



UNIVERSITY *of* ALASKA ANCHORAGE

# Facility Design Standards & Procedures Guideline



2024

THIS DOCUMENT IS FORMATTED FOR TWO-SIDED PRINTING

# Acknowledgements

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# Overview

## Scope & Purpose

The University of Alaska Anchorage Facility Design Standards and Procedures Guideline (“Standards”, “Document”) is a compilation of procedures, guidelines and technical requirements associated with the planning, design, and construction of facilities on campus. The Document is the product of the efforts, expertise and institutional experience of project managers with UAA Facilities Planning and Construction (FP&C), and UAA Facilities Maintenance and Operations (FMO) personnel. The purpose of the Document is three-fold:

1. To aggregate important information necessary for planners and designers.
2. To outline important design considerations and goals for new and renovated facilities.
3. To standardize certain procedures, design elements, and technical components for all new buildings and renovation projects on campus.

Together with the UAA Campus Master Plan, the Standards ensure that capital projects are planned, designed, and constructed in accordance with UAA’s strategic goals and vision for the campus.

## Use & Organization of Document

The Facility Design Standards and Procedures Guideline is intended to be a reference standard for all new building and renovation projects on the UAA campus, and hence shall be used by FP&C project managers and the architectural and engineering (A/E) consultants they hire to provide professional design services.

The Standards are intended to apply to all projects: new construction and renovation of existing facilities. Certain aspects of the Standards are informational in nature and/or are intended to guide the design consideration and decision-making process; however, most are requirements. Projects seeking departure from any Standards requirements shall seek formal waiver from the UAA FP&C Director prior to implementing changes.

The Standards do NOT replace or supersede the responsibilities of the design professional. The burden of proper design evaluation, analysis, code compliance, life safety, and standard-of-care rests solely with the A/E consultants hired by UAA.

The Document is organized into three sections:

1. Project Procedures and Administration
2. Campus Design Standards
3. Technical Requirements

Part 1 is intended to familiarize the A/E consultant with UAA’s procedures for managing and administering design projects, including the required design approval process the A/E must support. Part 2 summarizes general requirements and guiding design goals for all campus projects. Part 3 is a compilation of technical product and component requirements organized by Construction Specification Institute (CSI) 2020 MasterFormat.

None of the sections in the Document are exhaustive or all-encompassing. The content identifies UAA’s important planning and design priorities it seeks to standardize across all projects. The A/E consultant is responsible for understanding the intent of the Document and for seeking additional information and clarification from UAA as necessary to properly perform any planning and design services.

The Standards are a “living document” and will be updated as new requirements materialize and as old ones become obsolete. In order to be useful, the Standards must be flexible, responding to changes in policy, industry, technology, and approach. In addition, the Standards scope and content may grow as UAA becomes more certain about various aspects of design or as new information emerges. The Standards are part of a broad set of University vision and planning documents, which themselves are subject to change and growth. This Document must be responsive to changes to these guiding documents and to the broader campus vision.

## Product Specifications

As a state institution, UAA’s projects must comply with state procurement code (Alaska Statute 36.30). Generally, UAA’s procurement policies require that products and services are competitively selected. Part 3 of this document includes technical requirements for products specified for building projects on the UAA campus. In certain instances, specific product brands and models are listed, and certain terms may be applied to product bands and models such as “preferred” or “acceptable.” The intent of the Technical Requirements is not to limit or pre-select brands and models, but rather to set a baseline level of quality required by the University and to provide examples of products that typically have met the baseline level of quality and have been successfully utilized in prior campus building projects.

Design specifications for future campus projects must meet the intent of both state procurement code as well as the minimum standards set forth in this document. Products and systems must be available from multiple sources capable of providing equal or similar quality. The A/E consultant must ensure that any proprietary products/systems specified have at least two additional similar products/systems which are acceptable for use in the project, and list those products/systems as acceptable alternatives in the project specifications. Any deviations from either state procurement code or these design standards must be approved by the FP&C Director.

## Additional Reference, Policy and Source Documents

University of Alaska Anchorage Strategic Plan 2027: <https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/initiative/uaa-2027/about.cshtml>

University of Alaska Anchorage Campus Master Plan 2022:  
[https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/facilities-planning-construction/master-plan/\\_documents/2022%20UAA%20Campus%20Master%20Plan%202022-1018%20Web.pdf](https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/facilities-planning-construction/master-plan/_documents/2022%20UAA%20Campus%20Master%20Plan%202022-1018%20Web.pdf)

UAA Energy Policy, 2007: [www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/\\_documents/energy\\_policy.pdf](http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/_documents/energy_policy.pdf)

UAA Master Utility Plan, 2019

University of Alaska Anchorage Unified Exterior Signage Plan, 2007

UAA Interior Sign Guide. 2022

UA Statewide Facilities: [www.alaska.edu/facilities/](http://www.alaska.edu/facilities/)

UAA Facilities Planning & Construction: [www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/facilities-planning-construction/](http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/facilities-planning-construction/)

UAA Space Management Policy and Procedures: <https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/facilities-planning-construction/space-management/index.cshtml>

UAA Facilities Maintenance & Operations: [www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/maintenance-operations/index.cshtml](http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/facilities-campus-services/maintenance-operations/index.cshtml)

Municipality of Anchorage Title 21: Land Use Planning 2013 (“New Title 21”):  
[www.muni.org/Departments/OCPD/Planning/Projects/t21/Pages/Title21Rewrite.aspx](http://www.muni.org/Departments/OCPD/Planning/Projects/t21/Pages/Title21Rewrite.aspx)

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PART 1

# Project Procedures & Administration



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# PART 1 Project Procedures & Administration

## Project Administration

### 1.01 University Stakeholders

The University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) is part of the broader University of Alaska (UA) system. The full [organization charts](#) for UA and UAA can be found on the University's websites. This document includes a simplified version of the organizational structure to assist Architect/Engineering (A/E) consultant teams in understanding the 'chain of command' and the complexity of the decision making process.

Stakeholders in each project will vary depending on the type and scale of a project. The end user (such as an Academic Department) is the functional stakeholder with Facility Maintenance and Operations (FMO) as a parallel primary stakeholder. The A/E project manager is encouraged to discuss the list of stakeholders with the UAA Facilities Planning and Construction Project Manager (FP&C PM) to determine when to interface with each of the identified stakeholders. Similar to other large institutions, there are many processes and procedures that require communication between multiple departments to achieve an 'agreed' direction.

### 1.02 Communications & Documentation

The A/E team project manager's primary contact is the assigned UAA Facilities Planning and Construction Project Manager. All project related communication between the A/E team and UAA (or UA) shall be channeled through the FP&C PM. Any discussions, presentations or meetings with the UAA user group or other concerned UAA departments shall be coordinated through the FP&C PM. All correspondence, meetings, or presentations to/with municipal or other permitting agencies, utility providers, community councils, media or other non UAA entities, shall be coordinated with the UAA FP&C PM.

The A/E team will keep clear and concise records of all project correspondence and make such correspondence available to the FP&C PM upon request. Meeting minutes will be kept by the A/E team and copies of all such meeting records shall be distributed by the A/E to the attendees including the FP&C PM providing an opportunity for review and comment.

### 1.03 Administrative Approval Process

At various stages of the project development UAA is required to receive administrative approval or provide status reports to the Administration (i.e. Chancellors' Office, Board of Regents, and UA Statewide). The timing of these reports is driven by the Board of Regents (BoR) meeting schedule and the *Regents' Policy Part V – Finance and Business Management, [Chapter 05.12 – Capitol Planning and Facilities Management](#)*. When developing the project schedule the A/E project manager should coordinate with the FP&C PM on when Administrative Reports will require information from the A/E Team and the scope of the material required.

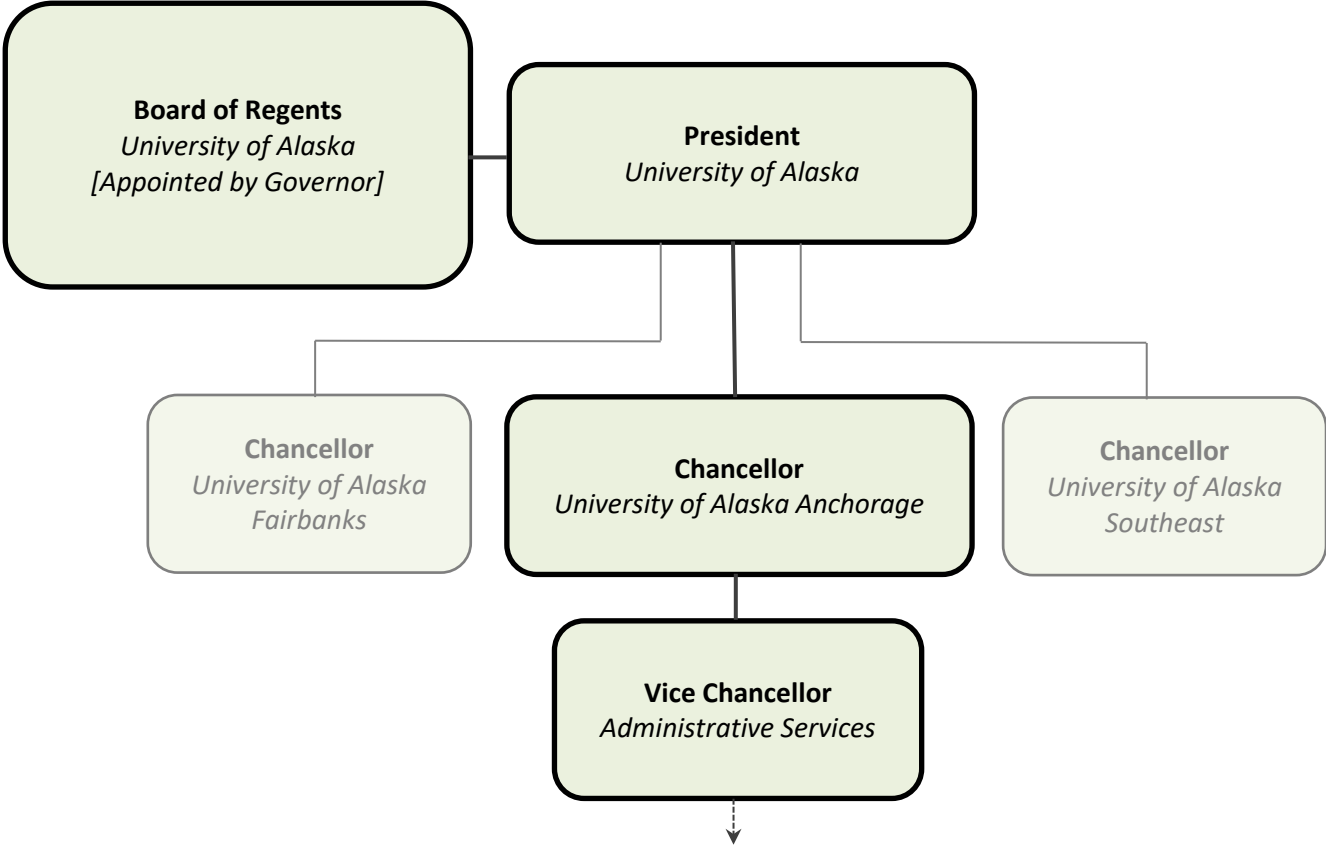
Project informational packets for the BoR meetings are developed by UAA FP&C and are required to be submitted 30 calendar days prior to the date of the BoR meeting. The A/E team should have the requested materials available to FP&C PM at least two weeks ahead of the 30 day submittal deadline or as directed by the FP&C PM. There are seven project approval and reporting stages listed in the Regents' Policy as follows:

1. **Preliminary Administrative Approval** – Authorization to plan a project and to develop a Project Agreement documenting the programmatic need, scope and estimated cost of the project;
2. **Formal Project Approval** – Authorization to develop the basic design of the facility or project through creation of a schematic design;
3. **Schematic Design Approval** – Authorization to complete the design of the facility or project, to develop construction documents, and, subject to no material changes, bid and award a contract;
4. **Project Change Approval** – Authorization to modify the project budget or scope after schematic design approval;
5. **Pre-Bid Project Report** – Report on the results of the final design process;
6. **Construction Contract Award Report** – Report on the results of the bid process and award; and
7. **Final Project Report** – Report on wrap-up of the project.

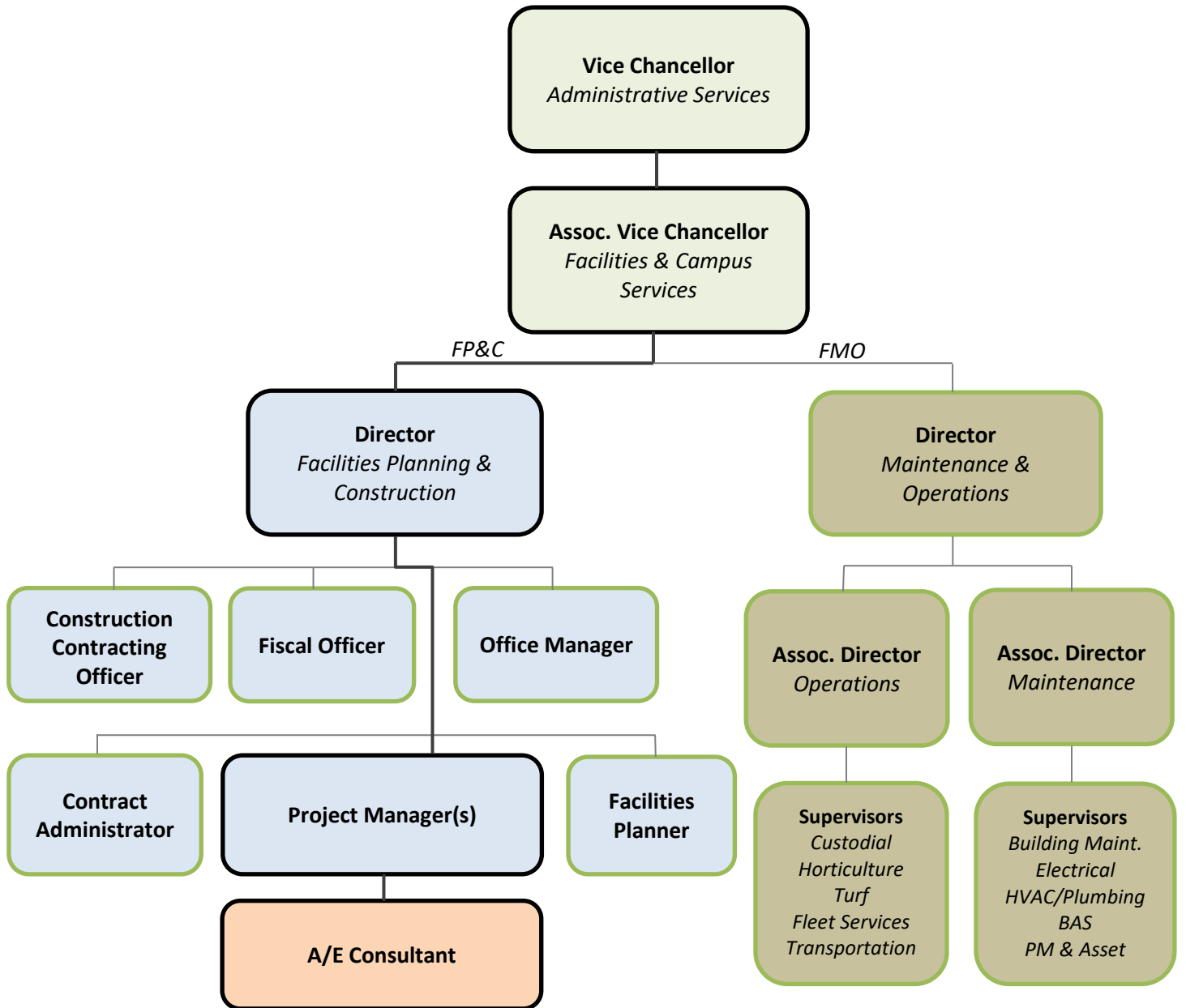
It is important to note that the BoR Schematic Design Approval (SDA) is authorization to complete the design, develop final construction drawings, bid, and construct the project. The level of detail required for the SDA is beyond what a typical 35% level Schematic Design would include. An example would be color, material, and finish samples for the exterior and interior of the project. The A/E should review the Regents' Policy P05.12043. *Capitol Project Development: Schematic Design Approval* for additional detail and information on what is expected. Depending on project scope and dollar value the level of detail and documentation will vary. Confirm the specific project approval requirements with the FP&C PM.



