

§ 102-80.150

layer temperature reaches 600 °C (1100 °F) and the heat flux at floor level exceeds 20 kW/m² (1.8 Btu/ft²/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-

41 CFR Ch. 102 (7-1-05 Edition)

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