of Agreement

NAS - National Airspace System

NBV - Net Book Value

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

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RPAAR - Real Property Account Adjustment Report

RPMO - Real Property Management Officer

RPM - Real Property Manager

RPR – Condition code used to describe Repairable property

SCR – Condition code used to describe property that is determined to be Scrap Only

SMO - System Management Office

SO - Survey Officer

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 31

SSC - System Support Center

SVC – Condition code used to describe property that is Serviceable

TRFR – Condition code used to describe property that is to be transferred

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act

USD - Utilization, Screening and Disposal

UNR – Condition code used to describe property Uneconomical to Repair

UNS – Condition code used to describe Unserviceable property(ies)

USAGE CODE (also shown as USAGE or UC) – Usage Code

**Red Line Content: Real Estate Guidance :**  
**Section 5.9.2 : Appendix B- Acronyms**

AIP - Abandon in Place

ANI - Office of NAS Implementation

ATID - Air Traffic Identifier

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

CCC – Cost Control Center

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

DOT - Department of Transportation

DEMO – Condition code used to describe property to be demolished

DUP CT (also shown as DUP or DC) – Duplicate Count

EDDA - Environmental Due Diligence Audit

FAA - Federal Aviation Administration

FAC – Facility Contraction

FMR - Federal Management Regulation

FMV - Fair Market Value

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 32

FPMR - Federal Property Management Regulation

GSA - General Services Administration

GSA CN - General Services Administration Control Number

HAZ – Condition code used to describe a safety hazard.

HAZMAT - Hazardous Material

HMTA - Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

IFAS - Interim Fixed Asset System

IRO - Internal Review Officer

LIMS - Lease Information Management System

LIS - Logistics Inventory System

LOC ID – Location Identifier. Sometimes referred to as ATID (Air Traffic Identifier)

LPC - Logistics Program Coordinator (SMO-level)

MOA - Memorandum of Agreement

NAS - National Airspace System

NBV - Net Book Value

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

PPDO - Personal Property Disposal Officer

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PL - Public Law

RECO - Real Estate Contracting Officer

REMS - Real Estate Management System

ROS - Report of Survey

FAST Version 04/2009

CR 09-45

p. 33

RPC - Real Property Custodian

RPDO - Real Property Disposal Officer

RPAAR - Real Property Account Adjustment Report

RPMO - Real Property Management Officer

RPM - Real Property Manager

RPR – Condition code used to describe Repairable property

SCR – Condition code used to describe property that is determined to be Scrap Only

SMO - System Management Office

SO - Survey Officer

SSC - System Support Center

SVC – Condition code used to describe property that is Serviceable

TRFR – Condition code used to describe property that is to be transferred

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act

USD - Utilization, Screening and Disposal

UNR – Condition code used to describe property Uneconomical to Repair

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USAGE CODE (also shown as USAGE or UC) – Usage Code

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