# University Administration



# Facilities and Campus Services



## 1.04 Design Contracts and Invoicing

Typically an RFP for design services will include a draft version of the design contract. UAA will provide an electronic version of the invoicing spread sheet to be used for monthly invoicing.

## 1.05 Project Management Software

UAA utilizes project management software from e-Builder®. The A/E shall coordinate with the FP&C PM to establish the extent to which e-Builder shall be used by the A/E for the project.

# Project Development

## 1.06 Facility Functional Programming & Owner's Project Requirements

On most new projects, the University selects an A/E after receiving preliminary or formal administrative project approval, but prior to the building programming stage. At this stage, a site may or may not have been selected for the project. The A/E's first steps are typically to lead the programming effort and to assist as needed with identifying and evaluating the appropriate site(s).

The foundation of the programming stage, and hence the entire project, is development of the Owner's Project Requirements. The Owner's Project Requirements document (OPR) summarizes in detail the specific performance and operational requirements for a project. It forms the basis upon which design and construction decisions are made. In addition to the building program area requirements that A/E's are accustomed to working with during preliminary project planning, the OPR should include the following information:

- Project budget and schedule
- Owner directives (predefined system, component, or operating conditions)
- Restrictions and limitations (imposed by site, resources, program, or directive)
- User group requirements
- Performance requirements and targets (energy usage, efficiencies, system capabilities)
- Environmental requirements (temperature, ventilation, humidity)
- Commissioning process and budget
- Expected life-of-building, and warranty requirements (quality of construction)
- Maintenance criteria and expectations
- Specific sustainability goals
- Special codes and standards (as applicable to program, systems, or operations)
- Special parameters (acoustics/ vibration, accessibility, security, aesthetic)
- Building program indicating types, sizes, and characteristics of individual spaces

The FP&C PM will initially develop the OPR during the Project Request and Administrative Approval processes, or until the A/E consultant is selected. The A/E consultant will then assume responsibility for refining and augmenting the OPR throughout design and construction. As decisions are made during the life of the project, the document shall be updated to reflect current requirements.

Development of the OPR is the primary responsibility of the A/E during the Programming stage. Planning workshops and meetings with FP&C, FMO, and the Stakeholder Group (usually a group of academic department leaders and faculty) are required to elicit input, discuss, strategize, and reach consensus on the critical OPR data.

Information gathered for inclusion in the OPR should be thoroughly cross-checked against the Facility Design Standards & Procedures Guideline, as well as applicable guiding documents such as the Campus Master Plan. The OPR may exceed the requirements in the Standards, or alternatively may necessitate deviations from the Standards in order to meet the project-specific OPR criteria. The OPR document forms the basis for appeals and requests to waive Standards requirements for a given project. It is therefore imperative that the OPR—and the process of developing it—are given significant effort and attention, and that the OPR is fully vetted by the Project Team including stakeholders within Facilities & Campus Services and the User Group/ academic department.

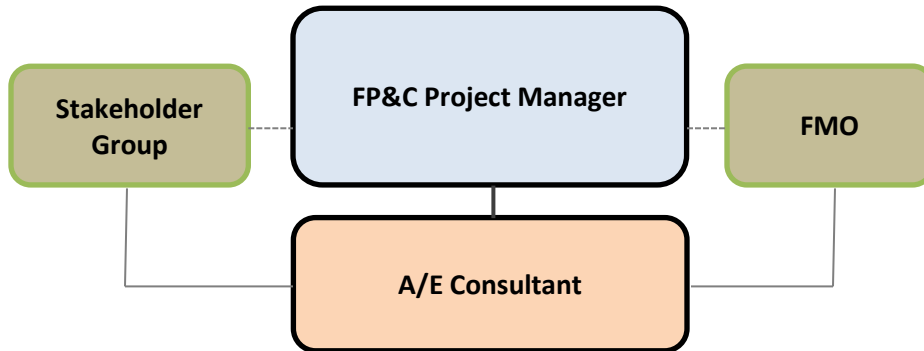
## **1.07 Design Oversight and Approval**

As a large organization, UAA assigns review and approval responsibilities to representatives of the various stakeholder groups involved in a project. While primary project responsibility is handed to the department of Facilities Planning and Construction, a group of project stakeholders is also formed and is typically comprised of the academic department leader(s), several faculty members, and the building manager(s). The A/E will often receive programmatic information and direction from this Stakeholder Group as to how the building must function and support the academic needs of the department. This information, however, is subject to approval by FP&C for compliance with the Project Agreement, scope and budget. Working with FP&C, the A/E must strike a balance between the Stakeholder Group needs and the project limitations outlined in the Project Agreement.

Similarly, UAA's Facilities Maintenance & Operations department is responsible for maintaining all campus infrastructures, and as such, has an interest in participating in the project design development and approval process. The A/E will often receive maintainability requirements and specific product preferences and requirements from FMO. This information, likewise, is subject to approval by FP&C. The A/E must often strike a balance between the needs of the academic department, the service and maintainability requirements of FMO, and the project scope and budget administered by FP&C.

Several levels of design review are required. These are necessary in order for FP&C to become familiar with design, understand the desires communicated by the Stakeholder Group and FMO, and to review documents for compliance with these Standards. The number and stages of reviews may vary depending on project size, scope, and complexity. However, they shall not be modified without prior approval the FP&C Director.

### Design Review and Approval Participants



The following points are mandatory, regardless of project size, scope and complexity:

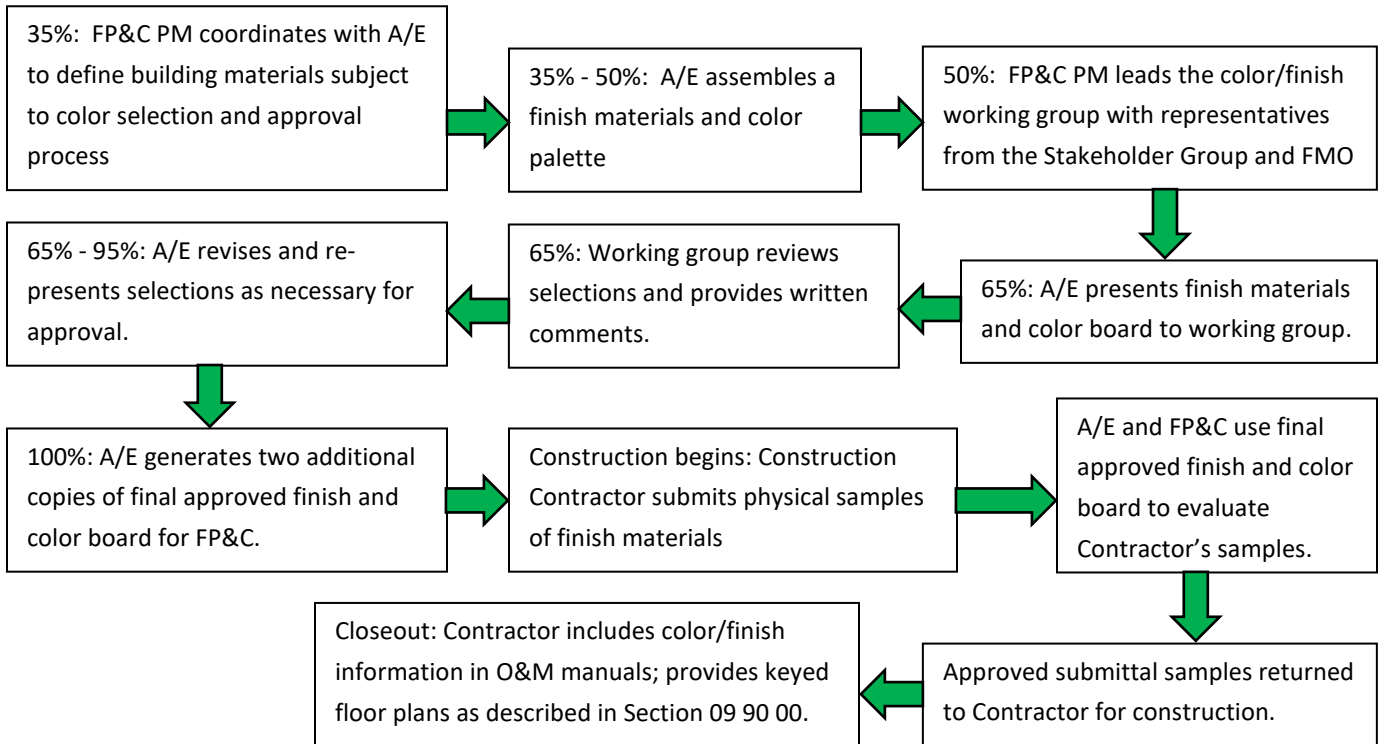
- Stakeholder Group schedules will take first priority when scheduling meetings.
- Design review meetings with FMO are required at every phase of design.
- Meeting minutes shall be recorded by the A/E and submitted to the FP&C Project Manager.
- All Stakeholder Group and FMO design/review comments will be coordinated and compiled by the A/E and submitted to FP&C for review and comment.
- The submittal of design documents to UAA for review implies they are in compliance with the Standards, unless deviations are submitted and approved in advance. If not in compliance, the submittal may be returned to the design team for completion prior to University review.
- Any and all UAA review comments (FP&C, FMO, or Stakeholder Group) shall be tracked and responded to by the design team to ensure consideration, implementation, and/or discussion.
- The A/E shall not proceed with the next phase of the project without written notice from FP&C.

### 1.08 Color & Finish Selection and Approval

UAA intends to limit the amount of interior finishes and paint colors that will be used in a facility. A primary “white” or light colored base paint shall be selected along with no more than three accent colors. Projects that require additional accent colors shall seek prior approval from the Facilities Director.

The project color and finish approval process is a multi-step selection, review, and approval process involving FP&C, FMO, and the Stakeholder Group – who collectively develop a project’s color and finish

palette. The process occurs concurrent with the larger design review and approval process, although the color and finish selections often occur earlier than in typical, non-university projects due to the level of interest, oversight and approval university projects are subject to. For UAA projects, the color and finish approval process is as follows:



## Color and Finish Selection & Approval Process

### 1.09 Room Numbering

UAA will provide room numbering for the A/E to utilize throughout design and construction. UAA FP&C uses internal guidelines to assign room designations (refer to UAA Space Management Policy). The room numbers are established to provide clear room identification to First Responders and to identify to UAA Departments who has access to various spaces. These designations are integral to the keying plan and access control programming of the facility. Having the room numbers assigned early in the design process and then remaining consistent throughout the functional life of the facility greatly reduces confusion when maintaining or modifying building systems.

The A/E should provide floor plans to UAA to assign room numbering as soon as firm floor plans are established, but by 35% design at the latest. This may occur at the concept level or as schematic design is progressing. Once established by UAA the A/E is not to modify or change room numbers unless directed to by UAA. If floor plans change configuration and/or room functions change after numbers are assigned, UAA will provide updated numbering to the A/E.

## 1.10 Post Occupancy Evaluation

On major projects and as requested by the FP&C PM, the A/E should plan for a post occupancy evaluation approximately eleven months after occupancy. The A/E team should perform a warranty inspection and prepare a written report to provide UAA with a document that can be sent to the construction contractor for correction of the work if required. Additionally, the A/E should attend and lead a Post Occupancy “lessons learned” workshop with the building occupants (User Group), FMO and FP&C. A follow up report and record of the workshop should be submitted by the A/E to FP&C.

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PART 2

# Campus Design Standards



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# PART 2 Campus Design Standards

## General Design Considerations

### 2.01 Codes and Standards

The Facility Design Standards and Procedures Guideline is intended to guide and standardize certain aspects of building design on the UAA campus while working with all required building codes, regulatory standards, and local requirements governing building design and construction within the Municipality of Anchorage. In the event the A/E perceives a Standards requirement to conflict with code, the code requirement shall govern and the A/E shall immediately notify the Facilities Planning & Construction Project Manager and Director.

The latest version of following codes and standards adopted by the appropriate Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) will be referenced in development of the project Document:

- International Building Code (IBC)
- International Mechanical Code (IMC)
- International Fire Code (IFC)
- International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)
- International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
- Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC)
- National Electrical Code (NEC)
- ANSI 117.1 Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
- Underwriters' Laboratories (UL)
- Factory Mutual (FM)
- California Technical Bulletin 133
- National Fire Alarm Code, NFPA 72
- Emergency and Standby Power Systems, NFPA 110
- National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (NEMA)
- National Electrical Installation Standards (NEIS)
- Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA)
- Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)
- Building Industry Consulting Service International (BICSI)
- Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
- Municipal Code, Title 21 – Land Use Planning.
- Municipality of Anchorage Standard Specifications (M.A.S.S.).
- Audiovisual and Integrated Experience Association (AVIXA)

- Local Amendments adopted by the Municipality of Anchorage
- All other adopted Federal, State and Local Laws, Regulations, Codes, Ordinances or Amendments as appropriate to the use, construction type and functional program of the project.



## 2.02 Campus Image & Aesthetics

The University of Alaska Anchorage resides in a stand of flourishing, northern boreal forest within a large, developed, urban city – a unique setting for a major university campus. Its character and appeal is drawn from the image of a modern, progressive, intellectual institution set among birch and black spruce, lakes, creeks, and abundant wildlife. UAA is a comprehensive, open access, public university established on the ancestral homelands of the Dena’ina, Ahtna, Alutiiq/Sugpiaq and Eyak/dAXunhyuu Peoples.

A crossroads where natural environment and habitable development merge, the University embraces its setting while striving to feature its unique cultural, economic, social, and academic value through thoughtfully considered infrastructure development.

To achieve a more unified campus vision and aesthetic and to support the goals laid out in the University’s Strategic Plan and Campus Master Plan, the following principles will guide project design at UAA:

- Create logical, refined, modern, practical, climate-and-context-appropriate facilities that form a connected, cohesive, and consistent campus aesthetic. New buildings and major renovations should contemplate the advancement of the goals of the Alaska Native Success Initiative.

