

C. Funding Options

1. Public Law 92-313

Under PL 92-313, a "Federal Building Fund (FBF) has been established in the Treasury into which are deposited the standard level user charges provided under the act, and from which construction of public buildings is financed.

A Federal Agency identifying a need for construction of a public building is required to prepare its requirements of the proposed facility and submit them to GSA which, in its project liaison and implementation role, approves the project and prepares a prospectus (statement of the proposed project). The prospectus is submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval and then to the committee on Public Works of the Senate and the House of Representatives for their respective approvals. When approved by these Committees, the project is placed as a line item in the GSA budget for the next fiscal year. Priority of projects is determined by the Administrator of GSA on the basis of equality of geographic distribution and comparative urgency of need. The GSA budget with the assigned priorities for construction is submitted to the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval and then approval of appropriation by final enactment as Public Law by the Congress.

In view of the limited funds available in the FBF, GSA assigned project priority prerogatives, minimal Congressional project appropriations in descending priority order, the disadvantages of competing for priority construction position with lesser dollar value projects of other agencies, and the extensive uncontrollable timeframe required for the multifaceted standard approval and appropriations process realistic timeframe implementation of a new building program could become more increasingly difficult to predict and result in almost certain abnormally lengthier timeframes than possibly available through other approaches available to the Agency.

2. DIRECT CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL

TO BE WRITTEN

ATTACHED →

D. REGULATORY AGENCY IMPACT ON TIME, COST AND PROCEDURE

TO BE WRITTEN

ATTACHED →

2. Direct Congressional Approval

To obtain construction funding via direct Congressional approval vice Public Law 92-313 is basically a lessening of the role of GSA involvement with the Agency acting more on its own behalf before Congress in obtaining a separate public law for the necessary funds.

A similar prospectus package with supporting documents, as required by Public Law 92-313, is prepared by the Agency and submitted as proposed legislation to OMB for coordination and clearance. With appropriate OMB approval the proposed legislation is submitted to the CIA subcommittee in the House and Senate for hearings and presentation of the Agency position and testimony. If approved the bill would go before Congress for enactment into public law, normally attached to some other bill, e.g., for the Headquarters Building it was the Military Construction Act of 1955.

The timeframe required for this method should be considerably less than via GSA and the Public Law 92-313 route. The primary timesaver is the fact that the Agency would perform much of the work which GSA would normally be responsible for thus reducing the amount of GSA interface and bureaucratic endeavor prior to, during, and after action by Congress on the appropriation.