

Federal Property Management Regulations

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consistent with the provisions of Executive Order 11724 of June 25, 1973 (38 FR 16837), and subpart 101-47.8;

(2) A site adjacent to or in the proximity of an existing Federal building which is well located and is to be retained for long-term occupancy; and

(3) Suitable sites in established civic or redevelopment centers which are well planned and properly financed with development initiated and insured.

(g) The design of new buildings and their appurtenances should provide efficient and economical facilities in an architecture of distinction and quality. The architecture should reflect the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the United States Government. The designs shall embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought and shall respect local architectural characteristics.

(h) In the alteration of existing buildings, GSA will maintain architectural integrity and compatibility with existing structures.

(i) In the design of new public buildings, and to the extent feasible in the alteration of existing public buildings, GSA will (1) insure that such buildings and attendant facilities will be accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped (42 U.S.C. 4151-4156) and (2) utilize, to the maximum extent, modern methods and techniques for the control of air and water pollution (Clean Air Act 42 U.S.C. 1857-1858; Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1151-1175).

(j) In the siting and locating of buildings on selected sites, GSA representatives will work directly with local officials in seeking to conform as closely as possible to local zoning regulations.

(k) In the design of new public buildings and alterations to public buildings, the objectives of nationally recognized building and performance codes, standards, and specifications will be met and amplified according to the needs of GSA and as necessary to conform with the accident and fire prevention policy objectives stated in § 101-20.109-1. In addition, special features of local codes directly related to local circumstances or practices will be, to the maximum extent practical, incorporated into the design.

(l) Parking for Government-owned, visitors', and employees' vehicles will be provided in the planning of public buildings with due regard to the needs of the Federal agencies to be housed in each building, local zoning and parking regulations, availability of public transportation, and availability of planned and existing public and privately owned parking facilities in the locality.

(m) Fine arts, as appropriate, will be incorporated in the design of selected new public buildings. Fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and artistic work in other mediums, will reflect the national cultural heritage and emphasize the work of living American artists.

(n) Security floodlighting, as appropriate, will be incorporated in the design of selected new public buildings. Such security floodlighting will be designed for minimum energy consumption and reflect and enhance the architectural esthetics of the building.

[39 FR 23214, June 27, 1974, as amended at 45 FR 37206, June 2, 1980]

§ 101-19.003 Definition of terms.

For the purposes of this subchapter D the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

§ 101-19.003-1 Alter.

Alter means repairing, remodeling, improving, extending, or otherwise changing a public building. The term includes preliminary planning; engineering; architectural, legal, fiscal, and economic investigations and studies; surveys; designs; plans; working drawings; specifications; procedures; and other similar actions necessary for the alteration of a public building.

§ 101-19.003-2 Alteration project.

Alteration project, requiring compliance with section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, means a project to alter a public building which is estimated to cost in excess of \$500,000 and which specifies any of the following:

(a) Alterations estimated to be completed in 5 years for the continued use and occupancy of the building.

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(b) Alterations to a building and/or its equipment occasioned by a space re-assignment.

(c) Alterations occasioned by an emergency.

§ 101-19.003-3 Construct.

Construct means to build a public building. The term includes preliminary planning, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, and economic investigations and studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, and other similar actions necessary for the construction of a public building.

§ 101-19.003-4 Executive agency.

Executive agency means any executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government including any wholly owned Government corporation and including the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives, Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal home loan banks, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Government National Mortgage Association.

§ 101-19.003-5 Prospectus.

Prospectus means the statement of the proposed project, required by section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended (40 U.S.C. 606), including a description, its location, estimated maximum cost, a comprehensive plan for providing space for all Government officers and employees in the locality of the proposed project, a statement by the Administrator of General Services that suitable space owned by the Government is not available and that suitable rental space is not available at a price commensurate with that to be afforded through the proposed action, and a statement of rents and other housing costs currently being paid by the Government for Federal agencies to be housed in the proposed project.

§ 101-19.003-6 Public building.

(a) *Public building* means any building, whether for single or multi-tenant occupancy, its grounds, approaches, and appurtenances, which is generally suitable for office or storage space or

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both for the use of one or more Federal agencies or mixed ownership corporations, and shall include: Federal office buildings, post offices, customhouses, courthouses, appraisers stores, border inspection facilities, warehouses, record centers, relocation facilities, similar Federal facilities, and any other buildings or construction projects the inclusion of which the President may deem, from time to time hereafter, to be justified in the public interest; but shall not include any such buildings and construction projects:

(1) On the public domain (including that reserved for national forests and other purposes),

(2) On properties of the United States in foreign countries,

(3) On Indian and native Eskimo properties held in trust by the United States,

(4) On lands used in connection with Federal programs for agricultural, recreational, and conservation purposes, including research in connection therewith,

(5) On or used in connection with river, harbor, flood control reclamation or power projects, or for chemical manufacturing or development projects, or for nuclear production, research, or development projects,

(6) On or used in connection with housing and residential projects,

(7) On military installations (including any fort, camp, post, naval training station, airfield, proving ground, military supply depot, military school, or any similar facility of the Department of Defense),

(8) On Veterans Administration installations used for hospital or domiciliary purposes, and

(9) The exclusion of which the President may deem, from time to time hereafter, to be justified in the public interest.

(b) Buildings leased by the Government are not "public buildings" within the meaning of the Public Buildings Act of 1959.

§ 101-19.003-7 United States.

United States, when used in a geographical sense, means the 50 States,