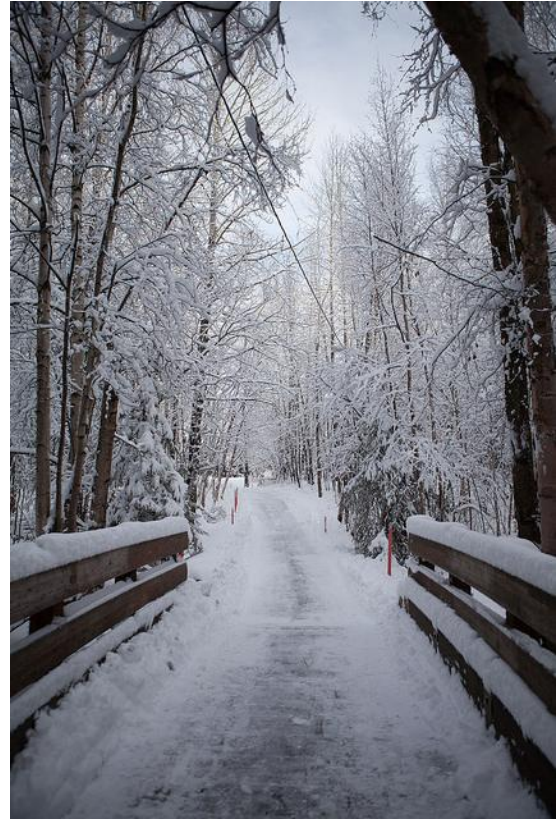
- Utilize consistent, appropriate materials and continue to develop and integrate a language of design elements that characterize the campus.
- Promote walkable and bike-able pedestrian-focused ADA accessible design with strong integration of public transit and alternative methods of transportation to, among, and within campus development.
- Provide clear and logical wayfinding throughout the campus.
- Complement the surrounding neighborhoods and U-Med District. Enhance the streetscape along Providence Drive, Lake Otis Parkway, Elmore Road, and Northern Lights Boulevard to convey a unified, collaborative and professional community partnership.
- Minimize impacts to natural spaces to retain the campus relationship to, and symbiosis with, the Alaskan environment.
- Enhance the UAA brand. Use character-defining built and natural features to enhance emphasis of our UAA identity.



### 2.03 Northern Design

To actively embrace its location in a northern city and be responsive to the challenges and opportunities posed by latitude and climate, the following northern design strategies shall apply to projects at UAA:

- Add to and enhance the network of outdoor open spaces on campus and preserve exposure to direct sun (southeast, south, southwest). Locate, orient, and mass buildings carefully to afford solar exposure and divert winter winds.
- Use building location and form, exterior wind breaks, natural vegetative wind buffers, covered entries, canopies, and arctic vestibules to mitigate weather. Analyze potential snow drift zones and design barriers to prevent drifting at entrances and pedestrian walkways.
- Provide convenient snow removal and adequate snow storage. Design assuming motorized snow removal and maintenance equipment, even on non-motorized pedestrian paths.
- Use best practices for design of building thermal envelopes, complying with (at a minimum) IECC and ASHRAE prescribed thermal performance.
- Consider the use of color and texture that will contrast with the color-limited winter season.
- Design with appropriate and deliberate use of natural light within buildings where functionality and program will not be compromised. Favor careful and considered use of daylight over “more is better” and analyze the impacts of seasonal changes on exposure, glare, and heating/cooling loads.
- Preserve views to nature where function and program requirements are not compromised. Create student gathering spaces and circulation paths within buildings that use daylight, maintain views, and connectivity to the outdoors.
- Use native, cold-tolerant, locally-adapted plant species in landscape designs.



## 2.04 Sustainability

Consistent with the goals of the University’s Strategic Plan and Campus Master Plan, the following sustainability and environmental stewardship strategies shall apply to projects at UAA:

- Develop higher density academic space within the existing campus core. Shift parking areas toward the perimeter of campus and, where feasible, consolidate by stacking.
- Continue to develop connectivity to and integration with non-motorized transportation and public transit. Provide for current and future transit shuttle stops that have priority over other vehicles.
- Design durable facilities that will be cost effective over their entire life cycle and will accommodate future change.
- Favor upfront investment in insulation and high efficiency to reduce long term operating cost.
- To the extent practical, use locally and regionally sourced materials. Use materials appropriate for northern climates and which emphasize UAA as an Alaskan campus.
- Use high efficiency heating systems and economizer cooling systems, using passive strategies where feasible. Use energy efficient lighting.



## 2.05 Maintainability

To increase efficiency in operations, reduce cost and frequency of system replacement, and prolong the life of campus infrastructure, the following maintainability strategies shall apply to projects at UAA:

- Include maintenance staff early in project planning and design decision making.
- Consider maintenance requirements in all system and component selections. Favor solutions requiring low or no maintenance. Favor items already familiar to Facilities Maintenance and Operations (FMO) personnel which prioritize little or no new training.
- Minimize the number of unique products and materials in order to reduce the stock and storage of replacement materials and repair tools.
- Provide designated maintenance staff parking (minimum of two stalls) near all service entrances and ground floor mechanical room doors.
- Consider repair and replacement requirements for systems and components that fail.
  - Provide space clearances, access, power, lighting and support conditions necessary for optimal system maintenance.

- Specify any specialty tools needed for maintenance or repair to be provided by the Construction Contractor as part of the project.
- As project budget allows and as approved by FP&C, specify extended service agreements for complex or difficult-to-maintain equipment and systems.
- Roof top equipment should be limited in use due to the difficulty and risks associated with maintenance during the winter.
- Operable windows should not be used. Operable windows create air balance and flow problems with the HVAC systems.

## 2.06 Security and Safety

To deter crime and promote the personal safety of campus users and the physical security of campus buildings, the following security and safety strategies shall be integrated into design projects at UAA:

- Follow the general concepts of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.
- Provide well lit pedestrian and vehicle areas and ensure that planting design and placement of structures provides clear sight lines.
- Design landscaping and arrange building windows to enable passive and active surveillance of walkways and entrances from inside buildings.
- Provide emergency phones and building entrances at predictable locations and maximize lines of sight.
- Enhance building security with centrally managed and alarmed electronic access control, glass break detectors where necessary, and local audible alarms where risk is high.
- Coordinate security strategies, camera locations, and emergency phones with University Police Department (UPD). Provide rough-in for future cameras as budget allows (conduit placement during construction is easier than placement post-occupancy).





## 2.07 Flexibility & Future Planning

To accommodate change and growth in UAA’s program requirements in the future, the following strategies shall be considered in designing projects at UAA:

- All projects should consider how to “future proof” to reduce the level of future effort needed to upgrade, evolve or expand to meet future needs.
- Show how and where future expansion is accommodated on site.
- Use “the least permanent but cost effective” means of dividing spaces within buildings to allow future reconfiguration.
- Consider how and where the campus circulation will connect and integrate into buildings. Circulation should be designed in a way that makes the path of travel obvious, much like a flowing river, with smaller tributaries leading into larger rivers in a natural progression.
- Size equipment and systems to accommodate 125%-150% of the present design load, as practical within area and budget constraints.

## 2.08 Percent for Art Program

As described in the UA Regents’ Policy, Part V – Finance and Business Management, Chapter 05.12 – Capital Planning and Facilities Management, P05.12.100 Art in University Facilities and Spaces (06-20-97):

*The university supports the Alaska State Council for the Arts and its public art program and has adopted the following goals for art in university facilities and other spaces:*

- *to be an educational resource for art to university students, employees, and visitors;*
- *to link, through imagery and symbolism, the art with the activities of a campus and its facilities;*
- *to foster Alaskan art and encourage Alaska’s artists and craftsmen;*
- *to include representatives of the community, the campus, and occupants of the facility in the selection of art to be displayed;*
- *to include separately identifiable amounts in accordance with P05.12.010, in all budgets for capital renewal and new capital construction at the university regardless of funding source.*

*The selection of artwork purchased with capital appropriations and the acceptance of donations of major works of art will be governed by university regulation. Selections or acceptances of works of art valued at more than \$100,000 will be referred to the board for comment before final approval by the appropriate chancellor and the president.*

As a part of the planning, design, and execution of new and renovated facilities that have a Public Art component the design team will:

- Identify potential indoor and outdoor locations for art installations within the project boundaries. Both interior and exterior sites shall be considered.

- Consider future expansion when selecting art sites. Once Public Art is installed in a facility it cannot be moved or decommissioned without re-administering the art selection process.
- Consider how the architectural design will support the art, including protection of the art from vandalism and interference with maintenance equipment required to service the building.
- Consider structural supports and reinforcement to physically secure the art work.
- Consider electrical power and accent lighting for anticipated art locations.
- Consider including Alaska Native artwork that reflects the history and traditions of the Dena'ina, Ahtna, Alutiiq/Sugpiaq and Eyak/dAXunhyuu peoples.



## Site Design

### 2.09 Building Location, Orientation & Access

- Orient buildings to respect or establish relationships with other buildings and campus features. Avoid shading of adjacent buildings and open space to the greatest extent practical.
- Determine if new projects can be grouped with and share service access with existing buildings.
- Ensure building siting and configuration does not compromise flexible accommodation of future facilities and zone amenities.
- Analyze how new facilities will integrate and connect into existing campus circulation – both exterior pedestrian paths and interior skybridges - and strive for consistency with the flowing river concept described in 2.07. Site layout and building access points should support the goal of streamlined pedestrian travel between destinations, including travel through buildings. Missing links in motorized

and non-motorized travel should be connected, to the extent possible. Consideration should be given to integrating the Student Center into access plans.

- New facilities and additions to existing facilities generally require new or added parking. Coordinate with MOA and FP&C to address parking needs and opportunities. As outlined in the Campus Master Plan, the goal is to densify the

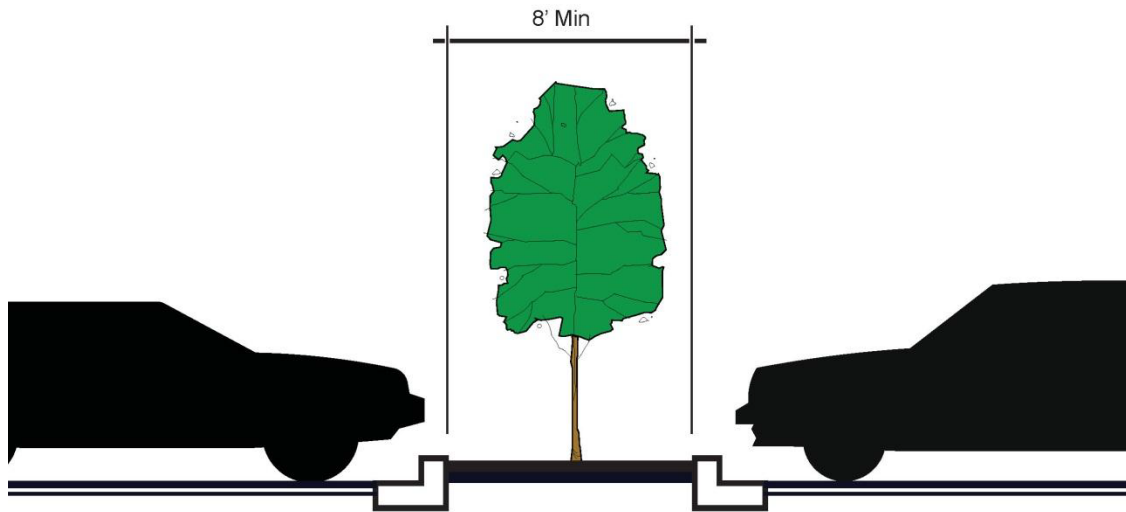


campus core with academic and support space and to give priority to pedestrians, moving parking and vehicle circulation to the perimeter of campus. If new parking is required on site, follow the same general guidelines that apply to campus: highest priority is pedestrian access, lowest priority is vehicle access.

- All exterior walkways and primary accessible routes shall meet current ADA requirements and be reviewed by the UAA Disability Support Services (DSS) office. Walkways at entries to buildings should have a change in texture that includes the door swing areas to alert the visually impaired.
- Minimize interaction between pedestrian and service vehicles on roads and parking lots. Use audio signaling and traffic control lights where pedestrians cross vehicular traffic lanes.
- When appropriate, consider Universal Design principles in addition to code referenced ADA requirements.

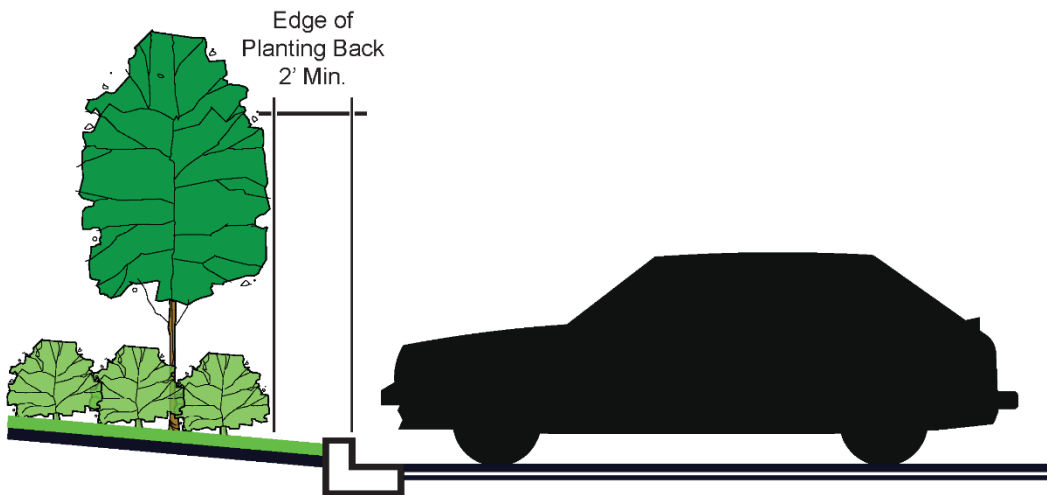
## 2.10 Parking Lot Design

- Design maintenance drives with appropriate sight triangles to provide good sightlines to observe and be observed by non-motorized traffic. Provide warnings on pathways/trails where short sightlines might create hazardous intersections. Refer also to section 2.09.
- All areas of asphalt shall be bounded by concrete curbing/edging with breaks to allow for storm water drainage as needed.
- All hardscape parking areas shall at the minimum have gutter and curbs.



### Parking Lot - Median Width

- Minimize or eliminate medians from parking lot and roadway designs. If provided, they should be a minimum width of 8' from top back of curb to top back of curb. (See diagram labeled Parking Lot – Median Width)
- Where shrub plantings are installed beside parking areas, they shall be held back a minimum of 24" from the face of curb to the outside edge of plantings as measured at full growth. This applies to planting adjacent to any side of a vehicle. (See diagram labeled Parking Lot – Minimum Planting Setback)



### Parking Lot - Minimum Planting Setback

- Parking lot interior landscape beds shall use shredded bark mulch or a groundcover. Rock mulch shall not be used. Maintained grass may be specified on a project-by-project basis and as directed by UAA FPC.
- As possible, parking rows should be defined to allow vehicle alignment when there is snow on the ground. This may take the form of landscape end cap islands at the ends of rows of parking, light pole bases or other permanent visible features. Temporary markers should not be used.
- Incorporate parking spaces dedicated to expectant mothers and elders. Parking spaces should be appropriately signed.

