

In subsection (b), the words “Council of the District of Columbia” are substituted for “Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia” [subsequently changed to “District of Columbia Council” because of section 402(431) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 (eff. Aug. 11, 1967, 81 Stat. 951)] in section 8(b) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-249, 73 Stat. 481) because of sections 401 and 404(a) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (Public Law 93-198, 87 Stat. 785, 787).

Subsection (d) is substituted for 40:607(d) to eliminate obsolete words.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Act of March 4, 1907, referred to in subsec. (c)(1), is act Mar. 4, 1907, ch. 2918, 34 Stat. 1365, as amended, which is classified to section 2001 of Title 2, The Congress.

The District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, referred to in subsec. (d), is Pub. L. 85-300, Sept. 7, 1957, 71 Stat. 619, as amended, which is not classified to the Code.

§ 3310. Special rules for leased buildings

For any building to be constructed for lease to, and for predominant use by, the Federal Government, the Administrator of General Services—

(1) notwithstanding section 585(a)(1) of this title, shall not make any agreement or undertake any commitment which will result in the construction of the building until the Administrator has established detailed specification requirements for the building;

(2) may acquire a leasehold interest in the building only by the use of competitive procedures required by sections 3105, 3301, and 3303 to 3305 of title 41;

(3) shall include in the solicitation for any lease requiring a prospectus under section 3307 an evaluation factor considering the extent to which the offeror will promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy;

(4) shall inspect every building during construction to establish that the specifications established for the building are complied with;

(5) on completion of the building, shall evaluate the building to determine the extent of failure to comply with the specifications referred to in clause (1); and

(6) shall ensure that any contract entered into for the building shall contain provisions permitting a reduction of rent during any period when the building is not in compliance with the specifications.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1164; Pub. L. 110-140, title III, §323(d), Dec. 19, 2007, 121 Stat. 1591; Pub. L. 111-350, §5(l)(18), Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3852.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 3310: Revised Section 3310, Source (U.S. Code) 40:618, Source (Statutes at Large) Pub. L. 86-249, §20, as added Pub. L. 100-678, §5, Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4050.

AMENDMENTS

2011—Par. (2). Pub. L. 111-350 substituted “sections 3105, 3301, and 3303 to 3305 of title 41” for “section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253)”.

2007—Pars. (3) to (6). Pub. L. 110-140 added par. (3) and redesignated former pars. (3) to (5) as (4) to (6), respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2007 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 110-140 effective on the date that is 1 day after Dec. 19, 2007, see section 1601 of Pub. L. 110-140, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1824 of Title 2, The Congress.

§ 3311. State administration of criminal and health and safety laws

When the Administrator of General Services considers it desirable, the Administrator may assign to a State or a territory or possession of the United States any part of the authority of the Federal Government to administer criminal laws and health and safety laws with respect to land or an interest in land under the control of the Administrator and located in the State, territory, or possession. Assignment of authority under this section may be accomplished by filing with the chief executive officer of the State, territory, or possession a notice of assignment to take effect on acceptance, or in another manner as may be prescribed by the laws of the State, territory, or possession in which the land or interest is located.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1164.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 3311: Revised Section 3311, Source (U.S. Code) 40:617, Source (Statutes at Large) Pub. L. 86-249, §19, as added Pub. L. 100-678, §5, Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4050.

The words “Notwithstanding any other provision of law” and “commonwealth” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 3312. Compliance with nationally recognized codes

(a) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section applies to any project for construction or alteration of a building for which amounts are first appropriated for a fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1989.

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—This section does not apply to a building for which the Administrator of General Services or the head of the federal agency authorized to construct or alter the building decides that the application of this section to the building would adversely affect national security. A decision under this subsection is not subject to administrative or judicial review.

(b) BUILDING CODES.—Each building constructed or altered by the General Services Administration or any other federal agency shall be constructed or altered, to the maximum extent feasible as determined by the Administrator or the head of the federal agency, in compliance with one of the nationally recognized model building codes and with other applicable nationally recognized codes, including electrical codes, fire and life safety codes, and plumbing codes, as the Administrator decides is appropriate. In carrying out this subsection, the Administrator or the head of the federal agency shall use the latest edition of the nationally recognized codes.

