This session is being recorded.
Table of Contents

01 Introduction
02 Sustainability
03 Urban Development
04 Architecture
05 HVAC & Plumbing
06 Electrical
07 Security
08 Questions
Introduction
Introduction to P100

- Application of P100, including Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) projects
- Future updates
  - 2023 addendum for EO14057
  - 2024 New Version
# C.2 2022 ADDENDUM SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM THE 2021 VERSION

## Table C.2 Summary of Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Number</th>
<th>Section Title</th>
<th>Summary of Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Acknowledgment</td>
<td>Removed all references to the old standard from 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1</td>
<td>ASCE 7</td>
<td>Updated all references to the new standard from 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>ASHRAE 90.1</td>
<td>Updated to use the latest DCS-approved standard regardless of date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Changed edition to reflect updated standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.10</td>
<td>Key Sustainable Products</td>
<td>Updated to reflect new product standards and updated requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Utility Planning and Building Performance Testing</td>
<td>Updated requirements for Collaborative Design Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2</td>
<td>Collaborative Design Process</td>
<td>Updated requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Roofing and High-Waterproofing- Moisture System</td>
<td>Updated requirements and service life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.5</td>
<td>Masonry and Concrete Materials</td>
<td>Added requirement to use new concrete standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Interior Performance Testing</td>
<td>Updated to reflect new requirements for compliance with ASHRAE 90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.1</td>
<td>Carpets</td>
<td>Added service life requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.5</td>
<td>Family Residences</td>
<td>Replaced &quot;Family/Single-Occupancy Residences&quot; with updated requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.7</td>
<td>Low Embodied Carbon Concrete</td>
<td>New section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.8</td>
<td>Environmentally Preferable Materials</td>
<td>New section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2</td>
<td>HVAC Systems</td>
<td>Added new requirement for &quot;all electric&quot; systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Chilled Water</td>
<td>Updated for &quot;all electric&quot; systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Cooling Towers</td>
<td>Updated for &quot;all electric&quot; systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.21</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>New section updated to reflect updated requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.21</td>
<td>Integrated Sequences of Operations (ISO)</td>
<td>Updated for new paint requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.21</td>
<td>Air Conditioning and Heat Pump Refrigeration</td>
<td>New section updated to include new requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.5</td>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>Clarified backup controller requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.5-5.5.8</td>
<td>Sections deleted and moved to new systems distribution systems section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Plumbing</td>
<td>Added new section for &quot;all electric&quot; systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.5</td>
<td>Plumbing Testing</td>
<td>Updated requirements for testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2</td>
<td>Solar Hot Water Heaters</td>
<td>Updated section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2.1</td>
<td>Water Heaters</td>
<td>Updated requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2.2</td>
<td>Water Heaters</td>
<td>Updated requirement for hot water supply system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2.3</td>
<td>Condenser &amp; Condensing Systems</td>
<td>Updated to reflect new requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.7.1</td>
<td>Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)</td>
<td>Updated requirements for electric vehicle supply equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.9.1</td>
<td>Critical Emergency Power Supply Systems (EPS)</td>
<td>Updated requirements for emergency power supply systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.12</td>
<td>Short-Circuit Coordination and Arc Flash Study</td>
<td>Clarified model requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.7</td>
<td>Security Design, Agency Responsibilities</td>
<td>Updated requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.8</td>
<td>Turnover Requirements</td>
<td>Updated to reflect new requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
02
Sustainability
Lance Davis
Sustainability Architect

Walter Tersch
Sustainability Program Manager
DOE has approved the 2019 ASHRAE 90.1
EO 14057

Energy Net-Zero
Electrification

- Emissions
- Water Net-Zero
- Waste Net-Zero
Energy Net Zero

Illustrative Site Plan

Future PV with pathway

EUI=20 kBtu/GSF/year
Requires 161 panels @ 2,490 kBtus/year/panel

Rooftop PV=60 panels
Future Rooftop PV=60 panels
Future PV=41 panels
1.9.2.9 Decarbonization

New construction and major modernization projects must also:

- Target a **20% reduction in the project’s whole-building embodied carbon from materials**, compared to a conventional standard baseline building of the same project type (e.g. modernization or new construction).