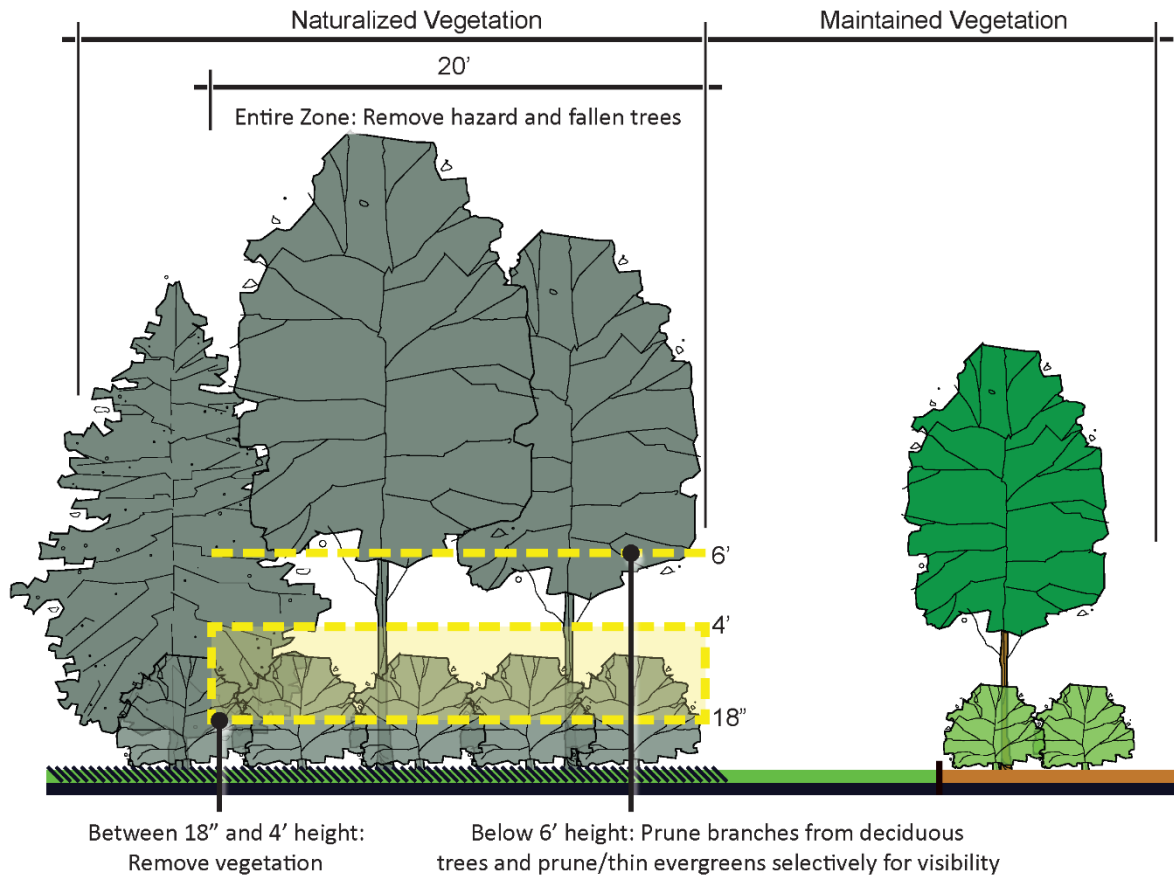
## 2.11 Pedestrian and Non-Motorized Vehicle Access

- All exterior horizontal surfaces shall be slip-resistant.
- Exterior pathways shall all be concrete and shall have broom finish, perpendicular to direction of traffic. Walkways at entries to buildings should have a change in texture that includes the door swing areas to alert the visually impaired.
- Design all sidewalks and pathways to accommodate service vehicles up to 12,000 lbs.
- Do not use tile inlays on exterior horizontal surfaces. Stamped concrete or asphalt is not recommended for exterior horizontal surfaces
- All main entries shall have bike racks.
- Provide a minimum of 12 bike rack spaces per building. As possible, integrate covered bicycle parking into building entry canopy designs.
- Covered bicycle parking shall have roofing that sheds snow/water away from pedestrian areas.

## 2.12 Site Clearing and Protection

- Existing structures, landscape, appurtenances and other features indicated to remain shall be protected during construction.
- Topsoil stripping, stockpiling and re-use are only acceptable if soils to be re-used are placed below 10" of new planting soil. Re-used soils should be expected to have weed species present and therefore not used in a way that will allow germination.
- Where existing vegetation is to remain, a 20' transition zone shall be provided in order to increase safety and develop a higher aesthetic. Hazardous and fallen trees shall be removed, invasive species shall be removed, vegetation between 18" and 48" in height shall be removed or pruned, branches below 6' shall be pruned from deciduous trees, and evergreen trees shall be removed/pruned

selectively for visibility. Work shall be done with guidance from UAA Operations. Create 20' transition zone between naturalized plantings and maintained plantings. (See diagram labeled Landscape – Transition Zone)



**Landscape - Transition Zone**

- Reusable existing site components not indicated to be re-used within the project shall be offered to UAA.

## 2.13 Site Grading and Drainage

- All areas shall be sloped to drain.
- Surface drainage from adjacent areas shall not be routed across horizontal hardscape areas.
- Hardscape shall have a minimum cross-slope of .5% and maximum cross-slope of 2%.
- Softscape shall have a minimum slope to drain of 1.5%.
- All mowed/maintained landscapes shall have 3:1 maximum slope.

- All other non-maintained landscape areas shall be 2:1 maximum slope.
- In order to facilitate maintenance, there shall be a 10' width area around the base of each building that is 2% slope maximum, grading away from the building.
- Areas of softscape that are designed to act as channels for water shall not be seeded. They shall be sodded or provided with rock mulch of a sufficient size to not be moved by expected water flow. These materials shall be installed to extents above the typical expected height of water.
- Rock mulch may be provided in an area adjacent to the building.
- Exceptions to grading and drainage design guidelines require approval from UAA.
- To the extent possible, exterior stairs and ramps should be avoided. If ramps are provided they shall have a maximum longitudinal slope of 8%. If stairs are provided they should prioritize tread widths greater than 12" with a riser height not to exceed 6".

## 2.14 Exterior Site Furniture and Amenities

- All products and fabrications shall be commercial grade.
- Meet ADA accessibility requirements with site furnishings and amenities. Consider applying universal design standards.
- Site furniture shall be located to avoid conflicts with utilities and to minimize conflict with maintenance operations, with specific focus on snow removal.
- All site elements less than 30" in height that could be subject to skateboarding shall be designed to discourage skateboarding. This does not apply to curbing. Preference should be given to designs that discourage skateboarding, rather than using anti-skateboarding attachments.
- Campus-wide standard elements shall have standard finishes and colors per Part 3 of this document.
- Non-standard site furnishings should meet the intent, guidelines, sustainability, and maintenance requirements as outlined in the 2013 Campus Master Plan.
- Preferred exterior seat wall design is a concrete wall with footing with wood cap.

## 2.15 Exterior Materials and Finishes - General

- Exterior finish products near building entries and service areas are subject to frequent contact and damage. Avoid use of easily damaged finishes at these locations.
- Commercial standards for metal shall be used.
- All exterior fasteners shall be corrosion resistant and matched to metal types to eliminate galvanic reaction or similar. Preference is for stainless steel or hot-dipped galvanized.

- Hardware for fabrications in easily accessible settings shall use tamper-proof fasteners.
- Any metal within a horizontal surface that can be walked on shall have an anti-slip surface.
- Stainless steel with a brushed finish is the preferred exterior material where no finish is desired.
- Exterior grade powder coat with a zinc rich epoxy primer (or equivalent) is the preferred finish where an aesthetic coating is desired.
- Hot dip galvanized steel is the preferred exterior material where longevity is desired for utilitarian purposes, or where the finish is a desired aesthetic. Field welding should be avoided, but if necessary welds shall be field-coated as recommended by the manufacturer to achieve appropriate corrosion resistance.

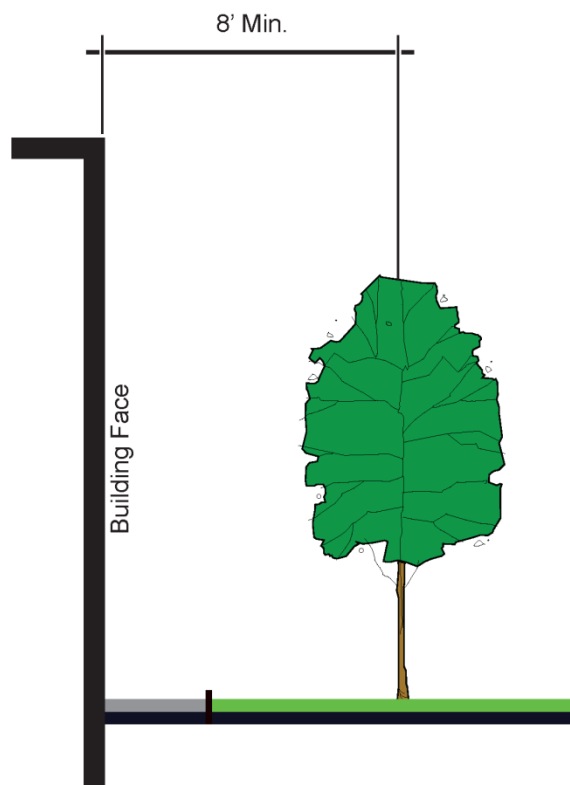
## 2.16 Landscaping

Planting designs on campus shall:

- Reinforce site and architectural geometries. Planting plans should be intentional and:
  - Reinforce placement of architectural and site elements (i.e. columns and light pole placement) through symmetry, repetition, alignment, etc.
  - Maintain and frame important views as identified in the Campus Master Plan.
- Be coordinated with building utilities.
  - Coordinate placement of plantings with all utility structures.
  - Eliminate improper planting around building intakes (or other systems) where leaves or other material could get into systems.
- Maintain the safety of the site user.
  - Allow proper visibility around, within, and between pedestrian and vehicular areas,
  - Allow a high level of visibility where pedestrian pathways intersect with vehicular routes, including maintenance access routes.
- Enhance the user experience on site.
  - Protect current and future desired solar access of nearby buildings and exterior gathering areas.
  - Screen winds.
- Minimize maintenance and reduce long-term costs.
  - Keep planting designs simple and natural in character, with more formal plantings used sparingly in key locations.
  - Provide definitive lines and access for mowing.

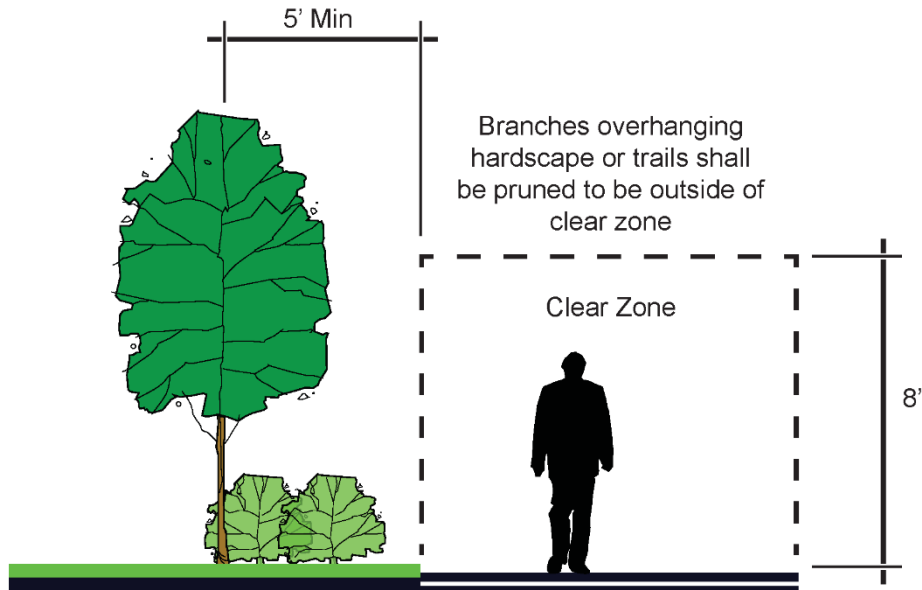


- Avoid the use of plants that drop fruit on or immediately next to paved surfaces
- Use species that reduce the need for pesticides, herbicides, and other chemical applications.
- Provide a 20' wide transition area between naturalized plantings (unmaintained, existing forest vegetation) and maintained plantings. Transition area is a strip of naturalized plantings in which some clearing and grubbing has occurred (i.e. dead and fallen plantings, invasive species, and unsightly plants are removed and sight lines are improved). Reference 2.12 Site Clearing and Protection for more detailed description.
- Locate with consideration of other design elements:
  - Match plant types and planting design to the intent of the area. (i.e. low ornamental plants shall not be used within no-mow grass areas)
  - Place shrubs a minimum ½ of expected mature width from the edge of hardscape areas, maintained turf areas or similar areas where branches will get in the way of activities.
  - Plant trees no closer than 8' between trunk and building face. (See diagram labeled Building – Minimum Tree offset)



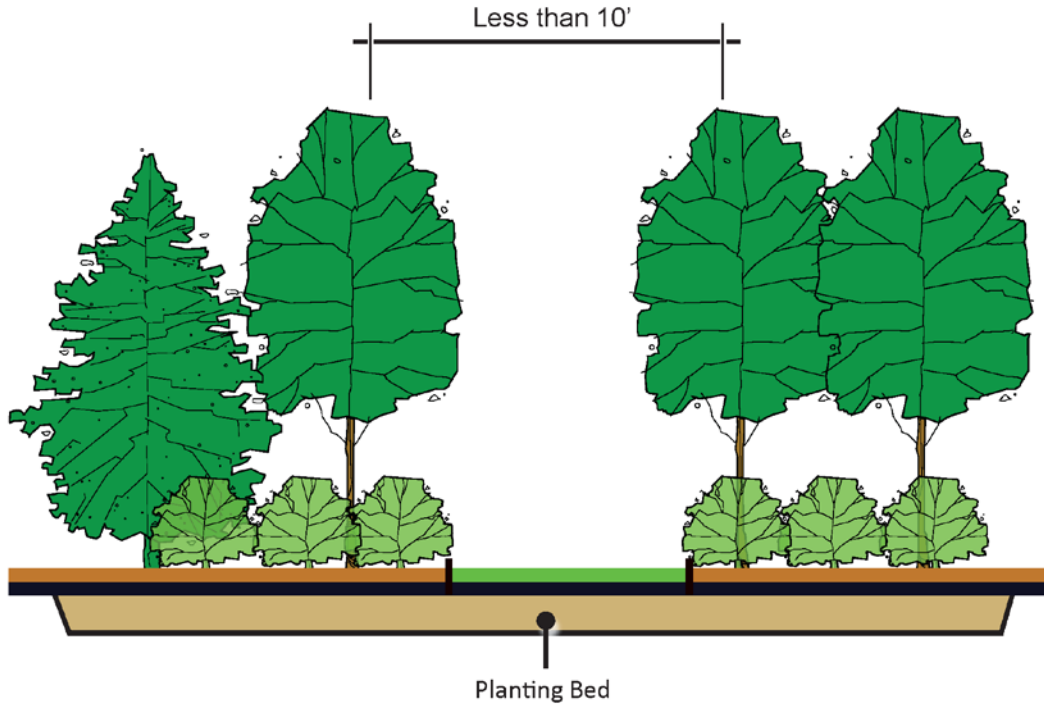
**Building - Minimum Tree Offset**

- Place trees so as to have their trunk a minimum of 5' from edge of hardscape, and branches above pedestrian spaces shall be properly limbed up to 8' height. (See diagram labeled Plantings – Adjacent to Hardscape)

