

### Subpart 101-6.5—Code of Ethics for Government Service

#### § 101-6.500 Scope of subpart.

(a) In accordance with Public Law 96-303, the requirements of this section shall apply to all executive agencies (as defined by section 105 of title 5, United States Code), the United States Postal Service, and the Postal Rate Commission. The heads of these agencies shall be responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this section are observed and complied with within their respective agencies.

(b) Each agency, as defined in “(a)” above, shall display in appropriate areas of buildings in which at least 20 individuals are regularly employed by an agency as civilian employees, copies of the Code of Ethics for Government Service (Code).

(c) For Government-owned or wholly leased buildings subject to the requirements of this section, at least one copy of the Code shall be conspicuously displayed, normally in the lobby of the main entrance to the building. For other buildings subject to the requirements of this section which are owned, leased, or otherwise provided to the Federal Government for the purpose of performing official business, at least one copy of the Code shall be conspicuously displayed within the space occupied by the Government. In all cases, additional copies of the Code may be displayed in other appropriate building locations, such as auditoriums, bulletin boards, cafeterias, locker rooms, reception areas, and other high-traffic areas.

(d) Agencies of the Federal Government shall not pay any costs for the printing, framing, or other preparation of the Code. Agencies may properly pay incidental expenses, such as the cost of hardware, other materials, and labor incurred to display the Code. Display shall be consistent with the decor and architecture of the building space. Installation shall cause no permanent damage to stonework or other surfaces which are difficult to maintain or repair.

(e) Agencies may obtain copies of the Code by submitting a requisition for National Stock Number (NSN) 7690-01-099-8167 in Fedstrip format to the GSA

regional office responsible for providing support to the requisitioning agency. Agencies will be charged a nominal fee to cover shipping and handling.

[58 FR 21945, Apr. 28, 1994]

### Subpart 101-6.6—Fire Protection (Firesafety) Engineering

SOURCE: 59 FR 54531, Nov. 1, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 101-6.600 Scope of subpart.

(a) This subpart provides the regulations of the General Services Administration (GSA) under Title I of the Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992 concerning definition and determination of *equivalent level of safety*. The primary objective of this regulation is to provide a quantifiable means of determining compliance with the requirements of the Act. It is not a substitute for compliance with building and fire code requirements typically used in construction and occupancy of buildings.

(b) For more information on fire protection (firesafety) engineering, see 41 CFR parts 102-71 through 102-82. To the extent that any policy statements in this subpart are inconsistent with the policy statements in 41 CFR parts 102-71 through 102-82, the policy statements in 41 CFR parts 102-71 through 102-82 are controlling.

[59 FR 54531, Nov. 1, 1994, as amended at 66 FR 5358, Jan. 18, 2001]

#### § 101-6.601 Background.

(a) The Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992 (Pub. Law 102-522) was signed into law by the President on October 26, 1992. Section 106 Fire Safety Systems in Federally Assisted Buildings, of Title I—United States Fire Administration, is commonly referred to as the Federal Fire Safety Act of 1992. This section amends the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 *et seq.*) to require sprinklers or an *equivalent of safety*, in certain types of Federal employee office buildings, Federal employee housing units, and federally assisted housing units.

(b) The definition of an automatic sprinkler system is unique to the Act. In addition to describing the physical characteristics of an automatic sprinkler system, the definition sets a performance objective for the system. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in compliance with the Act must *protect human lives*. Sprinklers would provide the level of life safety prescribed in the Act by controlling the spread of fire and its effects beyond the room of origin. A functioning sprinkler system should activate prior to the onset of flashover.

(c) This subpart establishes a general measure of building firesafety performance. To achieve the level of life safety specified in the Act, the structure under consideration must be designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize the impact of fire. As one option, building environmental conditions are specified in this subpart to ensure the life safety of building occupants outside the room of fire origin. They should be applicable independent of whether or not the evaluation is being conducted for the entire building or for just the hazardous areas. In the latter case, the room of origin would be the hazardous area while any room, space, or area could be a room of origin in the entire building scenarios.

(d) The *equivalent level of safety* regulation in this subpart does not address property protection, business interruption potential, or firefighter safety during fire fighting operations. In situations where firefighters would be expected to rescue building occupants, the safety of both firefighters and occupants must be considered in the *equivalent level of safety* analysis. Thorough prefire planning will allow firefighters to choose whether or not to enter a burning building solely to fight a fire.

#### § 101-6.602 Application.

The requirements of the Act and this subpart apply to all Federal agencies and all federally owned and leased buildings in the United States, except those under the control of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

#### § 101-6.603 Definitions.

(a) *Qualified fire protection engineer* is defined as an individual, with a thorough knowledge and understanding of the principles of physics and chemistry governing fire growth, spread, and suppression, meeting one of the following criteria:

(1) An engineer having an undergraduate or graduate degree from a college or university offering a course of study in fire protection or firesafety engineering, plus a minimum of four (4) years work experience in fire protection engineering,

(2) A professional engineer (P.E. or similar designation) registered in Fire Protection Engineering, or

(3) A professional engineer (P.E. or similar designation) registered in a related engineering discipline and holding Member grade status in the International Society of Fire Protection Engineers.

(b) *Flashover* means fire conditions in a confined area where the upper gas 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).

(c) *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.

(d) *Room of origin* means an area of a building where a fire can be expected to start. Typically, the size of the area will be determined by the walls, floor, and ceiling surrounding the space. However, this could lead to unacceptably large areas in the case of open