- Calculate and compare carbon footprints for at least the structure and enclosure of a standard baseline building and the proposed design using a GSA-approved embodied carbon estimation tool.

- Earn at least one Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction LEED BD+C: New Construction point, using LEED credit Option 2 "Whole-Building Life-Cycle Assessment" (WBLCA) to conduct a cradle-to-grave life-cycle assessment of the project’s structure and enclosure.
4.8.5 Low Embodied Carbon Concrete

All GSA projects that use at least ten (10) cubic yards of a concrete mix must:

- Provide a product-specific cradle-to-gate Type III environmental product declaration (EPD) for each concrete mix.
- Provide low concrete that meets GSA’s global warming potential limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified compressive strength (Fc in PSI)</th>
<th>Standard Mix</th>
<th>High Early Strength</th>
<th>Lightweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 2499</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500-3499</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3500-4499</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4500-5499</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5500-6499</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6500 and up</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These numbers reflect a 20% reduction from GWP (CO₂e) limits in proposed code language: "Lifecycle GHG Impacts in Building Codes" by the New Buildings Institute, January 2022.
4.8.6 Environmentally Preferable Asphalt

All GSA projects that use at least ten (10) cubic yards of an asphalt mix must:

1) Provide a product-specific cradle-to-gate Type III environmental product declaration (EPD) for each asphalt mix.

2) Provide environmentally preferable asphalt, which is defined in this context as material manufactured or installed using at least two of these techniques:
   a) 21% or higher reclaimed asphalt pavement content;
   b) Warm mix technology;
   c) Non-pavement recycled content;
   d) Bio-based or other alternative binders;
   e) Improved energy/ carbon efficiency of manufacturing plants or equipment; or
   f) Other environmentally preferable features or techniques.
GSA Buy Clean Product Standards

Environmental Product Declarations are required for:

- Acoustical Ceilings
- Broadloom/Carpet Tile
- Masonry Partitions
- Metal Stud Partitions
- Linoleum
- Luxury Vinyl Tile (LVT) and Luxury Vinyl Plank (LVP)
- Operable Walls
- Rubber Tile
- Sheet Vinyl
- Vinyl Composition Tile (VCT)

Specific Requirements are listed in section 3.4 Interior Performance Table.
03 Urban Development
URBAN DEVELOPMENT & LANDSCAPE DESIGN
2.2.2 Collaborative Design Process

The construction and renovation of a federal facility may be one of the more significant real estate investments in many communities. GSA has a responsibility to meet client needs first and, where feasible, federal investment should support local development plans and effectively address relevant concerns. This responsibility derives from the Federal Urban Land Use Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. Sec. 901-905); the Public Buildings Amendments of 1988 (40 U.S.C. 3312); E.O. 12072 and 13006, as amended by E.O.13946; and EO 14057.

To meet this responsibility, the project team must understand local stakeholders, plans and conditions and must meet the requirements outlined in the previous matrix. This aligns with applicable SITES certification elements, including factor 2.2 (Pre-Design Site Assessment) and C2.4 (Engage users and stakeholders), and relevant Federal directives noted above.

The community stakeholder analysis (CSA) mentioned in the performance matrix must include key local or tribal governments, businesses, residential associations, and other relevant stakeholders, including those who may have environmental justice concerns, or who have substantial interest in the project’s outcome and impacts.
2.2.2 Collaborative Design Process

Collaborative Design Process

Design Process Considers Input of Local Stakeholders

| Baseline | For new construction or other projects with significant impact on the public realm (e.g., landscape, facades, perimeter security), GSA’s regional project team meets with local officials about the project and considers their input during the preparation:
|          | Prior to design start, GSA project team meets with local officials, shares general project info, gets officials’ input, and reviews local plans.
|          | At first Peer Review, the project team presents input from consultation with local officials, presents findings from a completed community stakeholder analysis, and explains the project’s developing design strategy in that context.
|          | At Final Design Concept presentation for Commissioner’s approval, project team presents local input, outlines responding design strategy, and presents detail regarding relevant building and landscape design elements to enable meaningful consideration of the concept. |

Addition to the performance matrix

FS Stage (a meeting):
- GSA shares scale, scope of project.
- Locals share relevant plans and goals for GSA to consider and plan for.