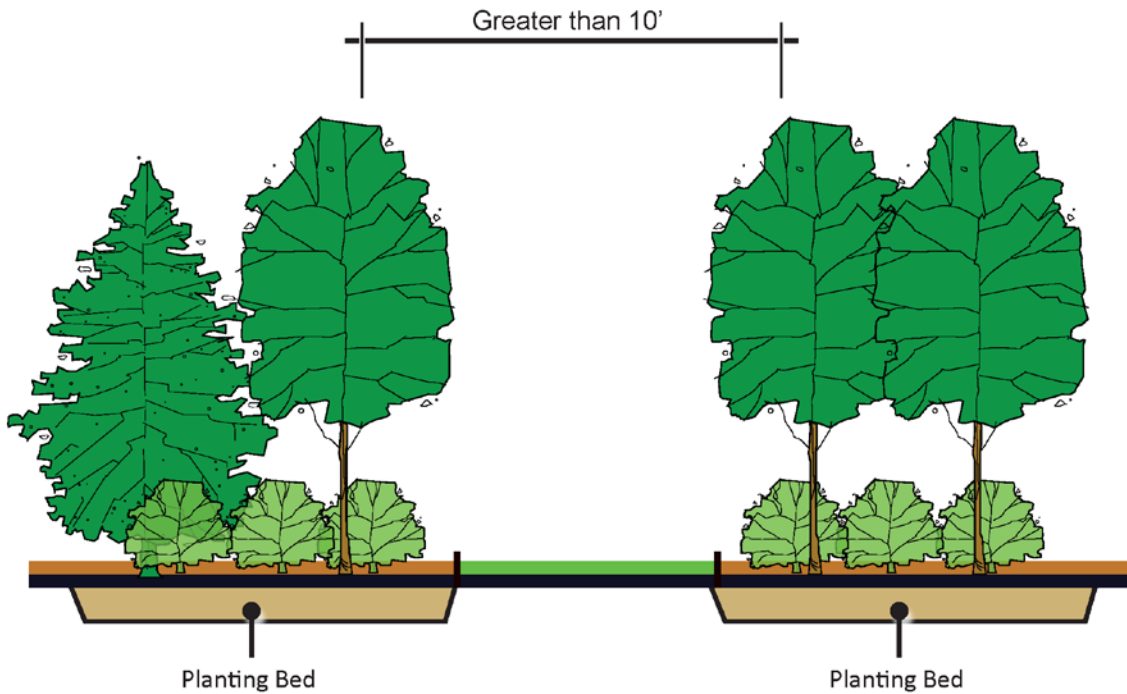


### Plantings - Adjacent to Hardscape

- Plant trees and shrubs outside of snow removal or snow storage areas
  - Do not plant ornamental landscapes in areas of permanent standing water or seasonal flooding
  - Do not plant trees or shrubs in areas with overhead obstructions or utilities unless the mature height is appropriate to not interfere with overhead items.
  - Do not plant over underground utilities that may need future access
- Consolidate planting beds
    - Shrub and perennial plantings should be planted within consolidated planting beds with continuous planting soil.
    - Trees that are 10' apart or less shall be consolidated into a shared planting bed with continuous planting soil. (See diagrams labeled Planting Bed – Consolidated & Planting Bed - Separate)

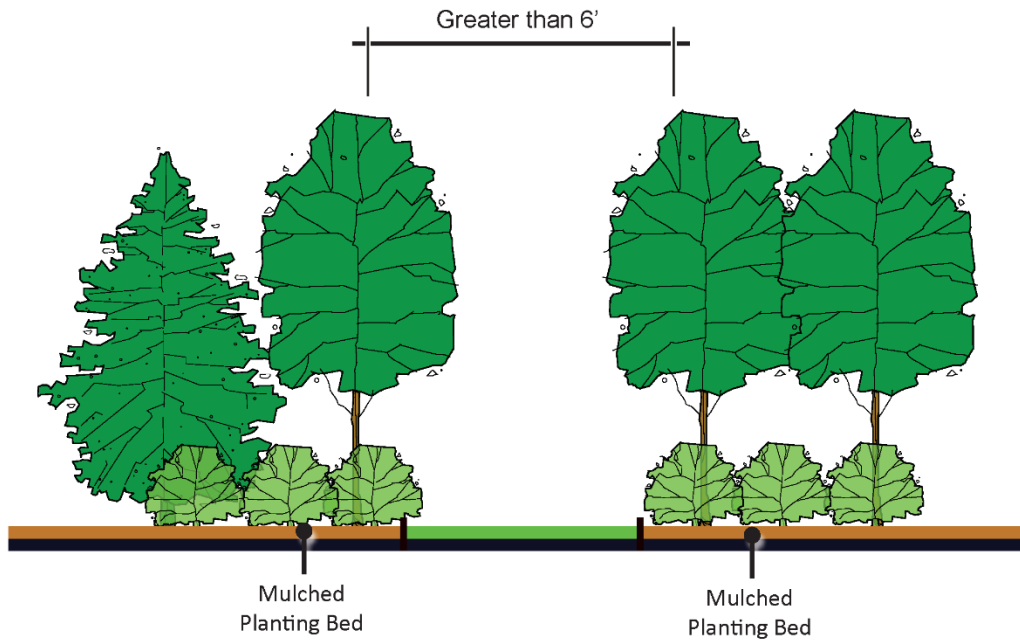


**Planting Bed - Consolidated**

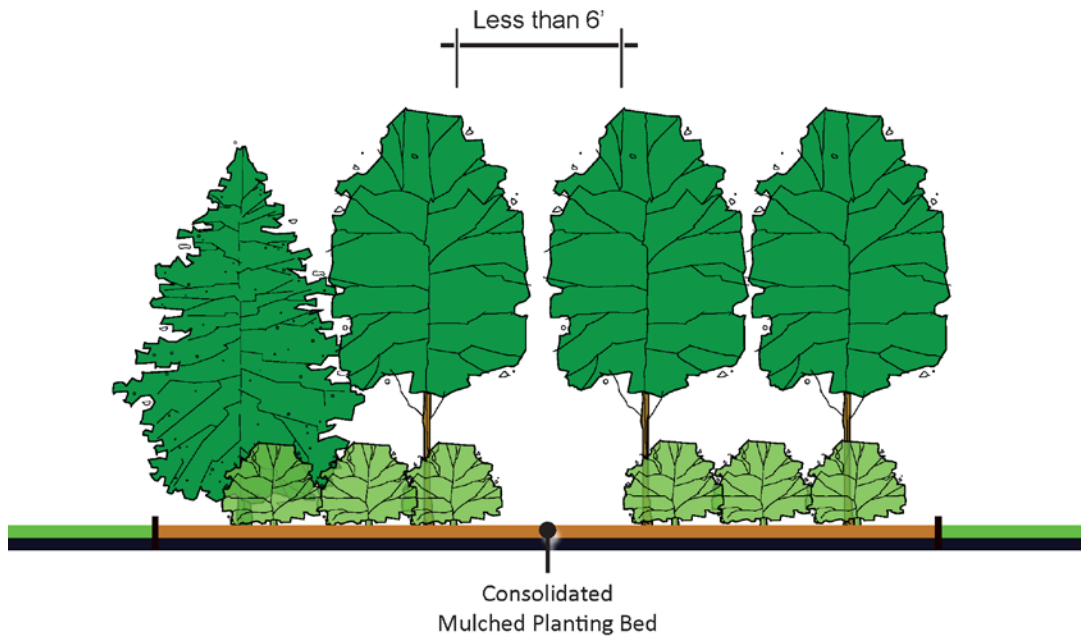


**Planting Beds - Separate**

- Consolidate mulch areas when possible.
  - Trees that are 6' apart or less shall share a mulched area and tree ring or shovel-cut edge. (See diagrams labeled Planting Beds – Surface Treatment - Consolidated & Planting Beds – Surface Treatment - Separate)

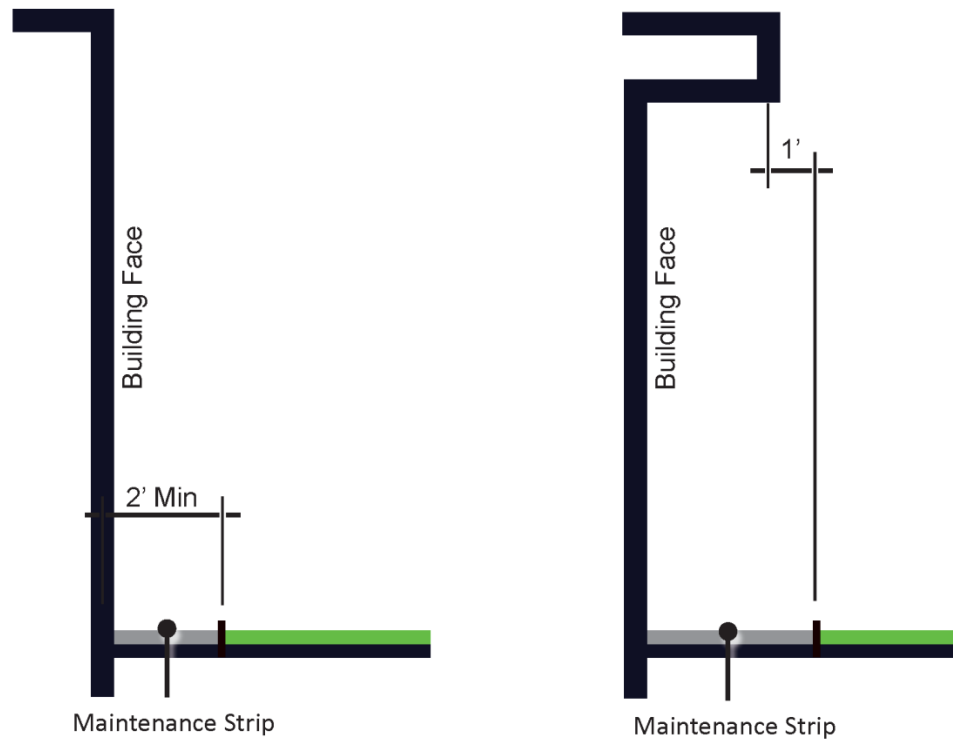


**Planting Beds - Surface Treatment - Separate**



**Planting Beds - Surface Treatment - Consolidated**

- If trees are 8' apart or less, continuous moose protection will be used around the grouping of trees.
- Do not plant trees closer than 8' from building face.
- Include a maintenance strip around building foundations.
  - The strip shall extend from building face to 12" past overhang, with a minimum total width of 24". (See diagram Building – Maintenance Strip)



### Building - Maintenance Strip

- Maintenance strip shall be composed of mulch, with a depth of a minimum of 4" or 2x diameter of material used (whichever is deeper). Coordinate with FP&C and FMO for acceptable mulch materials.
- Provide continuous landscape fabric below the mineral mulch to separate rock from subgrade.
- Provide landscape edging to separate the maintenance strip from adjacent softscape.
- Protection

- Deciduous trees within areas of maintained lawn shall be provided with a circular tree ring composed of landscape edging a minimum diameter of 42" except where trees are outside of the consolidated planting beds.
- Evergreen trees within areas of maintained lawn shall be provided with individual mulch beds around the trunk and a 42" diameter shovel-cut edge between mulch and lawn.
- Meet local code, Title 21 requirements, and use MASS as a guiding document except where noted.
- Considerations for plant choice:
  - Use local native plant species or locally adapted species that are shown to be hardy to Anchorage and the UAA campus and which require little long-term maintenance.
  - Can withstand typical local dry periods.
  - Are sized to reduce damage from moose, or are not a moose preference. Species of plants that are known to attract moose should be avoided, or used in a manner that minimizes exposure to moose browse.
  - Minimize attractiveness to bears.
  - Provide winter or seasonal interest.
  - Blend well with surrounding landscapes.
  - Supports and celebrates Alaska Native culture and traditions.
  - Have a variety of sizes, calipers, and shapes in order to minimize the visual impact of plant mortality and replacement.
  - Maintain good visibility to avoid conflicts between pedestrians, wildlife, and vehicles.
  - Deciduous trees shall have a minimum caliper size of 2" (or as dictated by code if greater).
  - Evergreen trees shall have a minimum height of 8' (or as dictated by code if greater).
- In key locations use species that reduce the need for pesticides, herbicides, and other chemical applications.
- Consider the placement of snow markers for winter maintenance in the layout of exterior hardscape spaces.

## 2.17 Irrigation

- All irrigation components shall be commercial grade or better.
- Buildings shall have hose bibs at entries and a desired maximum of 75' apart along the building face.

- If an irrigation system is not provided then provide a manual irrigation system with quick couplers approximately 100' O.C. to allow irrigation of all planting areas within a site is desired. Layout shall allow complete coverage without crossing of vehicular pavement or pedestrian walkways.
- Coordinate exterior electrical power receptacle locations as described in section 2.47 with irrigation system building connection points.
- Provide slow release watering bags for trees.
- Allow for future system expansion in the system design with location of sleeves under hardscape where expansion is likely.
- An automated system is preferred:
  - Irrigation systems shall be fully automated and provide a volume of water suitable to promote vigorous plant growth and be designed to operate at night between 10:00pm and 7:00am (allowing 56 hours of weekly operation). The designer/contractor is given full flexibility for the layout, design and use of irrigation equipment to meet stated system design criteria pending design approval.
  - Velocity of water through irrigation lines shall not exceed five (5) feet per second.
  - Design shall allow for easy operation and maintenance, and have the ability to be fully “blown out” and winterized at the end of the irrigation season, prior to first frost.
  - The system shall be fully automatic and shall incorporate a rain gauge function to override normal programming.
- Non-standard irrigation designs and products should meet the intent, guidelines, sustainability, and maintenance requirements as outlined in the Campus Master Plan

## 2.18 Snow Removal & Storage

- Snow must be accommodated on site, and storage areas must meet MOA requirements. Landscape areas used to meet Title 21 code requirements cannot be used for snow storage.
- Design and locate site elements so as to minimize conflict with maintenance operations, with specific focus on snow removal.
- Snow storage areas on site must allow access for large vehicles in the event that snow accumulation warrants removal and trucking off site.
- Snow storage areas must coordinate with landscape design and must prevent damage to plants, grasses and site furnishings.
- Snow melt systems are generally not to be specified. They may be considered on a case-by-case basis for reasons such as emergency response areas.

## 2.19 Site Lighting

- Site lighting layout must consider both pedestrian safety and ease of maintenance, particularly with regard to snow removal.
- Light poles should be set back from walkways and driveways whenever possible.
- Non-standard lighting designs and products should meet the intent, guidelines, sustainability, and maintenance requirements as outlined in the Campus Master Plan.



## 2.20 Site Security

- When required by facility program or maintenance needs, provide security enclosures around service areas. Service entrances should be accessible for maintenance personnel, but not for others.
- Coordinate closed-circuit security camera site locations with FP&C, UPD, and University IT Services (ITS).

## 2.21 Exterior Signage & Wayfinding

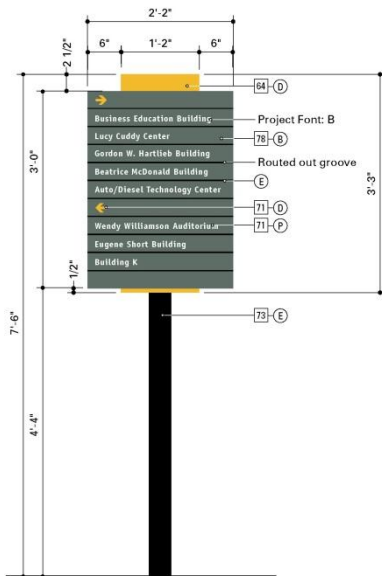
Signage is a critical communication tool for campus users and is an element of continuity on campus. Consideration must be given to function, location, orientation, identification, maintainability, as well as compliance with Municipal Title 21.10 Signage Code. Integrate Alaska Native place names and language where appropriate, and incorporate marginalized communities, visual and audio impaired, non-English speaking, and LGBTQIA+. Include DSS and Alaska Native Education and Outreach Departments during design reviews.

For vehicle and pedestrian wayfinding on campus, UAA has developed a Unified Exterior Signage Plan to supersede the requirements of Title 21. All site signage installed on the UAA campus shall conform to the specifications outlined within the Unified Exterior Signage Plan. If requesting a variance Include DSS, Alaska Native Education and Outreach, UPD, and the Facilities Space Planning Committee during design reviews.

- Site, wayfinding, and building identification signage shall be illuminated either internally or externally.



