

section 401 of Pub. L. 93-198. District of Columbia Council, as established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1967, abolished as of noon Jan. 2, 1975, by Pub. L. 93-198, title VII, § 711, Dec. 24, 1973, 87 Stat. 818, and replaced by Council of District of Columbia, as provided by section 401 of Pub. L. 93-198.

ABOLITION OF COMMITTEES ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Committee on the District of Columbia of Senate abolished and its jurisdiction given to Committee on Governmental Affairs of Senate, effective Feb. 11, 1977. See Rules XXV of Standing Rules of Senate, as amended by Senate Resolution 4 (popularly cited as the "Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977"), approved Feb. 4, 1977.

Committee on the District of Columbia of House of Representatives abolished by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Fourth Congress, Jan. 4, 1995. References to Committee on the District of Columbia treated as referring to Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of House of Representatives, see section 1(b) of Pub. L. 104-14, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 2, The Congress. Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Government Reform of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Sixth Congress, Jan. 6, 1999.

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION

Section 2 of Pub. L. 92-520 provided that: "The Congress hereby finds and declares that—

"(1) it is essential to the social and economic development of the District of Columbia to establish major centers of commercial and economic activity within the city;

"(2) such a center of activity would result from the development of a civic center located in the downtown area of the District of Columbia;

"(3) a civic center would (A) attract large numbers of visitors to the downtown area and result in increased business activity in the area surrounding the center; (B) enable national organizations to hold their conventions and other meetings in the District of Columbia and thereby encourage citizens from the entire Nation to visit their Capital City; (C) provide a new source of revenue for the District of Columbia as a consequence of its operations and the expanded commercial activities resulting therefrom; and (D) provide expanded employment opportunities for residents of the District of Columbia;

"(4) it is fitting that said civic center be established as a memorial to the late President, Dwight D. Eisenhower;

"(5) the prompt provision of major convention facilities in the District of Columbia will significantly contribute to the commemoration of the Nation's bicentennial year; and

"(6) the powers conferred by this Act [Pub. L. 92-520] are for public uses and purposes for which public powers may be employed, public funds may be expended, and the power of eminent domain and the police power may be exercised, and the granting of such powers is necessary in the public interest."

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

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may, whenever the Administrator considers it desirable, assign to a State, or to a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, all or part of the authority of the United States to administer criminal laws and health and safety laws with respect to lands or interests in lands under the control of the Administrator located in such State, commonwealth, territory, or possession. Assignment of authority under this section may be accom-

plished by filing with the chief executive officer of such State, commonwealth, territory, or possession a notice of assignment to take effect upon acceptance thereof, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the laws of the State, commonwealth, territory, or possession in which such lands or interests in lands are located.

(Pub. L. 86-249, § 19, as added Pub. L. 100-678, § 5, Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4050.)

§ 618. Special rules for leased buildings

(a) Specifications

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 490(h)(1) of this title, the Administrator shall not make any agreement or undertake any commitment which will result in the construction of any building which is to be constructed for lease to, and for predominant use by, the United States until the Administrator has established detailed specification requirements for such building.

(b) Competitive procedures

The Administrator may acquire a leasehold interest in any building which is constructed for lease to, and for predominant use by, the United States only by the use of competitive procedures required by section 253 of title 41.

(c) Inspections

The Administrator shall inspect every building to be constructed for lease to, and for predominant use by, the United States during the construction of such building in order to determine that the specifications established for such building are complied with.

(d) Enforcement

(1) Post-construction evaluation

Upon completion of a building constructed for lease to, and for predominant use by, the United States, the Administrator shall evaluate such building for the purpose of determining the extent, if any, of failure to comply with the specifications referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

(2) Contract clause

The Administrator shall ensure that any contract entered into for a building described in paragraph (1) shall contain provisions permitting a reduction of rent during any period when such building is not in compliance with such specifications.

(Pub. L. 86-249, § 20, as added Pub. L. 100-678, § 5, Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4050.)

