

§ 102-80.150

layer temperature reaches 600 °C (1100 °F) and the heat flux at floor level exceeds 20 kW/m<sup>2</sup> (1.8 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>/sec).

REASONABLE WORST CASE FIRE SCENARIO

§ 102-80.150 What is meant by “reasonable worst case fire scenario”?

Reasonable worst case fire scenario means a combination of an ignition source, fuel items, and a building location likely to produce a fire which would have a significant adverse impact on the building and its occupants. The development of reasonable worst case scenarios must include consideration of types and forms of fuels present (e.g., furniture, trash, paper, chemicals), potential fire ignition locations (e.g., bedroom, office, closet, corridor), occupant capabilities (e.g., awake, intoxicated, mentally or physically impaired), numbers of occupants, detection and suppression system adequacy and reliability, and fire department capabilities. A quantitative analysis of the probability of occurrence of each scenario and combination of events will be necessary.

PART 102-81—SECURITY

Sec.

102-81.5 What is the scope of this part?

102-81.10 What basic security policy governs Federal agencies?

102-81.15 Who is responsible for upgrading and maintaining security standards in each Federally-owned facility?

102-81.20 Are the security standards for new federally owned and leased facilities the same as the standards for existing federally owned and leased facilities?

102-81.25 Do the Interagency Security Committee Security Design Criteria apply to all new federally owned and leased facilities?

102-81.30 What information must job applicants at child care centers reveal?

AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 318a, 486(c) and 490.

SOURCE: 66 FR 5359, Jan. 18, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 102-81.5 What is the scope of this part?

The real property policies contained in this part apply to Federal agencies, including the GSA/Public Buildings Service (PBS), operating under, or sub-

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ject to, the authorities of the Administrator of General Services.

§ 102-81.10 What basic security policy governs Federal agencies?

Federal agencies on Federal property under the charge and control of the Administrator and having a security delegation of authority from the Administrator must provide for the security and protection of the real estate they occupy, including the protection of persons within the property.

§ 102-81.15 Who is responsible for upgrading and maintaining security standards in each existing federally-owned and leased facility?

In a June 28, 1995, Presidential Policy Memorandum for Executive Departments and Agencies, entitled, “Upgrading Security at Federal Facilities” (see the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, vol. 31, p. 1148), the President directed that executive agencies must, where feasible, upgrade and maintain security in facilities they own or lease under their own authority to the minimum standards specified in the Department of Justice’s June 28, 1995 study entitled “Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities.” The study may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA, 15250-7954.

[67 FR 76879, Dec. 13, 2002]

§ 102-81.20 Are the security standards for new federally owned and leased facilities the same as the standards for existing federally owned and leased facilities?

No, the minimum standards specified in the Department of Justice’s June 28, 1995 study entitled “Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities” identifies the minimum-security standards that agencies must adhere to for all existing owned and leased Federal facilities. As specified in § 102-81.25, new federally owned and leased facilities must be designed to meet the standards identified in the document entitled “Interagency Security Committee Security Design Criteria for New Federal Office Buildings and Major Modernization Projects,” dated May 28, 2001. The security design criteria for new facilities takes into consideration technology

## Federal Management Regulation

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developments, new cost consideration, the experience of practitioners applying the criteria, and the need to balance security requirements with public building environments that remain lively, open, and accessible.

[67 FR 76879, Dec. 13, 2002]

### § 102-81.25 Do the Interagency Security Committee Security Design Criteria apply to all new federally owned and leased facilities?

No, the Interagency Security Committee Security Design Criteria:

(a) Apply to new construction of general purpose office buildings and new or lease-construction of courthouses occupied by Federal employees in the United States and not under the jurisdiction and/or control of the Department of Defense. The criteria also apply to lease-constructed projects being submitted to Congress for appropriations or authorization. Where prudent and appropriate, the criteria apply to major modernization projects.

(b) Do not apply to airports, prisons, hospitals, clinics, and ports of entry, or to unique facilities such as those classified by the Department of Justice Vulnerability Assessment Study as Level V. Nor will the criteria overrule existing Federal laws and statutes, and other agency standards that have been developed for special facilities, such as border stations and child care centers.

[67 FR 76879, Dec. 13, 2002]

### § 102-81.30 What information must job applicants at child care centers reveal?

Anyone who applies for employment (including volunteer positions) at a child care facility, located on federally controlled property (including federally leased property), must reveal any arrests and convictions on the job application. *Employment at a child care facility* means any position that involves work with minor children, such as a teacher, day care worker, or school administrator.

[67 FR 76880, Dec. 13, 2002]

## PART 102-82—UTILITY SERVICES

Sec.

102-82.5 What is the scope of this part?

102-82.10 What basic utility services policy govern Executive agencies?

102-82.15 What utility services must Executive agencies provide?

102-82.20 What are Executive agencies' rate intervention responsibilities?

102-82.25 What are Executive agencies' responsibilities concerning the procurement of utility services?

AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 481(a) and 486(c).

SOURCE: 66 FR 5359, Jan. 18, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

### § 102-82.5 What is the scope of this part?

The real property policies contained in this part apply to Federal agencies, including the GSA/Public Buildings Service (PBS), operating under, or subject to, the authorities of the Administrator of General Services.

### § 102-82.10 What basic utility services policy govern Executive agencies?

Executive agencies procuring, managing or supplying utility services under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 must provide or procure services that promote economy and efficiency with due regard to the mission responsibilities of the agencies concerned.

### § 102-82.15 What utility services must Executive agencies provide?

Executive agencies must negotiate with public utilities to procure utility services and, where appropriate, provide rate intervention services in proceedings (see §§ 102-72.100 and 102-72.105 of this chapter) before Federal and State utility regulatory bodies.

### § 102-82.20 What are Executive agencies' rate intervention responsibilities?

Where the consumer interests of the Federal Government will be significantly affected and upon receiving a delegation of authority from GSA, Executive agencies must provide representation in proceedings involving utility services before Federal and State regulatory bodies. Specifically, these responsibilities include instituting formal or informal action before Federal and State regulatory bodies to contest the level, structure, or applicability of rates or service terms of utility suppliers. The Secretary of Defense