Signage shall not be placed so as to interfere with snow removal or other grounds keeping operations.



## Exterior Building Design

### 2.22 Massing & Scale

- Building scale and massing shall respond to those of neighboring structures to the greatest extent practical.
- Large buildings must consider the views to nature and sun angles of neighboring structures, and to the greatest extent possible, preserve both.
- Large forms and volumes should reduce in scale at entrances.
- Consider using building form and profile to visually and acoustically shield internal campus zones from major roadways.

### 2.23 Materials & Finishes

- Exterior materials should fit within the larger campus/community context and establish a sense of permanence and quality. Durable and low-maintenance exterior finish materials are required. Use products with a factory-applied finish and a finish warranty of at least 20 years, or with no finish at all. Limit use of products requiring field finish.



- Minimize the number of unique materials in order to reduce the stock and storage of replacement materials, repair tools, and the required training of maintenance personnel.
- UAA's preferred exterior finishes include precast concrete panels, CMU, ceramic or stone tile, composite metal panels, insulated metal panels, and glass.
- Factory finishes, such as PVDF fluoropolymer or powder coat, are strongly preferred over field-applied.
- Exterior finish products near entryways and service areas are subject to frequent contact and damage. Avoid use of easily damaged finishes, such as insulated metal panels, at these locations.

## 2.24 Roof Design

- UAA's preferred low-slope roofing system is fully-adhered single-ply membrane over R-40 or insulation that meets the latest edition International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) adopted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) whichever is greater (minimum) rigid insulation.
- Inverted roof membrane systems shall be avoided as they make locating and repairing leaks difficult and they promote dirt and accumulation and vegetative growth on rooftops.
- "Flat" or low-slope roofs must positively slope to drain. Minimum slope shall be  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch per foot.
- Roofs shall not direct roof run-off onto driveways, pedestrian walkways, main entrances, or service entrances.
- Rooftop penthouses for mechanical equipment are strongly preferred over exposed exterior roof-mounted equipment. See also Section 2.05.

- Secured stair access and/or elevator access to rooftops is desired for maintenance; avoid using ladders as the only means of roof access where roof-mounted equipment is present.
- Rooftop fall protection is required. On low-slope roofs, 42" high roof parapet walls are desirable for fall protection and safe rooftop maintenance. Alternate fall protection is permitted with FP&C and FMO approval.
- Rooftop equipment requiring maintenance in a kneeling or prone position requires a raised service platform to prevent maintenance personnel from having to lie on wet roofs.



## 2.25 Building Entries

- Main entrances located at site grade level are strongly preferred. Compliance with ADA is required. In addition, consider using Universal Design principles. All entries provided with auto-opening devices shall have activation devices on both sides of the door. Above or below grade main entries requiring stairs should be avoided.
- Buildings should utilize integrated design features such as canopies to identify main entrances.
- Main entrances should be oriented toward pedestrian approaches and adjacent buildings to streamline circulation. Incorporate surface textures change within close proximity to the door swing or entry location to alert visually impaired individuals.

- When using heated sidewalks and pathways, consider transitions from heated to unheated slabs and how ice build-up will be mitigated.
- Building identification (name and number) should be located at all exterior entrance doors, including service areas. Identifications should be reviewed by DSS and Alaska Native Education and Outreach Departments during design reviews.
- Exterior and Interior Signage Standards should be reviewed by DSS and Alaska Native Education and Outreach departments.

## Interior Building Design

### 2.26 Materials & Finishes - General

- Integrate interior materials with the context and aesthetics of the building core and shell design.
- Durable and low-maintenance interior finish materials with a long life-cycle are required.
- Minimize the number of unique products and materials in order to reduce the stock and storage of replacement materials, repair tools, and the required training of maintenance personnel. FMO maintains a standard pallet of paint colors and will be consulted during the design process. Variation from these standard colors requires written approval from FP&C.
- Use products that are energy efficient and reduce water consumption.
- Use products with pre- and/or post-consumer recycled content. Preference will be given to those products manufactured with a major percentage of post-consumer content.
- Consider the use of materials which are rapidly renewable as well as those that can be salvaged and reused.
- Provide first-cost and Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) for all newly proposed products and materials.
- Use products with a factory-applied finish and a finish warranty of at least 5 years. Limit use of products requiring field finish.
- Develop waste management and reduction specifications which will outline the goals and requirements for the contractor to recycle 95% of all eligible materials post-abatement.

### 2.27 Floor, Wall, and Ceiling Finishes

Wall material requirements shall be coordinated with UAA FP&C, FMO and the Stakeholder Group early in the design process. In the absence of special requirements for the project, preferred floor, wall and ceiling materials are as follows:

ROOM / LOCATION	FLOORS		WALLS		CEILINGS	
	Preferred	Accepted*	Preferred	Accepted*	Preferred	Accepted*
<b>Building Entry Vestibules</b>	Modular Walk-Off Carpet	Linear or Grid Metal Walk-off Grate	Integrated with the Building Skin Materials	Abuse Resistant Gypsum Wallboard with Abuse Resistant Paint	Integrated with the Building Skin Materials	
<b>Building and Elevator Lobbies</b>	Porcelain Ceramic Tile; Quarry Tile; Poured or Tile Terrazzo		Integrated with the Building Skin Materials	Abuse Resistant Gypsum Wallboard 2/ Abuse Resistant Paint	Acoustical Ceiling Panels	Gypsum wallboard
<b>Student Commons or Break Area</b>	Porcelain Ceramic Tile; Quarry Tile; Poured or Tile Terrazzo; Modular Carpet Tile		Abuse Resistant Wallboard with Abuse Resistant Paint		Acoustical Ceiling Panels	Gypsum wallboard
<b>Restrooms and Showers</b>	Porcelain Ceramic Tile, sloped to the drain		Porcelain Ceramic Tile All Walls from Floor to Ceiling		Moisture Resistant Gypsum Wallboard	
<b>Corridors</b>	Modular Carpet Tile; Porcelain Ceramic Tile; Terrazzo Tile		Abuse Resistant Gypsum Wallboard with Abuse Resistant Paint; Wall Protection Panels as necessary; Corner Guards at All Exposed Corners		Acoustical Ceiling Panels	Gypsum wallboard

ROOM / LOCATION	FLOORS		WALLS		CEILINGS	
	Preferred	Accepted*	Preferred	Accepted*	Preferred	Accepted*
<b>Classrooms, depending on function</b>	Modular Carpet Tile; Resilient Sheet Flooring		Gypsum Wallboard with Abuse Resistant Paint. Learning wall shall be finished with Dry Erase Marker Boards.		Acoustical Ceiling Panels	Gypsum wallboard
<b>Tiered Classrooms</b>	Broadloom Carpet		Gypsum Wallboard with Abuse Resistant Paint. Learning wall shall be finished with Dry Erase Marker Boards.		Acoustical Ceiling Panels	Gypsum wallboard
<b>Private and Open Office Areas</b>	Modular Carpet Tile		Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish		Acoustical Ceiling Panels	Gypsum wallboard
<b>Conference Rooms</b>	Modular Carpet Tile		Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish; Tackable surface on presentation walls		Acoustical Ceiling Panels	Gypsum wallboard
ROOM / LOCATION	FLOORS		WALLS		CEILINGS	
	Preferred	Accepted*	Preferred	Accepted*	Preferred	Accepted*

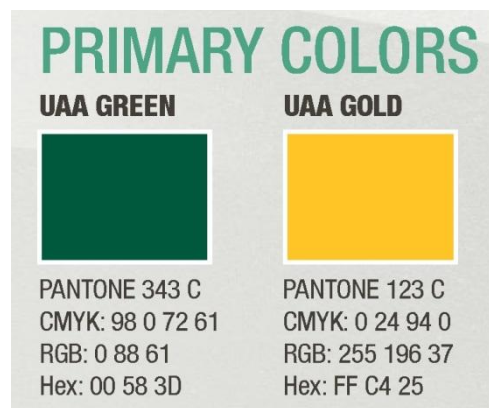
<b>Wet and Dry Labs, depending on function</b>	Homogenous resilient sheet flooring with welded seams; Epoxy or poured resin flooring.		Gypsum Wallboard with Epoxy Paint..		Washable, scrubbable non-perforated ceiling panels	Moisture resistant Gypsum wallboard
<b>Comm (Teledata) Rooms</b>	Static Dissipative Tile	Sealed Concrete	Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish		Exposed structure with Paint Finish	
<b>Food Preparation Areas</b>	Slip-Resistant Sheet Vinyl; fluid applied seamless flooring		USDA Approved FRP on all walls from the Floor to the Ceiling		USDA-approved washable, scrubbable, non-perforated ceiling panels	Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish
<b>Custodial Closets</b>	Sealed Concrete or Epoxy paint, sloped to drain		FRP Paneling on All Walls from Ceiling to Floor		Exposed structure with Paint Finish	Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish
<b>Mechanical Rooms</b>	Epoxy Paint with slip-resistant aggregate, sealed water tight and sloped to floor drain	Sealed Concrete, sloped to floor drain	Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish		Exposed structure with Paint Finish	Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish
<b>Storage Rooms</b>	Sealed Concrete		Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish		Exposed structure with Paint Finish	Gypsum Wallboard with Paint Finish
<b>Elevator Cabs</b>	Match Elevator Lobby Floor Finish Material		Stainless Steel Front, Side and Back Walls		Mfr's Standard Accessible Ceiling	
* Acceptable/Minimum Finishes with Prior Approval by UAA FP&C, FMO and Stakeholder Group.						

- Flooring immediately in front of doors leading to Department suites and major meeting rooms shall have a change in floor texture to alert visually impaired individuals. Floor texture change shall have a complementary look and feel as adjacent flooring.

## 2.28 Paints and Colors

Paint colors in campus buildings are the responsibility of FP&C and FMO. The FMO department has developed a list of limited main colors and accent colors from which to select. Variation from these standard colors requires written approval from the FP&C and FMO Directors.

- Individual users and user groups are prohibited from repainting buildings – interior and exterior, including private offices – without prior written authorization from the FP&C Director.
- UAA intends to limit the amount of interior paint colors that will be used in a facility. A primary “white” or light colored base paint shall be selected along with no more than three accent colors. Projects that require additional accent colors shall seek prior approval from the FP&C Director.
- The Architect shall specify that the General Contractor is to provide keyed floor plans which identify *all paint colors and their associated locations* throughout the building at the end of construction. The keyed floor plans shall include a schedule of paint formulas identifying paint type, color, sheen, and number of coats. The keyed floor plans shall be included with the building O&M manuals and project Record Documents. See Technical Requirements Section 09 90 00 for additional information.
- Standard UAA brand colors, subject to verification via Advancement:
  - UAA Green and UAA Gold:



- Exterior Signage: See UAA Unified Exterior Signage Plan for exterior sign colors.

## 2.29 Interior Signage & Wayfinding

Signage and Wayfinding refers to the sign types or design strategies to assist the navigation of facilities by students, faculty or staff. This will include and not be limited to the following:

- a. Permanent Room Names/Numbers
- b. Departmental Identification
- c. Room or Area Directional



- d. Informational
  - e. Regulatory
  - f. Evacuation
  - g. Fire Protection
  - h. Stair Egress
  - i. Floor Level Identification
  - j. Main Building Directories
  - k. Floor Level Directories
  - l. Material finishes/colors, architectural elements, woodworking or lighting components which identify directions or destinations
  - m. Environmental Graphics which identify destinations
- All projects will have permanent room numbers established by the Facilities Planning team. It is the designer's responsibility to coordinate this process with UAA. All drawings will reference the UAA approved final room numbering system.

Design interior identification and wayfinding signage in accordance with *UAA Interior Sign Guide* and ADA guidelines and requirements.

## 2.30 Equipment & Maintenance

- Require dedicated storage room, 10' x 10' minimum, for spare parts and "attic stock" for every project. Size may vary depending on scope of project. Rooms shall have a sign placed on doors that say "Maintenance Storage."
- Require a dedicated facility maintenance office, 10' x 10' minimum. Office may be located adjacent to or within a mechanical room. Size may vary depending on scope of project.
- Sizing of equipment rooms shall consider:
  - Access to all sides of equipment (not just service sides) and clearance requirements for moving replacement equipment in and out of the space. Access space necessary on non-service sides shall be reviewed and approved by FMO and based on each location and difficulty of access.
  - Space for maintenance and service tools to be kept.
- Mechanical equipment rooms shall contain corrosion resistant floor drains and the entire extent of the floor area shall slope to drain.
- Require separate storage rooms for rooftop penthouses or equipment rooms to store spare parts, filters and tools. These storage rooms shall be rated as required to meet all code and life safety

requirements. Size required for these rooms will be determined by FP&C and FMO during the design process. Rooms shall have a sign placed on doors that say “Maintenance Storage.”

- The perimeter of boiler rooms and other mechanical spaces with fluid-containing equipment shall be designed to contain spills.
- Provide adequate floor-to-floor height to allow for initial equipment and distribution system installation, adequate return air path “free area” to allow the use of gravity return air systems when possible, accessibility for efficient preventative and corrective maintenance, and future system retrofits requiring minimum rework of adjacent systems. Ideal clearance space is 28” from bottom of joist to top of lay-in ceiling grid.
- Enclosed and conditioned rooftop penthouses are preferred over exposed rooftop equipment, as budget allows. Elevator access to penthouses is encouraged.
- See Roof Design for additional equipment and maintenance requirements. Roof top equipment should be limited in use due to access and safety concerns for maintenance during the winter.
- Handheld radios and cell phones are used for maintenance communications. Verify frequencies used by FMO and provide full coverage within buildings without degradation of signal. Comply with IFC Section 510-Emergency Responder Communication Coverage.
- Provide the UAA Project Manager with a list that identifies existing equipment scheduled for demolition. Closely coordinate with the UAA Project Manager to ensure the list contains all required information.

## 2.31 Restrooms

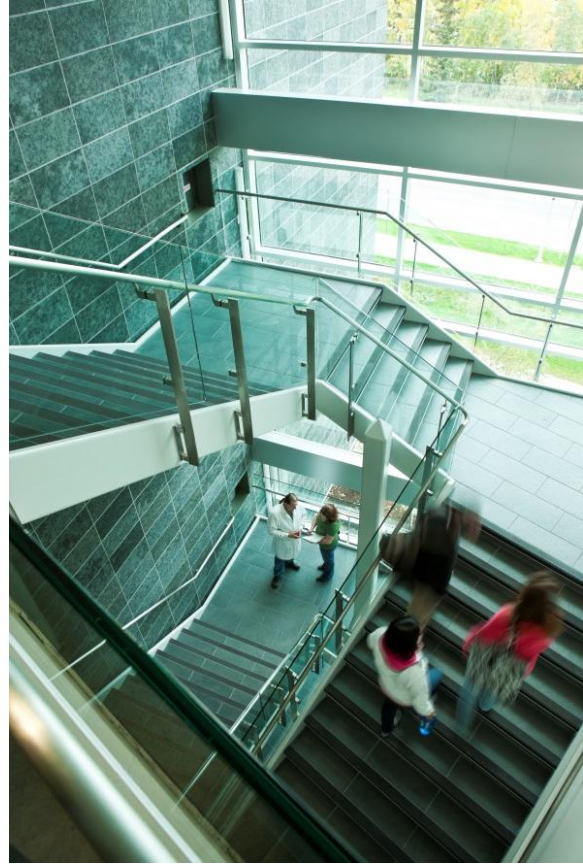
- Public restroom doors shall include automatic handicap push button operators on both sides of the door.
- Due to the increased size of some wheelchairs and the use of motorized wheelchairs, adequate door dimensions shall be considered.
- At least one universal (non-gender specific/family/private) toilet room is required in new projects and encouraged in renovation projects.
- A Lactation/Nursing Mothers Room, 8’x8’ minimum, is required in new projects and encouraged in renovation projects.
- Toilet and urinal privacy screens shall be stainless steel.
- Porcelain tile will be used for the floor and wall finish. Porcelain tile will be full height on all restroom walls.
- Paper towel dispensers are provided by University-contracted vendor. Dispensers will be mounted to a stainless steel plate integral with a recessed, stainless steel waste dispenser to be specified by the designer.
- Soap dispensers at lavatories are provided by University-contracted vendor.