Pre-Design (a meeting):
- Design team gets better informed
- Document dump and establish local relationships for project
  - e.g. During POR or SITES/LEED workshop

During Design (a meeting if needed):
- Design team shows the design’s response to input
- GSA evaluates design strategy with this input among the relevant factors.
- Design approval is based, in part, on GSA understanding and acceptance of this design strategy
### 2.2.2 Collaborative Design Process: Community (Stakeholder) Analysis Tool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder Name</th>
<th>Org Type or Role</th>
<th>Predisposition</th>
<th>Impact of Project (low-med-high)</th>
<th>Influence on Project (low-med-high)</th>
<th>What is Important to stakeholder?</th>
<th>How could they support project goals?</th>
<th>How could they block/diminish project goals?</th>
<th>Outreach Goal</th>
<th>Outreach Strategy</th>
<th>Last Touch</th>
<th>Next Touch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: Client Agency X</td>
<td>Building user</td>
<td>Skepticism about losing parking space</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Maintaining parking space; ensuring employees and unions of survey confidentiality</td>
<td>Encouraging survey responses; letting process play out; keeping open mind about alliances; Provide support in papers and encourage local government/planning department to be active</td>
<td>By biasing or under-reporting surveys</td>
<td>Ensure high comfort level with processes; get their buy-in from start; Convey importance of surveys to better serve</td>
<td>Present project effort at monthly tenant meeting; keep informed; provide fact sheet</td>
<td>4/4/2019</td>
<td>5/15/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Local Businesses</td>
<td>Business (non-relocation)</td>
<td>Neutral - worried about loss of business from main street during construction</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Having traffic diverted from mainstreet can impact in-place customer base; customers may be confused as to business status or</td>
<td>Negative press or potential lawsuit over loss of business; Hold initial information meeting to hear concerns; invite to quarterly stakeholder meetings for real-time feedback; Send monthly newsletters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Neighboring Planning Department Z</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Detract of federal government; Concerns over design elements; increased traffic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Ensuring project is integrated into surroundings, including local character and local planning/development plans and</td>
<td>Provides valuable insight into local issues and concerns for better risk management; efficient Participate in discussions with project team and GSA Relocation Program to reach consensus; Not recommending support to local government officials; not providing local Negative press or potential lawsuit over loss of business; Create trust and lasting relationships; Create opportunity to resolve local concerns that have schedule; Create trust and provide complete and timely information; if relevant, engage with homeowner in dispute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Homeowner</td>
<td>Private Residence (potential relocation)</td>
<td>Concerned: Property is adjacent to building port and desantivo on</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: County Planning Dept</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Neutral: Responsible for implementing county transportation plan</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Needs complete info about extent and timing of potential impacts to incorporate into their planning and keep their constituents informed; Concerned about transit traffic (incl. pedestrian safety, pollution) and whether</td>
<td>Could use their expertise and credibility to support the final design to not having negative traffic; If they don’t understand the reason for or disagree with DCF, discuss.</td>
<td>Early engagement and inclusion in early project planning analysis; They may be able to support</td>
<td>Engage early and share technical information/project planning parameters; Present at monthly council meetings prior to decision start; Include org in EA scoping meeting for input; understanding EU related</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Neighborhood Civic Association</td>
<td>Civic org</td>
<td>Skeptical: Org represents an disadvantaged</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access the CSA [here](#)
ANY QUESTIONS?
You can find us at

frank.giblin@gsa.gov
amber.levofsky@gsa.gov
karen.handsfield@gsa.gov
ruth.kroeger@gsa.gov
brandon.hartz@gsa.gov

Urban Development InSite page here
04
Architecture
Jason Danielson
Building Enclosures Architect
Roofing Baseline and Tier clarifications

- ASTM 8231 reference added for roofing ELD testing
- Roofing minimum performance requirements added for Mission Critical facilities
  - Must be Tier 1 or higher
- Roofing service life tied to Baseline and Tier levels
- Wind Resistance references added for UL 580, ANSI-FM 4474, Florida TAS 114
Cornerstone service life identified
Family/Single Occupancy
Restroom

Updated use description and sign requirements

Clarify new construction from existing buildings
05 Mechanical & Plumbing
Mechanical Engineering
Robert Wager
Mechanical Engineer
5.3.2 HVAC Systems

Revised section:

- All projects installing HVAC equipment **must use all-electric equipment**.