§ 619. Compliance with nationally recognized codes

(a) 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 such Federal agency, in compliance with one of the nationally recognized model building codes and with other applicable nationally recognized codes. Such other codes shall include, but not be

limited to, electrical codes, fire and life safety codes, and plumbing codes, as determined appropriate by the Administrator. In carrying out this subsection, the Administrator or the head of the Federal agency authorized to construct or alter the building shall use the latest edition of the nationally recognized codes referred to in this subsection.

(b) Zoning laws

Each building constructed or altered by the General Services Administration or any other Federal agency shall be constructed or altered only after consideration of all requirements (other than procedural requirements) of—

(1) zoning laws, and

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

(c) Special rules

(1) State and local government consultation, review, and inspections

For purposes of meeting the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this section with respect to a building, the Administrator or the head of the Federal agency authorized to construct or alter the building shall—

(A) in preparing plans for the building, consult with appropriate officials of the State or political subdivision, or both, in which the building will be located;

(B) upon request, submit such plans in a timely manner to such officials for review by such officials for a reasonable period of time not exceeding 30 days; and

(C) permit inspection by such 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 such officials provide to the Administrator or the head of the Federal agency, as the case may be—

(i) a copy of such schedule before construction of the building is begun; and

(ii) reasonable notice of their intention to conduct any inspection before conducting such inspection.

(2) Limitation on State responsibilities

Nothing in this section shall impose an obligation on any State or political subdivision to take any action under paragraph (1).

(d) State and local government recommendations

Appropriate officials of a State or a 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 (a) and (b) of this section. Such officials may also make recommendations to the Administrator or the head of the Federal agency concerning measures which should be taken in the construction or al-

teration of the building to take into account local conditions. The Administrator or the head of the Federal agency shall give due consideration to any such recommendations.

(e) Effect of noncompliance

No action may be brought against the United States and no fine or penalty may be imposed against the United States for failure to meet the requirements of subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section or for failure to carry out any recommendation under subsection (d) of this section.

(f) Limitation on liability

The United States and its contractors shall not be required to pay any amount for any action taken by a State or a political subdivision of a State to carry out this section (including reviewing plans, carrying out on-site inspections, issuing building permits, and making recommendations).

(g) Applicability to certain buildings

This section applies to any project for construction or alteration of a building for which funds are first appropriated for a fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1989.

(h) National security waiver

This section shall not apply with respect to any building if the Administrator or the head of the Federal agency authorized to construct or alter the building determines that the application of this section to the building would adversely affect national security. A determination under this subsection shall not be subject to administrative or judicial review.

(Pub. L. 86-249, §21, as added Pub. L. 100-678, §6(a), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4051.)

NOTIFICATION OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

Section 6(b) of Pub. L. 100-678 provided that: “Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section [Nov. 17, 1988], the Administrator of General Services shall notify the heads of all Federal agencies of the requirements of section 21 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 [40 U.S.C. 619].”

**CHAPTER 13—NATIONAL CAPITAL
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM**

**§§ 651, 652. Repealed. Pub. L. 91-143, §8(a)(1),
Dec. 9, 1969, 83 Stat. 322**

Section 651, Pub. L. 86-669, title I, §102, July 14, 1960, 74 Stat. 537, stated Congressional findings and policy respecting National Capital transportation.

Section 652, Pub. L. 86-669, title I, §103, July 14, 1960, 74 Stat. 537, defined “National Capital region” and “government agency” and “government agencies”.

**§ 661. Repealed. Pub. L. 91-143, §8(a)(1), Dec. 9,
1969, 83 Stat. 322**

Section, Pub. L. 86-669, title II, §201, July 14, 1960, 74 Stat. 538; Pub. L. 88-426, title III, §305(32), Aug. 14, 1964, 78 Stat. 426, established National Capital Transportation Agency, provided for appointment and described duties of an Administrator and Deputy Administrator, prohibited such officials from engaging in any other business, and such officials and any member of Advisory Board from having any financial interest in any public transportation corporation or corporation manufacturing or selling passenger transportation equipment or facilities.