- Lavatory faucets shall be single hole and vandal resistant, hard-wired, touchless technology.
- Toilets will be wall mounted, high-efficiency and 1.6 gallons per flush, hard-wired, touchless technology. Toilets and sinks should be considered for bariatric weight capacity.
- Urinals will be wall mounted, high-efficiency and 1.0 gallons per flush, hard-wired, touchless technology.
- Floor drains are required in every restroom. Entire restroom floor must slope to floor drain.

## 2.32 Stairs, Elevators & Ladders

- Encourage use of stairs over elevators. Design stairs to be open, accessible, and convenient for users. Stairs that make use of natural light and architectural design to enhance visual interest and experience are most effective.
- Stair treads, risers and landings at interior fire stairs will be slip resistant material. Treads shall have contrasting nosings for the visually impaired.
- Stair treads and landings at monumental stairs will be finished with stone, porcelain tile, concrete or solid wood. Treads will have contrasting abrasive nosings for safety and the visually impaired.
- Stair railings and balustrades at interior fire stairs will be painted metal.

- Stair railing at monumental stairs will be a metal alloy such as stainless steel or bronze, coordinated with the building core and shell materials. Glass and/or metal balustrades are preferred.



### 2.33 Doors and Hardware

- Flush, solid core, HPDL-clad doors will be used for classrooms, labs, offices and conference rooms.
- Paint grade or HPDL-clad, flush, solid core doors will be used for ancillary rooms such as custodial closets, mechanical rooms and storage rooms.
- All new doors shall be provided with ADA compliant lever handles.
- Due to the increased size of some wheelchairs and the use of motorized wheelchairs, adequate door dimensions shall be considered.
- Door hold-open devices are required on non-fire rated custodial closet doors.
- Doors to office and conference rooms shall be provided with maximum sized, clear, laminated glass lights. If visual privacy is required, translucent film may be used to obstruct views from sitting and standing viewing angles.
- Doors to classrooms and labs will be provided with a clear glass sidelight.
- Access control card readers are preferred for all building entry and classroom doors.

- Kick plates are required for all entry doors to departmental suites, classrooms, labs, restrooms, custodial closets, mechanical rooms, and storage rooms.
- All doors with auto-opening devices shall be provided with actuators on both sides of the door.
- Incorporate Shelter in Place (SIP) door locking mechanisms based on the programmatic needs of the new or existing facility.
- For existing doors scheduled for removal, specify that locksets be carefully disassembled from doors and returned to UAA staff.

## 2.34 Acoustics

- Minimum acoustical requirements, sound isolation, and vibration controls are required as high levels of background noise generated by HVAC equipment, poor room acoustics, or intrusion of noise from outside the classroom, labs, or office areas can affect concentration. Noise Control as measured by decibel reduction through partitions and floors shall be thoroughly reviewed during the design.
- Control of sound transmission between rooms is required between classrooms, private offices, and conference rooms. In those areas the ceilings shall have the following ratings:
  - NRC (noise reduction coefficient) – 0.75
  - CAC (sound blocking) – 35
  - AC (articulation class) – 170
- Utilize the most current ASHRAE design guidelines for HVAC related background sound levels. Generally, provide the following:
 

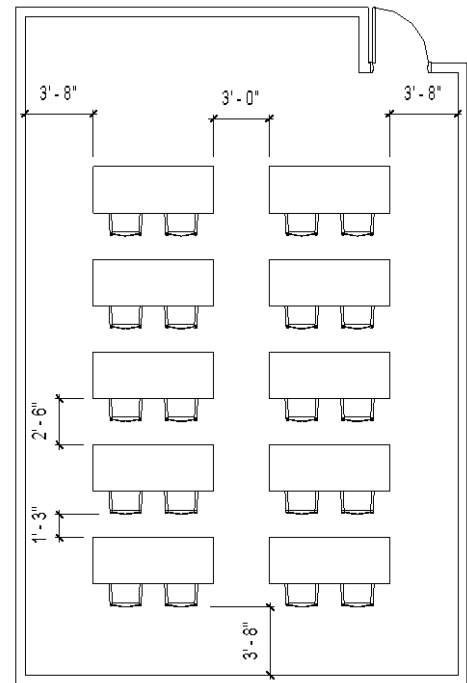
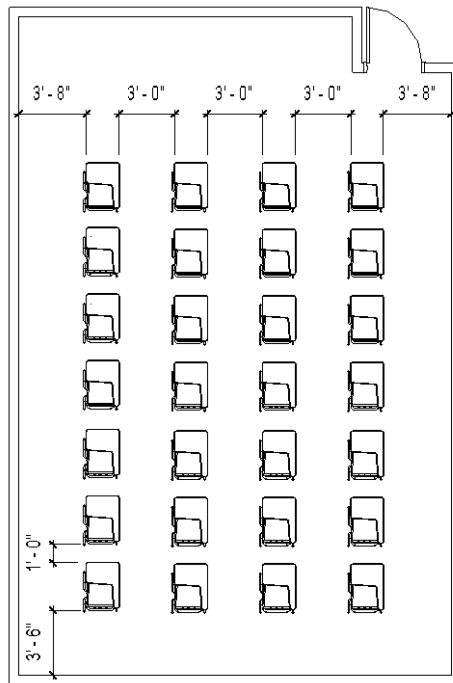
○ Libraries	35 NC
○ Classrooms	35 NC
○ Offices	35 NC
○ Executive offices with full height walls	55 NC
○ Corridors and Lobbies	40 NC
○ Laboratories	40 NC

## 2.35 Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment

- Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment (FF&E) typically have no permanent connection to the structure of the building or facility utilities. FF&E items are depreciating assets that have a useful life greater than three years. The type of loose or stationary furnishings and equipment for a department should be selected to support the educational curriculum as well as the function of the spaces designed for students, faculty and staff within a facility. The FF&E selected and specified shall also provide flexibility for relocation and reconfiguration in the future.

- The specific FF&E manufacturers and types of products stipulated by UAA will be utilized in order to support reuse, reduce inventory, and create an economy of scale purchasing, which will provide UAA with the best possible discounts and value.
- The FF&E interior design and acquisition process requires cooperation among all departments and the UAA Facilities staff. Each project will require a representative from the department who will serve as the single-point-of-contact and has the authority to make FF&E decisions.
- For new construction and renovation projects, the interior design and acquisition process must begin early on in the project to ensure the FF&E is coordinated with the building infrastructure requirements—such as internal wall blocking to support wall hung FF&E, power/voice/data locations, overhead lighting locations and floor load data – and to allow adequate time to select, specify, procure, manufacture, and install the FF&E.
- Finish samples, mock-ups, or full scale models of some furniture types may be required for review by UAA. This effort will be facilitated by the designer and the samples and mock-ups will be provided by the manufacturer.
- The FF&E specifications will include date of specification, manufacturer, quantity, item description, cost per unit, total item cost, shipping costs, installation costs (if applicable), and total cost. In addition to the noted information, photo specification sheets and samples of all finishes and upholstery will be provided as supplemental information.
- All electronic office equipment and appliances shall be Energy Star certified products.
- The FF&E planner and vendor are responsible for supervising delivery and installation of the FF&E at the project site. The FF&E planner and vendor shall ensure that materials, finishes, and furniture are installed according to specifications. A punch-list will be developed for the installation and submitted to the FP&C Project Manager. The planner shall work directly with the furniture vendor and Project Manager to ensure that all punch-list issues are resolved.
- Move management is the responsibility of UAA Facilities Planning & Construction.
- Furniture Selection Criteria:
  - Classroom furniture will be able to be easily reconfigured by the user to support a preferred pedagogy.
  - All classroom, common, office, and conference room furniture shall be able to support collaboration and the current technology being used by students, faculty or staff.
  - Panel based systems furniture is discouraged and preference will be given towards desk supported and wall mounted systems.
  - Non-handed case-goods are preferred.

- All work and study environments should promote good physical health with attention given to ergonomically designed seating, adjustable height work surfaces, task lighting, and computer workspaces.
- In classrooms that require only one exit (fewer than 50 occupants), desks or tables and chairs should be placed to allow exit aisles 3'-0" clear between rows and 3'-8" clear at the perimeter of the room.



- In larger classrooms with more than 50 occupants, the designer must confirm the exit aisle code requirements and provide a furniture layout complying with the requirements.
- All finishes selected and specified for a piece of furniture will be based on its durability and cleanability.
- All upholstery and furnishings with foam will be tested for compliance to CAL 133.
- Use of Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) certified wood for wood veneer case-goods is preferred.
- Furnishing selection shall consider bariatric weight capacities.
- All classrooms and workrooms shall be provided with at least one station with reconfigurable desk, chair and work surface with adjustable heights.

# MEP System Design

## 2.36 Mechanical Systems - General

- Mechanical systems should incorporate the following design attributes:
  - Energy efficiency
  - Convenient and safe accessibility to system appliances and equipment for ease of visual inspection, preventative maintenance, and component replacement.
  - Intuitive system layout to facilitate the understanding of system operation.
  - System flexibility to allow for future building programming changes and system expansion.
- Encourage the participation of UAA FMO staff in the system design and commissioning processes.
- Specify preventative maintenance supplies, replacement parts and components to be stored on site to maintain critical system operation with minimal downtime. Consider “in service” spare (e.g., standby pumps) and “ready service” (e.g., crated spare pumps) to maintain system functionality with minimal down time.
- Incorporate the use of variable speed drives (VSDs) and electronically commutated motors (ECMs) for fan, pump, and compressor motors where practical to load match system demand.
- Provide OSHA compliant maintenance platforms and accessways for appliances, equipment, and distribution systems not easily and safely maintainable from a common sized step ladder.
- Require equipment labeling, tagging, and directories as appropriate or required.

## 2.37 Heating and Cooling Load Calculations

- Heating and cooling systems shall be engineered using recognized computer based modeling techniques. Use the following design day ambient conditions for the engineering modeling of UAA facilities:
  - Outdoor Ambient Conditions:
    - Outdoor Heating Design Temperature: ASHRAE 99.6% Heating Dry Bulb Temperature for Anchorage/Elmendorf AFB.
    - Outdoor Cooling Design Condition: ASHRAE 1% Cooling Dry Bulb Temperature and Mean coincident wet bulb temperature for Anchorage/Elmendorf AFB.
    - Outdoor Dehumidification Design Condition: ASHRAE 1% Cooling Dew Point Temperature, Humidity Ratios and Mean coincident dry bulb temperature for Anchorage/Elmendorf AFB.



- Indoor Design Condition (Typical):
  - Heating: 70 +/- 2 degrees F.
  - Cooling: 75 +/- 2 degrees F.

## 2.38 Ventilation Systems

- Design ventilation systems to meet the requirements of the latest adopted version of ASHRAE Standards 62.1 and 90.1.
- Buildings will typically require forced air ventilation systems with zone VAV with reheat.
- Limit use of humidification systems on project-by-project basis to specific indoor areas.
- Incorporate occupancy sensors (e.g., motion, CO2) where practical to minimize ventilation rates in zones that experience large fluctuation in population (e.g., classrooms, auditoriums, dining halls). Provide combination lighting/HVAC control sensors where practical. Non wall-mounted occupancy sensors are preferred over wall-mounted sensors. Coordinate with Electrical.
- Provide central air handling unit supply air filtration to include MERV 8 prefilters and MERV 13 final filters.
- The incorporation of operable windows into the building envelope is discouraged as opened windows may defeat the proper operation of the building's mechanical system (building pressure control).
- Provide the maximum number of separate temperature control zones afforded by the project budget. Each classroom and conference room should be zoned separately; each corner office should be zoned separately and preferably a maximum of three offices of comparable size, exposure and occupancy should share a temperature zone.
- Provide each central air handling unit with a local manual On/Off switch to facilitate convenient filter change out by Maintenance staff. Locate the switch on a wall as close to the filter section as practical. Label the switch with a permanent placard reading "AHU-X Filter Changeout Switch." Wire the switch directly to the AHU supply and return/relief fan VFDs as applicable.
- Provide outside air intake louvers sized with a maximum free area velocity of 400 fpm at the maximum air intake rate to minimize the entrainment of rain and snow. Slope outside air intake plenums to drain to the building exterior. Provide louver frame drainage holes or other means necessary to prevent water damming within the intake plenum. Specify watertight plenum construction.
- Central humidity control systems are not required or desired for UAA buildings. Specialty relative humidity (RH) limiting systems may be provided (e.g., IT rooms) to limit minimum RH levels to meet the ambient operating conditions for specific housed equipment.

- Specialized central humidification control systems (for both humidification and dehumidification control) may be required to meet indoor ambient RH levels for areas such as archive storage rooms, and research and testing laboratories. Specialized humidification systems will be considered on a project by project basis.
- Specify high quality central air handling units which can be reconditioned and retrofitted over specifying lower quality which may require replacement.
- Anchor central air handling units to concrete housekeeping pads using steel welding inserts versus bolts. Coordinate with Structural.

## 2.39 Heating and Cooling Systems

- Design heating and cooling systems to meet the requirements of the latest adopted version of ASHRAE Standards 90.1.
- Provide building heating plants comprised of multiple boilers for redundancy. Provide a minimum combined boiler output at 120% of the calculated design heating load.
- Provide perimeter baseboard auxiliary heat when necessary.
- Radiant floor heating and cooling may be acceptable depending on application.
- Provide boiler number and sizing that allows one boiler to be out of service with sufficient heat capacity to protect the building from freezing damage.
- Provide redundant lead/lag pumps for building hydronic heating circulation. Provide separate VSD for each pump.
- Air elimination and pressure control systems are to be incorporated into all new hydronic heating systems.
- Water with corrosion inhibitors is the preferred hydronic fluid. Provide a water meter with 1-1/2" system fill bypass on the system makeup water connection.
- Secondary 50% propylene glycol/water systems are to be provided for heating terminal devices (coils, etc.) that may be exposed to outside air and would be at risk of damage due to freezing.
- Provide manual make-up for secondary glycol systems. Automatic glycol makeup systems are not acceptable.
- Use full port ball or gate valves for equipment isolation valves. Butterfly valves are not acceptable.
- Provide floor level access for large diameter system isolation valves.
- Provide system high point vents, low point drains and slope to drain piping runs to allow for the complete drain down of all piping systems which contain liquid. Provide hose bibbs and bronze end caps on all low point drains.

- Do not route hydronic piping through or in close proximity to electrical or IT rooms.
- Do not use radiant ceiling panels.
- Coordinate standby power requirements for equipment required for building freeze protection.
- The development of new well water cooling systems on campus is not desired.
- Provide vapor tight insulation for all piping and valves containing fluids below space dewpoint temperature.
- Provide pipeline strainers which can be easily isolated for strainer basket removal and cleaning. When flow cannot be disrupted, provide strainer bypass line with normally closed (NC) isolation valve.

