§ 105–53.139 Office of the Comptroller.
(a) Functions. The Office of the Comptroller, headed by the Comptroller, is responsible for centralized agencywide budget and accounting functions; overall allocation and administrative control of agencywide resources and financial management programs; planning, developing, and directing GSA’s executive management information system; and overseeing implementation of OMB Circular A–76 agencywide.
(b) Regulations. Regulations pertaining to the Office of the Comptroller’s programs are published in 41 CFR part 101–2. Information on availability of the regulations is provided in § 105–53.116.

§ 105–53.140 Office of Operations and Industry Relations.
The Office of Operations and Industry Relations, headed by the Associate Administrator for Operations and Industry Relations, is responsible for formulating GSA-wide policy that relates to regional operations, supervising GSA’s Regional Administrators, and planning and coordinating GSA business and industry relations and customer liaison activities.

§ 105–53.141 Office of Policy Analysis.
The Office of Policy Analysis, headed by the Associate Administrator for Policy Analysis, is responsible for providing analytical support, independent, objective information concerning management policies and programs, and technical and analytical assistance in the areas of policy analysis and resource allocation to the Administrator, senior officials, and organizations in GSA.

§ 105–53.142 Office of Public Affairs.
The Office of Public Affairs, headed by the Associate Administrator for Public Affairs, is responsible for the planning, implementation, and coordination of GSA public information and public events and employee communication activities, and managing and operating the Consumer Information Center.

§ 105–53.143 Information Resources Management Service.
(a) Creation and authority. The Information Resources Management Service (IRMS), headed by the Commissioner, Information Resources Management Service, was established as the Office of Information Resources Management on August 17, 1982 and subsequently redesignated as IRMS on November 17, 1985, by the Administrator of General Services. The Information Resources Management Service was assigned responsibility for administering the Governmentwide information resources management program, including records management, and procurement, management, and use of automatic data processing and telecommunications resources.
(b) Functions. IRMS is responsible for directing and managing Governmentwide programs for the procurement and use of automatic data processing (ADP), office information systems, and telecommunications equipment and services; developing and coordinating Governmentwide plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and publications pertaining to ADP; telecommunications and records management activities; managing and operating the Information Technology Fund; managing and operating the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS); planning and directing programs for improving Federal records and information management practices Governmentwide; managing and operating the...
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Federal Information Centers; developing and overseeing GSA policy concerning automated information systems, equipment, and facilities; and providing policy and program direction for the GSA Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Support Programs.

(c) Regulations. Regulations pertaining to IRMS programs are published in 41 CFR chapter 201, Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRM), and 48 CFR chapters 1 and 5. Information on availability of the regulations is provided in §105–53.116.

[51 FR 23230, June 26, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 23657, June 24, 1987]

§ 105–53.144 Federal Property Resources Service.

(a) Creation and authority. The Federal Property Resources Service (FPRS), headed by the Commissioner, Federal Property Resources Service, was established on July 18, 1978, by the Administrator of General Services to carry out the utilization and disposal functions for real and related personal property.

(b) Functions. FPRS is responsible for determining supply requirements; procuring personal property and nonpersonal services; transferring excess (except ADP equipment) and donating and selling surplus personal property; managing GSA’s Governmentwide transportation, traffic management, travel, fleet management, and employee relocation programs; auditing of transportation bills paid by the Government and subsequent settlement of claims; developing Federal standard purchase specifications and Commercial Item Descriptions; standardizing commodities purchased by the Federal Government; cataloging items of supply procured by civil agencies; and ensuring continuity of supply operations during defense emergency conditions.

(c) Regulations. Regulations pertaining to FPRS programs are published in 41 CFR chapters 1 and 5; 41 CFR chapter 101, subchapters A, E, G, and H; and in 48 CFR chapters 1 and 5. Information on availability of the regulations is provided in §105–53.116.

[49 FR 24996, June 19, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 23230, June 26, 1986]


(a) Creation and authority. The Federal Supply Service (FSS), headed by the Commissioner, FSS, was established on December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services to supersede the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Department of the Treasury which was abolished by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. The Federal Supply Service has been known previously as the Office of Personal Property and the Office of Federal Supply and Services.

(b) Functions. FSS is responsible for determining supply requirements; procuring personal property and nonpersonal services; transferring excess (except ADP equipment) and donating and selling surplus personal property; managing GSA’s Governmentwide transportation, traffic management, travel, fleet management, and employee relocation programs; auditing of transportation bills paid by the Government and subsequent settlement of claims; developing Federal standard purchase specifications and Commercial Item Descriptions; standardizing commodities purchased by the Federal Government; cataloging items of supply procured by civil agencies; and ensuring continuity of supply operations during defense emergency conditions.

(c) Regulations. Regulations pertaining to FSS programs are published in 41 CFR chapters 1 and 5; 41 CFR chapter 101, subchapters A, E, G, and H; and in 48 CFR chapters 1 and 5. Information on availability of the regulations is provided in §105–53.116.

[49 FR 24996, June 19, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 23230, June 26, 1986]

§ 105–53.146 [Reserved]

§ 105–53.147 Public Buildings Service.

(a) Creation and authority. The Public Buildings Service (PBS), headed by the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, was established on December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services to supersede the Public Buildings Administration, which was abolished by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

(b) Functions. PBS is responsible for the design, construction, management, maintenance, operation, alteration, extension, remodeling, preservation, repair, improvement, protection, and control of buildings, both federally owned and leased, in which are provided housing accommodations for Government activities; the acquisition, utilization, custody, and accountability for GSA real property and related personal property; representing the consumer interests of the Federal executive agencies before Federal and State rate regulatory commissions and providing procurement support and contracting for public utilities (except