

§ 102-76.20

- (a) Site planning and landscape design;
- (b) Architectural and interior design; and
- (c) Engineering systems design.

§ 102-76.20 What issues must Federal agencies consider in providing site planning and landscape design services?

In providing site planning and design services, Federal agencies must:

- (a) Make the site planning and landscape design a direct extension of the building design;
- (b) Make a positive contribution to the surrounding landscape;
- (c) Consider requirements (other than procedural requirements) of local zoning laws and laws relating to setbacks, height, historic preservation and aesthetic qualities of a building;
- (d) Identify areas for future building expansion in the architectural and site design concept for all buildings where an expansion need is identified to exist;
- (e) Create a landscape design that is a pleasant, dynamic experience for occupants and visitors to Federal facilities and, where appropriate, encourage public access to and stimulate pedestrian traffic around the facilities. Coordinate the landscape design with the architectural characteristics of the building; and
- (f) Comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., and the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., for each project.
- (g) Consider the vulnerability of the facility as well as the security needs of the occupying agencies.

§ 102-76.25 What standards must Federal agencies meet in providing architectural and interior design services?

Federal agencies must design distinctive and high quality Federal facilities that meet all of the following standards:

- (a) Reflect the local architecture in buildings through the use of building form, materials, colors, or detail. Express a quality of permanence in the building interior similar to the building exterior.

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- (b) For new construction and major renovations, provide full access to and use of Federally-controlled facilities for physically impaired persons. Follow the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4151-4157 (Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS)) or Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101-336, 104 Stat. 327 (ADA accessibility guidelines), whichever is more stringent. For minor renovations in existing buildings, meet minimum UFAS requirements. A more detailed explanation of these standards can be found in part 101-19, subpart 101-19.6, of this title.

- (c) Use metric specifications in construction where the metric system is the accepted industry standard, and to the extent that such usage is economically feasible and practical.

- (d) Provide for the design of security systems to protect Federal workers and visitors and to safeguard facilities against criminal activity and/or terrorist activity. Security design must support the continuity of Government operations during civil disturbances, natural disasters and other emergency situations.

- (e) Design and construct facilities that meet or exceed the energy performance standards applicable to Federal buildings in 10 CFR part 435.

§ 102-76.30 Seismic safety. [Reserved]

§ 102-76.35 Flood plains. [Reserved]

PART 102-77—ART-IN-ARCHITECTURE

Sec.

- 102-77.5 What is the scope of this part?
- 102-77.10 What basic Art-in-architecture policy governs Federal agencies?
- 102-77.15 Who funds the Art-in-architecture efforts?
- 102-77.20 Who should Federal agencies collaborate with when commissioning and selecting art for Federal buildings?
- 102-77.25 Do Federal agencies have responsibilities to provide national visibility for Art-in-architecture?

AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 486(c) and 601a.

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