- Ensure the analysis of alternatives and LCCA include:
  - ground source
  - air source
  - water source heat pump technologies

- Fossil fuels and electric resistance heating may only be used to supplement electric heat pump-powered capacity:
  - during emergency backup situations or
  - when low outdoor air temperatures prevent installed electric heat pump equipment from meeting the tenant’s minimum indoor temperature
5.3.2.1 Chiller Plant

Revised section:

- New chiller equipment may only use refrigerant substitutes listed as "Acceptable" by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program, e.g. for centrifugal or positive displacement chillers.

- Refrigerants listed as Unacceptable may not be used in new chiller equipment at GSA projects, even where EPA's "unacceptable as of" date is in the future.

- Only domestic construction materials must be specified in construction contracts performed in the United States except when a waiver to the Buy American Act is granted or per the requirements in FAR 25.2."unacceptable as of" date is in the future.

Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP)

Substitutes in Centrifugal Chillers
https://www.epa.gov/snap/substitutes-centrifugal-chillers

Substitutes in Positive Displacement Chillers
https://www.epa.gov/snap/substitutes-positive-displacement-chillers
5.3.2.16 Air Conditioning & Heat Pump Refrigerants

Revised section:

- New air conditioning and heat pump equipment may only use refrigerant substitutes listed as "Acceptable" by the EPA’s SNAP Program for air conditioning and heat pumps.

- Refrigerants listed as Unacceptable may not be used in new air conditioning or heat pump equipment at GSA projects, even where EPA's "unacceptable as of" date is in the future.

Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP)
Substitutes in Residential and Light Commercial Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps

5.3.2.3 Cooling Towers

Added:
- A minimum 4-foot clearance must be maintained between the top of the roof and underside of the cooling tower basin.
5.3.2.4 Water Distribution Systems

Revised section numbers:
5.3.5.5 PRIMARY HEATING SYSTEMS moved to 5.3.2.4.1
5.3.5.6 DISTRICT STEAM HEATING moved to 5.3.2.4.2
5.3.5.7 HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEMS moved to 5.3.2.4.3
5.3.5.8 PIPING SYSTEMS moved to 5.3.2.4.4
5.3.5.9 PIPING INSULATION moved to 5.3.2.4.5
5.3.2.12 Integrated Sequences of Operations (ISOO)

Added to section:

- Sequences of Operation must follow the most recently published version of ASHRAE Guideline 36, High-Performance Sequences of Operation For HVAC Systems. Provide the hardwired points required in Guideline 36, Section 4, List of Hardwired Points, with the following additions:
  - All fan statuses (including supply, return, relief, fan-powered boxes) are Required
  - All filter pressure drop transducer analog inputs are Required
  - Outside air flow sensors are Required
  - Air handler sensors including MAT, RAT, heating coil SAT are Required
  - Chilled water plant and hot water plant points marked as O (Optional) must be supplied as A-Apply (Apply if the feature/system hardware is included by the designer)
5.3.3.5 Boilers

Added to section:
- Modular systems must have bank controllers and grandmaster bank controllers to prevent individual modules within a bank from simultaneously cycling ON/OFF with another separate bank of modules.
5.4 Plumbing

Added to section:

- All projects installing domestic water heating (service water heating) equipment must use all-electric equipment.

- Ensure the analysis of alternatives and LCCA include:
  - solar water heating
  - ground source heat pump water heater
  - air source and water source heat pump water heater technologies

- When using electric resistance water heaters, size equipment based on careful consideration of intended usage (e.g. showering), recovery rate, and any hot water storage capacity.

- Fossil fuels may only be used to supplement electric-powered capacity:
  - during emergency backup situations; or
  - when low outdoor air temperatures prevent installed electric equipment from meeting the tenant’s minimum service water heating water temperature.
5.4.5 Plumbing Piping Sanitary, Waste, Vent, and Storm Piping

Added to section:

- Sanitary, waste, vent, and storm PVC pipe and fittings may be used below ground in lieu of the typical cast iron pipe and fittings.
- Pipe and fittings must be schedule 40 DWV type and conform to ASTM D 2665 solid wall PVC pipe.
- PVC pipe with cellular core, foam core or composite core is NOT approved for use.
- Piping installed in unstable or unusual soil conditions must conform with ASTM F2536 Standard Guide for Installing Plastic DWV Piping Suspended from On-Grade Slabs.
Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

mark.kutchi@gsa.gov
ernesto.sarino@gsa.gov
michael.sullivan@gsa.gov
robert.wager@gsa.gov
06
Electrical
Electrical Engineering
Jeff Schetrompf
Electrical Engineer
Ben Pisarcik
Electrical Engineer
Table of Contents

01 Miscellaneous
02 Drawout Circuit Breakers for Service Entrance Equipment
03 Controlled Receptacles
04 EVSE
05 Generator Fuel Storage
06 Arc Flash
6.5.7.6 Added statement Conductors and accessible portions of conduit shall not be abandoned in place.

