

offices in the same agency are subscribing to the same publication, consideration shall be given to consolidating these requirements, to the extent practical, on an agency-wide basis and on a multiyear basis. Payment covering issues to be delivered during the entire subscription period may be made in advance from currently available appropriations (31 U.S.C. 530a).

[33 FR 17140, Nov. 19, 1968]

§ 101-25.109 Laboratory and research equipment.

(a) This section prescribes controls for use by Federal agencies in managing laboratory and research equipment in Federal laboratories. Agencies may establish such additional controls as are appropriate to increase the use of already-owned equipment instead of procuring similar equipment.

(b) The term *Federal laboratory*, as used in this section, means any laboratory or laboratory facility in any Government-owned or -leased building which is equipped and/or used for scientific research, testing, or analysis, except clinical laboratories operating in direct support of Federal health care programs. To the extent practicable, agencies should observe the provisions of this section with regard to commercial laboratories and laboratory facilities which operate under contract with the Government and use Government-furnished equipment.

[43 FR 29004, July 5, 1978]

§ 101-25.109-1 Identification of idle equipment.

(a) The provisions of this § 101-25.109-1 apply to all Federal laboratories regardless of size.

(b) Inspection tours of Federal laboratories shall be conducted on a scheduled basis, annually, if feasible, but no less than every 2 years, for the purpose of identifying idle and unneeded laboratory and research equipment. Following each tour, a report of findings shall be prepared by the inspection team and, as determined by the agency head or his designee, submitted to the head of the laboratory or to a higher agency official having laboratories management responsibility. Equipment identified by the in-

spection team as idle or unneeded shall be reassigned as needed within the laboratory, placed in an equipment pool, or declared excess and made available to other agencies in accordance with part 101-43.

(c) Laboratory inspection teams shall be comprised of senior program management, property management, and scientific personnel who are familiar with the plans and programs of the laboratory(ies) and who have a knowledge of laboratory and research equipment utilization. As determined by the agency head or his designee, members of an inspection team shall be appointed by either the head of the laboratory or a higher agency official having laboratories management responsibility.

(d) The agency head or his designee shall ensure compliance by responsible personnel with the requirements of this § 101-25.109-1 and shall require that periodic independent reviews of walk-through procedures employed in Federal laboratories under his control be conducted to determine their effectiveness and to effect modifications as appropriate.

[43 FR 29004, July 5, 1978]

§ 101-25.109-2 Equipment pools.

(a) The provisions of this § 101-25.109-2 apply to Federal laboratories which occupy an area of 10,000 square feet or more and employ 25 or more technical or scientific personnel.

(b) Equipment pools shall be established in Federal laboratories so that laboratory and research equipment can be shared or allocated on a temporary basis to laboratory activities and individuals whose average use does not warrant the assignment of the equipment on a permanent basis. In determining the number and location of equipment pools, consideration shall be given to economy of operation, mobility of equipment, accessibility to users, frequency of use of the equipment, and impact on research programs. Pooling operations should begin expeditiously, within 120 days, if feasible, following decisions regarding the number and location of pools. If it is determined that an equipment pool would not be practical or economical or for any other reason is not needed at a particular laboratory, a written report supporting

that determination shall be submitted to the agency head or his designee. Federal laboratories which do not meet the size and staffing criteria in §101-25.109-2(a) should also establish equipment pools whenever feasible; however, these facilities need not submit written reports regarding determinations not to establish pools.

(c) Where the establishment of a physical pool would be economically unfeasible due to excessive transportation and handling costs, limited personnel resources, or limited space, pooling may be accomplished by means of equipment listings. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a laboratory advisory committee consisting of technical and management personnel to determine the types of equipment to be shared or pooled and to identify equipment that is no longer required.

(1) Equipment pools may also be used to fill requests for temporary replacements while permanently assigned equipment is being repaired or to provide equipment for new laboratories pending acquisition of permanent equipment.

(2) Although specific pieces of laboratory equipment may not be available for assignment to equipment pools, they may be available for sharing or loan. Information concerning the availability of this equipment can be maintained at a central location such as the equipment pools.

(d) Unless determined unnecessary by the agency head or his designee, each Federal laboratory operating equipment pools shall prepare and submit to the agency head or his designee an annual report concerning the use and effectiveness of equipment pooling.

(e) The agency head or his designee shall ensure compliance by responsible personnel with the provisions of this §101-25.109-2 and shall require that periodic independent reviews of equipment pool operations in Federal laboratories under his control be conducted to determine their effectiveness and to effect modifications as appropriate.

[43 FR 29004, July 5, 1978]

§ 101-25.110 Tire identification/registration program.

The regulations issued by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR part 574, Tire Identification and Recordkeeping, require that tire manufacturers maintain or have maintained for them the name and address of tire purchasers, the identification number of each tire sold, and the name and address of the tire seller (or other means by which the manufacturer can identify the tire seller). In addition, distributors and dealers are required to furnish such data to manufacturers in connection with purchases made directly from them. GSA provides support to the Federal Government for tires, and therefore has prescribed the following procedures for tires purchased from or through GSA supply sources.

[53 FR 11848, Apr. 11, 1988]

§ 101-25.110-1 [Reserved]

§ 101-25.110-2 Tires obtained through Federal Supply Schedules or regional term contracts.

When tire manufacturers ship tires direct against orders placed under Federal Supply Schedules, the tire manufacturer will record the name and address of the purchaser and the identification numbers of the tires involved.

[53 FR 11848, Apr. 11, 1988]

§ 101-25.110-3 Tires accompanying new motor vehicles.

The tire identifications and recordkeeping regulations issued by the Department of Transportation require each motor vehicle manufacturer or his designee to maintain a record of tires on or in each vehicle shipped by him together with the name and address of the first purchaser.

[37 FR 7794, Apr. 20, 1972]

§ 101-25.110-4 Recordkeeping responsibilities.

The effectiveness of the tire identification and recordkeeping regulations depends on the active support and cooperation of all agencies to ensure that tires subject to a recall program are not to continue in service thereby endangering the lives of the occupants of