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Telecommunications means electronic processing of information, either voice or data or both, over a wide variety of media, (e.g., copper wire, microwave, fiber optics, radio frequencies), between individuals or offices within a building (e.g., local area networks), between buildings, and between cities.

Tenant improvement (TI) means a finished component of an interior block of space. Tenant improvements represent additions to or alterations of the building shell that adapt the workspace to the specific uses of the customer. If made at initial occupancy, the TIs are known as initial space alterations or ISAs.

Tenant improvement (TI) allowance means the dollar amount, including design, labor, materials, contractor costs (if contractors are used), management, and inspection, that GSA will spend to construct, alter, and finish space for customer occupancy (excluding personal property and furniture, which are customer agency responsibilities) at initial occupancy. The dollar amounts for the allowances are different for each agency and bureau to accommodate agencies' different mission needs. The dollar amounts also may vary by locations reflecting different costs in different markets. The PBS bill will only reflect the actual amount the customers spend, not the allowance. The amount of the TI allowance is determined by GSA. Agencies can request that GSA revise the TI allowance amount by project or categorically for an entire bureau. The cost of replacement of tenant improvements is borne by the customer agency.

Unique space means space for which there is no commercial market comparable (e.g., border stations).

Warehouse or warehouse space means space contained in a structure primarily intended for the housing of files, records, equipment, or other personal property, and is not primarily intended for housing personnel and office operations. Warehouse space generally is designed and constructed to lower specifications than office buildings, with features such as exposed ceilings, unfinished perimeter and few dividing partitions. Warehouse space also is usually heated to a lesser degree but

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not air-conditioned, and is cleaned to lesser standards than office space.

Workspace means Federally controlled space in buildings and structures (permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary) that provides an acceptable environment for the performance of agency mission requirements by employees or by other persons occupying it.

§ 102–85.40 What are the major components of the pricing policy?

The major components of the pricing policy are:

- (a) An OA between a customer agency and GSA;
- (b) Tenant improvement allowance; and
- (c) The establishment of Rent the agency pays to GSA based on the OA for:
 - (1) Leased space, a pass-through to the customer agency of the underlying GSA lease contract costs, and a PBS fee; or
 - (2) GSA-owned space, Rent determined by appraisal.

Subpart B—Occupancy Agreement

§ 102–85.45 When is an Occupancy Agreement required?

An Occupancy Agreement (OA) is required for each customer agency's space assignment. The OA must be agreed to by GSA and the customer agency prior to GSA's commitment of funds for occupancy and formal assignment of space.

§ 102–85.50 When does availability of funding have to be certified?

The customer agency must sign an OA prior to GSA's making any major contractual commitments associated with the space request. Typically, this should occur at the earliest possible opportunity—i.e., when funds become available. However, in no event shall certification occur later than just prior to the award of the contract to a design architect in the case of Federal construction or renovation in Federally owned space or prior to the award of a lease. This serves as a customer agency's funding commitment unless

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certification is provided on another document.

§ 102-85.55 What are the terms and conditions included in an OA?

The terms and conditions are modeled after commercial practice. They are intended to reflect a full mutual understanding of the financial terms and agreement of the parties. The OA describes the actual space and services to be provided and all associated actual costs to the customer during the term of occupancy. The OA does not include any general provisions or terms contained in this part. OAs typically describe the following, depending on whether the space is leased or Federally owned:

- (a) Assigned square footage;
- (b) Shell Rent and term of occupancy;
- (c) Amortized amount of customer allowance used;
- (d) Operating costs and escalations;
- (e) One time charges; e.g., lump sum payments by the customer;
- (f) Real estate tax and escalations;
- (g) Parking and escalations;
- (h) Additional/reduced services;
- (i) Security services and associated Rent;
- (j) Joint use space and associated Rent;
- (k) PBS fee;
- (l) Customer rights and provisions for occupancy after OA expiration;
- (m) Cancellation provisions if different from this part or the customer service guides;
- (n) Any special circumstances associated with the occupancy, such as environmental responsibilities, unusual use restrictions, or agreements with local authorities;
- (o) Emergency relocations;
- (p) Clauses specific to the agreement;
- (q) Other Rent, e.g., charges for antenna sites, land;
- (r) Agency standard clauses; and
- (s) General clauses defining the obligations of both parties.

§ 102-85.60 Who can execute an OA?

Authorized GSA and customer agency officials who can commit or obligate the funds of their respective agencies can execute an OA. Higher level signatories may be appropriate from both

agencies for space assignments in owned or leased space, that are unusual in size, location, duration, public interest, or other factors. Each agency decides its appropriate signatory level.

§ 102-85.65 How does an OA obligate the customer agency?

An OA obligates the executing customer agency to fund the current-year Rent obligation owed GSA, as well as to reimburse GSA for any other *bona fide* obligations that GSA may have incurred on behalf of the customer agency. Although the OA is an interagency agreement, memorializing the understanding of GSA and its customer agency, the OA may not be construed as obligating future year customer agency funds until they are legally available. A multi-year OA commitment assumes the customer agency will seek the necessary funding through budget and appropriations processes.

§ 102-85.70 Are the standard OA terms appropriate for non-cancelable space?

Yes, most of the standard terms apply; however, the right to cancel upon a 4-month (120 day) notice is not available. See § 102-85.35 for the definition of non-cancelable space.

§ 102-85.75 When can space assignments be terminated?

(a) Customer agencies can terminate any space assignments, except those designated as non-cancelable, with the following stipulations:

(1) The agency must give GSA written notice at least four months prior to termination.

(2) The agency is responsible for reimbursing GSA for the unpaid balance of the cost of tenant improvements, generally prior to GSA releasing the agency from the space assignment. In the event the customer agency received a rent concession (e.g., free rent) at the inception of the assignment as part of the consideration for the entire lease term, then the amount of the concession applicable to the remaining term must be repaid to GSA.

(3) If the space to be vacated is ready for occupancy by another customer and