

Federal Management Regulation

§ 102–83.120

12072 and the Rural Development Act of 1972);

(b) Then consider agency-controlled developed or undeveloped sites within historic districts, if no suitable agency-controlled historic property specified in paragraph (a) of this section is available;

(c) Then consider agency-controlled historic properties outside of historic districts, if no suitable agency-controlled site exists within a historic district as specified in paragraph (b) of this section;

(d) Then consider non-historic agency-controlled properties, if no suitable agency-controlled historic properties outside of historic districts exist as specified in paragraph (c) of this section;

(e) Then consider historic properties under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service, if there is no available space in non-historic agency-controlled properties specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) Then consider non-historic properties under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service, if there is no available space in historic properties under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service specified in paragraph (e) of this section.

§102–83.100 Why must agencies consider available space in properties under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service?

See § 102–73.20 of this chapter.

§102–83.105 What happens if there is no available space in non-historic buildings under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service?

If no suitable space in non-historic buildings under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service is available, agencies may then acquire real estate by purchase, lease, or construction, in accordance with FMR part 102–73.

§ 102–83.110 When an agency’s mission and program requirements call for the location in an urban area, are executive agencies required to give first consideration to central business areas?

Yes, if an agency has a specific location need to be in an urban area, then Executive Orders 12072 and 13006 require that agencies should give first consideration to locating in a historic building in a historic district in the CBA of a central city of the appropriate metropolitan area. If no such space is available, agencies must give consideration to locating in a non-historic building in a historic district in the CBA of a central city of the appropriate metropolitan area. If no such space is available, agencies must give consideration to locating in a historic building outside of a historic district in the CBA of a central city of the appropriate metropolitan area. If no such space is available, agencies should give consideration to locating in a non-historic building outside of a historic district in the CBA of a central city of the appropriate metropolitan area.

§ 102–83.115 What is a central city?

Central cities are those central cities defined by OMB in OMB Bulletin No. 99–04 or succeeding OMB Bulletin.

§102–83.120 What happens if an agency has a need to be in a specific urban area that is not a central city in a metropolitan area?

If an agency has a need to be in a specific urban area that is not a central city in a metropolitan area, then the agency must give first consideration to locating in a historic building in a historic district in the CBA of the appropriate metropolitan area. If no such space is available, agencies must give consideration to locating in a non-historic building in a historic district in the CBA of the appropriate metropolitan area. If no such space is available, agencies must give consideration to locating in a historic building outside of

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a historic district in the CBA of the appropriate metropolitan area. If no such space is available, agencies should give consideration to locating in a non-historic building outside of a historic district in the CBA of the appropriate metropolitan area.

PREFERENCE TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES

§ 102-83.125 Are executive agencies required to give preference to historic properties when acquiring leased space?

Yes, Federal agencies must give a price preference when acquiring space via either the lowest price technically acceptable or the best value tradeoff source selection process. See part 102-73 of this chapter for additional guidance.

PART 102-84—ANNUAL REAL PROPERTY INVENTORIES

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AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

SOURCE: 66 FR 55594, Nov. 2, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 102-84.5 What is the scope of this part?

GSA's policies contained in this part apply to all Federal agencies. This part

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prescribes guidance that you must follow in preparing and submitting annual real property inventory information for real property owned by and leased to the United States. The detailed guidance implementing these policies is contained in separate customer guides issued by the GSA Office of Governmentwide Policy.

§ 102-84.10 What is the purpose of the Annual Real Property Inventory Program?

The purpose of the Annual Real Property Inventory program is to:

- (a) Maintain a centralized source of information on Federal real property holdings;
- (b) Track space utilization of reporting agencies;
- (c) Provide support for consolidated Federal financial statements on real property assets; and
- (d) Establish a reference for answering inquiries from the Congress, the press, trade associations, educational institutions, Federal, State and local government agencies, and the general public.

§ 102-84.15 Why must I provide information for the Annual Real Property Inventory?

You must provide information for the Annual Real Property Inventory because:

- (a) The Senate Committee on Appropriations requests that the Government maintain an Annual Real Property Inventory.
- (b) Executive Order 12411, Government Work Space Management Reforms, dated March 29, 1983 (3 CFR, 1983 Comp., p. 155), requires that Executive agencies:
 - (1) Produce and maintain a total inventory of work space and related furnishings and declare excess to the Administrator of General Services all such holdings that are not necessary to satisfy existing or known and verified planned programs; and
 - (2) Establish information systems, implement inventory controls and conduct surveys, in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator of General Services, so that a governmentwide reporting system may be developed.