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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 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.

§ 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-construction projects being submitted to Congress for appropriations or authorization. Where prudent and appropriate, the criteria apply to major modernization projects; and

(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.

§ 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, daycare worker, or school administrator.

PART 102–82—UTILITY SERVICES

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
102–82.5 What is the scope of this part?
102–82.10 What basic utility services policy govern Executive agencies?

Subpart B—Utility Services

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. 121(c) and 501.

SOURCE: 70 FR 67856, Nov. 8, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 102–82.5 What is the scope of this part?

The real property policies contained in this part apply to Federal agencies, including GSA's 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 Title 40 of the United States Code must provide or procure services that promote economy and efficiency with due regard to the mission responsibilities of the agencies concerned.

Subpart B—Utility Services

§ 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 is independently authorized to take such actions without a delegation from GSA, when the Secretary determines such actions to be in the best interests of national security.

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

Executive agencies, operating under a utility services delegation from GSA, or the Secretary of Defense, when the Secretary determines it to be in the best interests of national security, must provide for the procurement of utility services (such as commodities and utility rebate programs), as required, and must procure from sources of supply that are the most advantageous to the Federal Government in terms of economy, efficiency, reliability, or quality of service. Executive agencies, upon receiving a delegation of authority from GSA, may enter into contracts for utility services for periods not exceeding ten years (40 U.S.C. 501(b)(1)(B)).

PART 102–83—LOCATION OF SPACE

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
102–83.5 What is the scope of this part?
102–83.10 What basic location of space policy governs an Executive agency?
102–83.15 Is there a general hierarchy of consideration that agencies must follow in their utilization of space?

Subpart B—Location of Space

DELINEATED AREA

102–83.20 What is a delineated area?
102–83.25 Who is responsible for identifying the delineated area within which a Federal agency wishes to locate specific activities?
102–83.30 In addition to its mission and program requirements, are there any other issues that Federal agencies must consider in identifying the delineated area?
102–83.35 Are Executive agencies required to consider whether the central business area will provide for adequate competition when acquiring leased space?
102–83.40 Who must approve the final delineated area?
102–83.45 Where may Executive agencies find guidance on appealing GSA's decisions and recommendations concerning delineated areas?

RURAL AREAS

102–83.50 What is the Rural Development Act of 1972?
102–83.55 What is a rural area?
102–83.60 What is an urbanized area?
102–83.65 Are Executive agencies required to give first priority to the location of new offices and other facilities in rural areas?

URBAN AREAS

102–83.70 What is Executive Order 12072?
102–83.75 What is Executive Order 13006?
102–83.80 What is an urban area?
102–83.85 What is a central business area?
102–83.90 Do Executive Orders 12072 and 13006 apply to rural areas?
102–83.95 After an agency has identified that its geographic service area and delineated area are in an urban area, what is the next step for an agency?
102–83.100 Why must agencies consider available space in properties under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service?
102–83.105 What happens if there is no available space in non-historic buildings under the custody and control of the U.S. Postal Service?
102–83.110 When an agency's mission and program requirements call for the location in an urban area, are Executive agencies required to give first consideration to central business areas?
102–83.115 What is a central city?
102–83.120 What happens if an agency has a need to be in a specific urban area that is not a central city in a metropolitan area?

PREFERENCE TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES

102–83.125 Are Executive agencies required to give preference to historic properties when acquiring leased space?