6.5.9.1 (EPSS SWGR & ATS) Switchgear must be provided with a mimic bus and all sections installed on a four-inch high concrete housekeeping pad.

6.5.6.1 Bus ducts must be copper or aluminum, fully rated, 3-phase, 3-wire or 3-phase, 4-wire with 100 percent neutral, and an integral ground bus, sized at 50 percent of the phase bus, IP54 or higher.

6.5.7.6.2 Conduit systems must be used between the panelboard and the first wiring device.
Drawout Circuit Breakers for Service Entrance Equipment
Section 6.5.4.2.1

Old Version: Switchgear must meet UL 1558 and be provided for the service entrance of any building 1200 amperes or greater. Switchgear must have enclosed, drawout-type circuit breakers, one per each size fully equipped spare cubicle, a breaker lifting device, and a ground and test device.

New Version: Switchgear must meet UL 1558 and be provided for the service entrance **equipment and associated distribution sections/circuit breakers** of any building 1200 amperes or greater. The **UL1558** switchgear must have enclosed, drawout-type circuit breakers, one per each size fully equipped spare cubicle, a breaker lifting device, and a ground and test device.
Controlled Receptacles
Section 6.5.7

Old Version: ASHRAE 90.1 controlled receptacles must be green.
New Version: Controlled receptacles must be marked in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1.
Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
Section 6.5.7.8

In summary the first two paragraphs and GOV requirements have been clarified. Specifics are listed below:

- EVSE chargers must be installed for government-owned vehicles (GOVs/federal fleet vehicles) for any project significantly modifying or installing parking lots or parking garages, including excavation or removal of concrete or asphalt pavement.
- At least one accessible parking space 11-foot wide by 20-foot long with a 5-foot adjoining access aisle must be provided with an EV charger. The accessible EV charger must not be used as accessible parking for other than charging purposes. Additional information can be found at the U.S. Access Board’s Guide to the ABA Accessibility Standards. This EV charger may be used by anyone, regardless of physical ability.
Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) 
Section 6.5.7.8

Federal fleet EVSE infrastructure must minimally include:

● Level 2 Chargers with no more than two charging ports per charger.

● Quantity and configuration of chargers and ports must be designed to accommodate tenant vehicle usage and locations.

● For lots with fewer than 5 GOVs, install two complete and operational charging ports.

● For lots with 5 - 15 GOVs, install four complete and operational charging ports.
Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)  
Section 6.5.7.8

Federal fleet EVSE infrastructure must minimally include:

- For lots with greater than 15 GOVs, install complete and operational charging ports such that the quantity represents 30 percent of the total planned GOV’s.

- For existing facilities with limited electrical capacity receiving plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), level 1 chargers may be considered on a 1:1 ratio for PHEVs only. If trenching or coring is involved to support PHEVs, conduit must be upsized to values noted in P100.
Generator Fuel Storage
Section 6.5.9.1

The class and type of Emergency Power Supply Systems (EPSSs) for federal buildings must be a minimum of Class 48, where 48 is the minimum time in hours for which the EPSS is designed to operate at its rated load without being refueled (see Chapter 4, NFPA 110). Note that the fuel storage for the fire pump is only required for 16 hours of runtime.
Updates to existing power system models shall be incorporated into any modifying project. For facilities where no building power system model exists, a model is required to be generated if the main service equipment is replaced or if greater than 25% of the overall electrical distribution system is replaced.
07
Security
8.1.7 Security Design: Agency Responsibilities

Clarifies roles and responsibilities related to Courthouse security including:

- Prisoner movement, holding cells, and interview facilities
- Installation of electronic security systems
- Perimeter protection, parking, guard booths and screening
08

Questions
Put them in the chat.