(c) ZONING LAWS.—Each building constructed or altered by the Administration or any other

federal agency shall be constructed or altered only after consideration of all requirements (except procedural requirements) of the following laws of a State or a political subdivision of a State, which would apply to the building if it were not a building constructed or altered by a federal agency:

- (1) Zoning laws.
- (2) Laws relating to landscaping, open space, minimum distance of a building from the property line, maximum height of a building, historic preservation, esthetic qualities of a building, and other similar laws.

(d) COOPERATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.—

(1) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION, REVIEW, AND INSPECTIONS.—To meet the requirements of subsections (b) and (c), the Administrator or the head of the federal agency authorized to construct or alter the building—

- (A) in preparing plans for the building, shall consult with appropriate officials of the State or political subdivision of a State, or both, in which the building will be located;
- (B) on request shall submit the plans in a timely manner to the officials for review by the officials for a reasonable period of time not exceeding 30 days; and
- (C) shall permit inspection by the officials during construction or alteration of the building, in accordance with the customary schedule of inspections for construction or alteration of buildings in the locality, if the officials provide to the Administrator or the head of the federal agency—
 - (i) a copy of the schedule before construction of the building is begun; and
 - (ii) reasonable notice of their intention to conduct any inspection before conducting the inspection.

(2) LIMITATION ON RESPONSIBILITIES.—This section does not impose an obligation on any State or political subdivision to take any action under paragraph (1).

(e) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.—Appropriate officials of a State or political subdivision of a State may make recommendations to the Administrator or the head of the federal agency authorized to construct or alter a building concerning measures necessary to meet the requirements of subsections (b) and (c). The officials also may make recommendations to the Administrator or the head of the federal agency concerning measures which should be taken in the construction or alteration of the building to take into account local conditions. The Administrator or the head of the agency shall give due consideration to the recommendations.

(f) EFFECT OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—An action may not be brought against the Federal Government and a fine or penalty may not be imposed against the Government for failure to meet the requirements of subsection (b), (c), or (d) or for failure to carry out any recommendation under subsection (e).

(g) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—The Government and its contractors shall not be required to pay

any amount for any action a State or a political subdivision of a State takes to carry out this section, including reviewing plans, carrying out on-site inspections, issuing building permits, and making recommendations.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1165.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3312(a)(1)	40:619(g).	Pub. L. 86-249, §21, as added Pub. L. 100-678, §6(a), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4051.
3312(a)(2)	40:619(h).	
3312(b)	40:619(a).	
3312(c)	40:619(b).	
3312(d)	40:619(c).	
3312(e)	40:619(d).	
3312(f)	40:619(e).	
3312(g)	40:619(f).	

§ 3313. Use of energy efficient lighting fixtures and bulbs

(a) CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, AND ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Each public building constructed, altered, or acquired by the Administrator of General Services shall be equipped, to the maximum extent feasible as determined by the Administrator, with lighting fixtures and bulbs that are energy efficient.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Each lighting fixture or bulb that is replaced by the Administrator in the normal course of maintenance of public buildings shall be replaced, to the maximum extent feasible, with a lighting fixture or bulb that is energy efficient.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making a determination under this section concerning the feasibility of installing a lighting fixture or bulb that is energy efficient, the Administrator shall consider—

- (1) the life-cycle cost effectiveness of the fixture or bulb;
- (2) the compatibility of the fixture or bulb with existing equipment;
- (3) whether use of the fixture or bulb could result in interference with productivity;
- (4) the aesthetics relating to use of the fixture or bulb; and
- (5) such other factors as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(d) ENERGY STAR.—A lighting fixture or bulb shall be treated as being energy efficient for purposes of this section if—

(1) the fixture or bulb is certified under the Energy Star program established by section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a);

(2) in the case of all light-emitting diode (LED) luminaires, lamps, and systems whose efficacy (lumens per watt) and Color Rendering Index (CRI) meet the Department of Energy requirements for minimum luminaire efficacy and CRI for the Energy Star certification, as verified by an independent third-party testing laboratory that the Administrator and the Secretary of Energy determine conducts its tests according to the procedures and recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, even if the luminaires, lamps, and systems have not received such certification; or