

§ 102-2.15

41 CFR Ch. 102 (7-1-02 Edition)

§ 102-2.15 What is the authority for the FMR system?

The Administrator of General Services prescribes and issues the FMR under the authority of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 486(c), as well as other applicable Federal laws and authorities.

§ 102-2.20 Which agencies are subject to the FMR?

The FMR applies to executive agencies unless otherwise extended to Federal agencies in various parts of this chapter. The difference between the two terms is that Federal agencies include executive agencies plus establishments in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government. See paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for the definitions of each term.

(a) *What is an executive agency?* An executive agency is any executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any wholly-owned Government corporation. (See 40 U.S.C. 472(a).)

(b) *What is a Federal agency?* A Federal agency is any executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under that person's direction). (See 40 U.S.C. 472(b).)

§ 102-2.25 When are other agencies involved in developing the FMR?

Normally, GSA will ask agencies to collaborate in developing parts of the FMR.

§ 102-2.30 Where and in what formats is the FMR published?

Proposed rules are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. FMR bulletins are published in looseleaf format. FMR interim and final rules are published in the following formats—

(a) FEDERAL REGISTER under the “Rules and Regulations” section.

(b) Loose-leaf. (See §102-2.35.)

(c) Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), which is an annual codification of the general and permanent rules published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The CFR is available on line and in a bound-volume format.

(d) Electronically on the Internet.

§ 102-2.35 How is the FMR distributed?

(a) A liaison appointed by each agency provides GSA with their agency's distribution requirements of the loose-leaf version of the FMR. Agencies must submit GSA Form 2053, Agency Consolidated Requirements for GSA Regulations and Other External Issuances, to—General Services Administration, Office of Communications (X), 1800 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20405.

(b) Order FEDERAL REGISTER and Code of Federal Regulations copies of FMR material through your agency's authorizing officer.

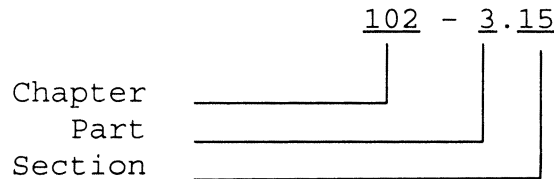
§ 102-2.40 May an agency issue implementing and supplementing regulations for the FMR?

Yes, an agency may issue implementing regulations (see §102-2.50) to expand upon related FMR material and supplementing regulations (see §102-2.55) to address subject material not covered in the FMR. The Office of the Federal Register assigns chapters in Title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations for agency publication of implementing and supplementing regulations.

NUMBERING

§ 102-2.45 How is the FMR numbered?

(a) All FMR sections are designated by three numbers. The following example illustrates the chapter (it's always 102), part, and section designations:



(b) In the looseleaf version, the month, year, and number of FMR amendments appear at the bottom of each page.

§102-2.50 How do I number my agency's implementing regulations?

The first three-digit number represents the chapter number assigned to your agency in Title 41 of the CFR. The part and section numbers correspond to FMR material. For example, if your agency is assigned Chapter 130 in Title 41 of the CFR and you are implementing §102-2.60 of the FMR, your implementing section would be numbered §130-2.60.

§102-2.55 How do I number my agency's supplementing regulations?

Since there is no corresponding FMR material, number the supplementing material "601" or higher. For example, your agency's supplementing regulations governing special services to states might start with §130-601.5.

DEVIATIONS

§102-2.60 What is a deviation from the FMR?

A deviation from the FMR is an agency action or policy that is inconsistent with the regulation. (The deviation policy for the FPMR is in 41 CFR part 101-1.)

§102-2.65 When may agencies deviate from the FMR?

Because, it consists primarily of set policies and mandatory requirements, deviation from the FMR should occur infrequently. However, to address unique circumstances or to test the effectiveness of potential policy changes, agencies may be able to deviate from the FMR after following the steps described in §102-2.80.

§102-2.70 What are individual and class deviations?

An individual deviation is intended to affect only one action. A class deviation is intended to affect more than one action (e.g., multiple actions, the actions of more than one agency, or individual agency actions that are expected to recur).

§102-2.75 What timeframes apply to deviations?

Timeframes vary based on the nature of the deviation. However, deviations cannot be open-ended. When consulting with GSA about using an individual or class deviation, you must set a timeframe for the deviation's duration.

§102-2.80 What steps must an agency take to deviate from the FMR?

(a) Consult informally with appropriate GSA program personnel to learn more about how your agency can work within the FMR's requirements instead of deviating from them. The consultation process may also highlight reasons why an agency would not be permitted to deviate from the FMR; e.g., statutory constraints.

(b) Formally request a deviation, if consultations indicate that your agency needs one. The head of your agency or a designated official should write to GSA's Regulatory Secretariat to the attention of a GSA official in the program office that is likely to consider the deviation. (See the FMR bulletin that lists contacts in GSA's program offices and §102-2.90.) The written request must fully explain the reasons for the deviation, including the benefits that the agency expects to achieve.

§102-2.85 What are the reasons for writing to GSA about FMR deviations?

The reasons for writing are to: