

§ 102-74.125

§ 102-74.125 Are prospectuses required for reimbursable alteration projects?

A project that is to be financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated to the requesting agency may be performed without a prospectus if—

(a) Payment is made from agency appropriations that are not subject to 40 U.S.C. 3307; and

(b) GSA's portion of the cost, if any, does not exceed the prospectus threshold.

§ 102-74.130 When a prospectus is required, can GSA prepare a prospectus for a reimbursable alteration project?

Yes, if requested by a Federal agency, GSA will prepare a prospectus for a reimbursable alteration project.

§ 102-74.135 Who selects construction and alteration projects that are to be performed?

The Administrator of General Services selects construction and alteration projects to be performed.

§ 102-74.140 On what basis does the Administrator select construction and alteration projects?

The Administrator selects projects based on a continuing investigation and survey of the public building needs of the Federal Government. These projects must be equitably distributed throughout the United States, with due consideration given to each project's comparative urgency.

§ 102-74.145 What information must a Federal agency submit to GSA after the agency has identified a need for construction or alteration of a public building?

Federal agencies identifying a need for construction or alteration of a public building must provide information, such as a description of the work, location, estimated maximum cost, and justification to the Administrator of General Services.

§ 102-74.150 Who submits prospectuses for the construction or alteration of public buildings to the Congressional committees?

The Administrator of General Services must submit prospectuses for pub-

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lic building construction or alteration projects to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works and the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for approval.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

§ 102-74.155 What energy conservation policy must Federal agencies follow in the management of facilities?

Federal agencies must—

(a) Comply with the energy conservation guidelines in 10 CFR part 436 (Federal Energy Management and Planning Programs); and

(b) Observe the energy conservation policies cited in this part.

§ 102-74.160 What actions must Federal agencies take to promote energy conservation?

Federal agencies must—

(a) Turn off lights and equipment when not needed;

(b) Not block or impede ventilation; and

(c) Keep windows and other building accesses closed during the heating and cooling seasons.

§ 102-74.165 What energy standards must Federal agencies follow for existing facilities?

Existing Federal facilities must meet the energy standards prescribed by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers and the Illuminating Engineering Society of North American in ASHRAE/IES Standard 90A-1980, as amended by the Department of Energy. Federal agencies must apply these energy standards where they can be achieved through life cycle, cost effective actions.

§ 102-74.170 May exceptions to the energy conservation policies in this subpart be granted?

Yes, the Federal agency buildings manager may grant exceptions to the foregoing policies in this subpart to enable agencies to accomplish their missions more effectively and efficiently.

Federal Management Regulation

§ 102-74.205

§ 102-74.175 Are Government-leased buildings required to conform with the policies in this subpart?

Yes, all new lease contracts must be in conformance with the policies prescribed in this subpart. Federal agencies must administer existing lease contracts in accordance with these policies to the maximum extent feasible.

§ 102-74.180 What illumination levels must Federal agencies maintain on Federal facilities?

Except where special circumstances exist, Federal agencies must maintain illumination levels at—

(a) 50 foot-candles at work station surfaces, measured at a height of 30 inches above floor level, during working hours (for visually difficult or critical tasks, additional lighting may be authorized by the Federal agency buildings manager);

(b) 30 foot-candles in work areas during working hours, measured at 30 inches above floor level;

(c) 10 foot-candles, but not less than 1 foot-candle, in non-work areas, during working hours (normally this will require levels of 5 foot-candles at elevator boarding areas, minimum of 1 foot-candle at the middle of corridors and stairwells as measured at the walking surface, 1 foot-candle at the middle of corridors and stairwells as measured at the walking surface, and 10 foot-candles in storage areas); and

(d) Levels essential for safety and security purposes, including exit signs and exterior lights.

§ 102-74.185 What heating and cooling policy must Federal agencies follow in Federal facilities?

Within the limitations of the building systems, Federal agencies must—

(a) Operate heating and cooling systems in the most overall energy efficient and economical manner;

(b) Maintain temperatures to maximize customer satisfaction by conforming to local commercial equivalent temperature levels and operating practices;

(c) Set heating temperatures no higher than 55 degrees Fahrenheit during non-working hours;

(d) Not provide air-conditioning during non-working hours, except as necessary to return space temperatures to a suitable level for the beginning of working hours;

(e) Not permit reheating, humidification and simultaneous heating and cooling; and

(f) Operate building systems as necessary during extreme weather conditions to protect the physical condition of the building.

§ 102-74.190 Are portable heaters, fans and other such devices allowed in Government-controlled facilities?

Federal agencies are prohibited from operating portable heaters, fans, and other such devices in Government-controlled facilities unless authorized by the Federal agency buildings manager.

§ 102-74.195 What ventilation policy must Federal agencies follow?

During working hours in periods of heating and cooling, Federal agencies must provide ventilation in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 62, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality, where physically practical. Where not physically practical, Federal agencies must provide the maximum allowable amount of ventilation during periods of heating and cooling and pursue opportunities to increase ventilation up to current standards. ASHRAE Standard 62 is available from ASHRAE Publications Sales, 1791 Tullie Circle NE, Atlanta, GA 30329-2305.

§ 102-74.200 What information are Federal agencies required to report to the Department of Energy (DOE)?

Federal agencies, upon approval of GSA, must report to the DOE the energy consumption in buildings, facilities, vehicles, and equipment within 45 calendar days after the end of each quarter as specified in the DOE Federal Energy Usage Report DOE F 6200.2 Instructions.

RIDESHARING

§ 102-74.205 What Federal facility ride-sharing policy must Executive agencies follow?

(a) In accordance with Executive Order 12191, "Federal Facility Ride-sharing Program" (3 CFR, 1980 Comp.,