## 2.40 Plumbing Systems

- For building renovation or renewal projects, perform a visual condition survey (e.g., borescope) prior to the reuse of any concealed or below grade piping,
- Use the standard slope for storm drain and sanitary waste piping of 1/4" per linear foot.
- Document below grade piping inverts on construction drawings.
- Provide the water bottle filling station option with all new drinking fountains.
- Provide exterior freeze proof hose bibs. Coordinate locations and spacing with Architect and Landscape consultant.
- Provide water supply connections Code required backflow protection for the building irrigation system interior to the building, if planned. Coordinate with Landscape consultant.
- Use of double walled indirect fired domestic water heaters is preferred for domestic hot water generation. Do not use electrical point of use water heaters.
- Provide floor drains in all toilet rooms.
- Determine if the building service water connection will be provided by AWWU or UAA. If the service water line is UAA owned, the Contractor must provide the water meter.
- Establish whether connection to an Enstar or UAA-owned gas utility is planned. If the gas line is UAA owned, the Contractor must provide the gas meter and pressure regulator(s). Most UAA gas mains are at 50 psig. Coordinate all planned natural gas work with Enstar.
- Provide adequate provision for rain leader electric heat trace segment replacement.
- Use full port ball or gate valves for equipment isolation valves. Butterfly valves are not acceptable.
- Do not route hydronic piping through or in close proximity to electrical or IT rooms.
- Provide vapor tight insulation for all cold water piping.

- Provide central domestic water heating using gas fired water heaters. Instantaneous electric water heaters will generally not be allowed.
- For ADA-accessible lavatories, undersides shall have application of foam insulation that is protective, molded, fire-resistant, and anti-microbial with white vinyl outer jacket specifically designed for 1-¼” and 1-½” sanitary drain lines and for hot and cold water supply lines.

## 2.41 Fire Protection Systems

- Provide wet fire protection systems meeting the requirements of NFPA 13 for all buildings.
- Provide dry sprinkler heads in vestibules and areas subject to freezing.
- Incorporate dry or pre-action systems only when these systems are the only alternative for Code required protection.
- Provide Knox FDC connection caps to prevent vandalism and theft.
- No fire protection piping is to be routed through Electrical or Telecom Rooms, except as necessary to protect the room.
- UAA is self-insured and Factory Mutual (FM) fire protection system design requirements and equipment certification are not required.
- Review of the fire protection system design calculations and shop drawings by UAA prior to construction is not required.

## 2.42 Building Automation System

- Siemens Building Technologies (SBT) is the current sole provider for Building Automation Systems (BAS).
- All incoming building utilities (water, electricity, gas, heating, and cooling utilities, as applicable) are to be metered with output connection to the BAS.
- Provide one BAS workstation computer with the latest version of software installed to provide access and control of the new building. Connect the workstation to the existing UAA BAS network. For larger projects, provision of a laptop workstation in addition to the desktop workstation is preferred. Coordinate location of BAS workstation with UAA.
- Coordinate lighting control occupancy sensors with building automation occupancy sensors to avoid duplication wherever possible.

## 2.43 Electrical Systems - General

The electrical systems provide the infrastructure to support the long term usability of the building. Therefore, life cycle cost should be considered when planning and designing electrical systems.

Encourage the inclusion and participation of UAA FMO staff in the system design and commissioning process.

## 2.44 Lighting Systems

The electrical systems provide the infrastructure to support the long term usability of the building. Therefore, life cycle cost should be considered when planning and designing the electrical systems.

Encourage the inclusion and participation of UAA FMO staff in the system design and commissioning process.

## 2.45 Lighting Systems

The lighting design plays a significant role in establishing the aesthetics, environment, energy use and usability of the facility. Ensure that the following factors are considered as part of the lighting design:

- Use the latest adopted edition of the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) Lighting Library to establish recommended interior and exterior lighting levels.
- Exterior lighting levels, light trespass and glare control requirements shall be in accordance with Title 21 requirements.
- Complement the architecture with the selection of luminaires.
- Consider maintenance access when placing luminaires in the facility. Consider height of luminaire and ability to access via ladders, lifts, etc. Do not place light fixtures requiring maintenance in a space that will require the setup of scaffolding to maintain. Do not provide cove lighting fixtures in restrooms due to access issues with fixtures, counters and toilet partitions.
- Minimize unique and expensive fixture types.
- Utilize occupancy/vacancy controls for energy savings.
- Utilize daylight sensing and associated controls where a significant amount of daylight is available.



- Develop lighting control schemes that are intuitive and easy to operate and maintain. Provide labeling at control locations where needed to facilitate understanding.
- Determine control locations and types to simplify operations by a variety of personnel.
- Control interior lighting fixtures in public and common use spaces via a schedule based lighting control system with override capability separate from the Building Automation System.
- Control exterior lighting fixtures via a schedule based lighting control system with astronomical time clock separate from the Building Automation System.
- Consider dimming capability on all interior lighting fixtures in non-utility spaces.
- Coordinate lighting control occupancy sensors with building automation occupancy sensors to avoid duplication wherever possible.
- Avoid centralized emergency battery units for emergency lighting.

## 2.46 Power Systems

Lay out the power distribution system to support future changes to academic programs and to minimize home run lengths. Ensure that the following factors are considered as part of the power distribution system design:

- Provide an exterior main disconnect in accordance with the serving utility requirements.
- Provide exterior power receptacles in weatherproof enclosures along building perimeter at 75 feet maximum spacing.
- Electrical equipment shall be located in dedicated electrical rooms.
- Electrical rooms shall be vertically stacked whenever possible.
- Adequately ventilate electrical rooms containing transformers.
- Layout panel locations to limit branch circuit home runs to less than 150 feet wherever feasible.
- Size equipment and feeders to support 25% future growth.
- Include surge protective devices at main distribution switchboard/panelboard and branch circuit panels.
- Maintain clearance space around electrical equipment for maintenance access.
- Include spare conduits stubbed from the exterior of the building into the nearest electrical room. Minimum size of conduit shall be 1". Provide a minimum of one conduit on each side of building. Provide additional conduit(s) to limit the maximum distance between conduits on any side of the building to 50 feet. Clearly mark conduit spares for future use in the drawings.
- Include spare conduits between electrical rooms on each level of the building. Minimum 2 @ 4" conduit only. Clearly mark conduit spares for future use in the drawings.

- Include energy monitoring device in the main distribution panel or switchboard. Coordinate any specific sub metering requirements with UAA during initial design phase.
- Include a requirement in the specifications for the contractor to provide Arc Flash Hazard analysis and calculations in accordance with NFPA 70E. Detailed labels shall be placed on electrical equipment (Switchboards, Distribution Panels, Panelboards, Transformers, etc.) prior to substantial completion and shall include arc flash boundaries, PPE levels, shock hazard level and approach boundaries.
- Include hard wired connections to electric flush valves for plumbing fixtures.
- Include a receptacle in sink base cabinets for insta-hot water dispenser regardless of whether units will be installed.
- All appliances, equipment or assemblies of electrical components that are subject to the adopted National Electrical Code shall be listed in accordance with Municipality of Anchorage Policy M.01.

## 2.47 Standby/Emergency Power Systems

Determine whether a standby or emergency generator is required for the facility in coordination with UAA. Ensure that the following factors are considered as part of the alternate power distribution system design:

- Determine whether the generator should be classified as Emergency (NEC Article 700) or Optional Standby (NEC Article 702).
- Determine the fuel source for the generator. Preferred fuel source is diesel. Alternate fuel source is natural gas. If natural gas is utilized, the generator cannot be classified as an emergency source.
- Identify the location for the generator. Preferred location is an interior heated space. Alternate location is an exterior walk-in enclosure.
- If a standby generator is required, include the following loads on the generator as a minimum:
  - Mechanical equipment required for building “freeze protection”.
  - Building Automation System panels.
  - Lighting and receptacles in mechanical and electrical rooms.
  - Minimal lighting in public and common use spaces.
  - Telecommunication rooms including any associated HVAC equipment.
  - Access control equipment.
  - Fire alarm panel.
  - Automatic transfer switch for communications rooms.
- Additional loads that may be considered for placement on the standby generator include the following:

- HVAC loads for limited building operation.
- Lighting for limited building operation.
- Receptacles in select areas for limited building operation.
- If an emergency generator is desired, include the following loads on the emergency branch as a minimum (standby branch loads should be evaluated as indicated above):
  - Life safety egress lighting.
  - Fire alarm panel.

## 2.48 Special Systems

These types of systems evolve quickly and the latest requirements should be confirmed with UAA at the initial stages of design. The following represents the current design methodology:

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- General:
  - Coordinate desired system requirements with the UAA Information Technology Services (ITS) Department at the initial stage of design.
  - Determine main telecom room location to limit horizontal cabling run lengths to a maximum of 200 feet when routed parallel and perpendicular to building lines.
  - Provide a telecom room on each level of the building. Telecom rooms shall be vertically stacked whenever possible.
  - Utilize cable tray in accessible ceiling spaces to collect horizontal cabling and route to telecom rooms.
  - Size telecommunication systems to accommodate 25% growth capacity.
  - Provide a telecommunication grounding bus-bar in each telecom or equipment room in accordance with the requirements of latest edition of ANSI/TIA-607 – Commercial Building Grounding and Bonding Requirements.
  - Routing of other building systems through telecom rooms or equipment rooms is strictly prohibited unless those systems directly serve the subject telecom room or related telecommunications systems.
  - Ceilings in telecom rooms shall be open to structure. Suspended ceilings are prohibited.
  - Provide ¾" flame resistant plywood on designated walls of each telecom room or equipment room. Paint plywood with two coats of intumescent paint. Do not paint over the fire resistant



label stamped on the plywood. Coordinate with UAA IT Services to determine which walls shall receive plywood. Mount backboard vertically beginning at 12 inches above finished floor.

- Ventilate telecom rooms and/or equipment rooms to maintain a maximum temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit. In rooms with sufficient quantities of active, heat producing equipment, provide supplemental cooling. Cooling to account for planned 25% growth.
  - Provide minimum 36-inch width doors into telecom rooms and equipment rooms. Doors to be sized based on equipment clearances and sizes. Provide TR key cores in door locks and/or UAA ITS access control.
  - Provide 50 foot candle minimum lighting levels in telecom rooms and equipment rooms.
  - Provide one (1) 120V, 20A, double duplex receptacle every six (6) feet of perimeter wall length.
  - Provide access control readers on all telecom room doors.
  - Layout wireless access point locations to provide complete wireless coverage. Submit to UAA ITS for approval. Provide (2) Category 6A cables to each wireless access point location.
  - Provide recommendation for dry pipe vs. wet pipe sprinkler systems in IT spaces.
  - Abandoned telecommunications cabling is required to be removed. It cannot be abandoned in place.
  - Incorporate fire code requirements to account for penetrations into rooms.
- Entrance Facilities:
    - Design the telecommunication entrance in accordance with the latest adopted edition of the BICSI TDMM.
    - Provide two (2) four-inch conduits from the Main Telecom Room to the designed point of interconnection to the existing UAA backbone cabling system. Coordinate this point of interconnection and routing of these backbone pathways with UAA ITS during design.
  - Main Equipment Room:
    - Main Equipment Rooms are typically designed to house large quantities of active equipment.
    - Not all buildings require a Main Equipment Room. Coordinate the need for a Main Equipment Room with UAA ITS during the initial stages of design.
    - Equipment rooms housing large quantities of active equipment may require a dry pipe sprinkler system and/or a clean agent fire protection system. Coordinate specific requirements with UAA ITS prior to design.
    - Provide 24-inch wide cable tray between the Main Equipment Room and the Main Telecom Room.

- Main Telecom Room:
  - The Main Telecom Room shall have 13.5 foot by 14 foot minimum dimensions, sized to accommodate the placement of eight (8) telecommunication racks and shall be sized to accommodate the number of cable runs the room is serving. Coordinate specific requirements with UAA ITS prior to design.
  - Account for 25% growth in cabling counts.
  - Provide four (4) four-inch conduits or a 24-inch wide cable tray between the Main Telecom Room and each satellite Telecom Room.
- Satellite Telecom Room(s):
  - Satellite telecom rooms shall have 8.5 foot by 8.5 foot minimum dimensions, sized to accommodate the placement of two (2) telecommunication racks and shall be sized to accommodate the number of cable runs the room is serving. Coordinate specific requirements with UAA ITS prior to design or if minimum room size is believed to be excessive. Account for 25% growth in cabling counts.
  - Provide four (4) four-inch conduits or a 24-inch wide cable tray between each satellite Telecom Room and the Main Telecom Room.
- Raceways and Cable Tray:
  - See the Design Considerations of Division 26.
  - Provide a twelve inch wide by four inch deep wire mesh cable tray above each row of telecom racks.
  - Stub each telecom outlet conduit to the nearest cable path or tray or directly to the appropriate telecom room.
  - Provide a dedicated conduit for each telecom outlet. Combining cables from multiple outlets into a single homerun conduit is prohibited.
  - Utilize velcro style cable ties in cable tray to organize cables.
  - There shall be no more than two (2) ninety degree bends or the equivalent in the telecom horizontal cable conduits without a pull box sized in accordance with BICSI requirements
  - Stub conduit or cable path to within 12 vertical inches of the cable tray in the ceiling space.
  - Cable tray may be utilized for the routing of other low voltage systems as long as it is sized to accommodate the telecom cabling and the additional low voltage systems and dividers are provided to separate the systems.
  - Cable tray or conduit penetrating rated walls or ceilings shall use EZ-Path or approved substitute and be sealed to maintain the rating of the wall or ceiling being penetrated.

- Telecommunication horizontal cabling:
  - Provide Category 6A rated telecom horizontal cabling.
  - Provide thirty-six (36) inches of slack for each telecom outlet coiled in a figure eight pattern in the plenum space.
  - Provide plenum rated (CMP) type cable for all cable runs.
  - Provide patch cords of the same manufacturer as that which provides the telecom horizontal cabling.
  - Provide outdoor rated cable for any runs exiting any conditioned space. Provide pull box at the conditioned side prior to the cabling exit.
- Telecommunication horizontal cabling patch panels and jacks:
  - Provide Category 6A rated, 48 port patch panels with integral strain relief that encompasses the insulation of the cable at the back of the jack.
  - Provide one (1) RU blank space between patch panels and provide vertical cable trays per rack.
  - Provide telecom jacks with eight positions, eight conductors (8P8C), and IDC termination contacts.
  - Terminate each 4 pair cable on an 8P8C modular jack.
  - Utilize velcro style cable ties at the back of each patch panel to organize cables.
- Telecommunication backbone cabling:
  - Provide a twelve strand, 9/125 micron, single-mode (OS2) fiber optic cable between the main telecom room and each satellite telecom room.
  - Provide a twelve strand, 9/125 micron, single-mode (OS2) fiber optic cable between the main telecom room and point of connection to the existing UAA ITS backbone cabling. Route via the entrance facility as noted above.
  - Provide outdoor rated cable for any runs exiting any conditioned space. Provide pull box at the conditioned side prior to the cabling exit.
  - Where outdoor rated cable is not listed for internal building use, terminate backbone cable on listed terminations within 50 feet of the entrance to the building in accordance with Code requirements.
- Telecommunication Racks:
  - Provide four-post, nominal nineteen inch wide, floor mounted telecom racks in each telecom room. Coordinate with UAA ITS for configurations.
  - Telecom racks shall be black, white or grey/silver in color and be 45 rack units (RU) high.

- Provide four-inch wide vertical cable management on each side of each telecom rack.
- Adjacent telecom racks can share one vertical cable management unit if the shared vertical cable management unit is a minimum of six inches wide.
- Provide wall mounted telecom racks only at the request of UAA ITS. Obtain written permission from UAA ITS prior to using wall mounted telecom racks.
- Provide each telecom rack with a chassis grounding bus-bar and bond to the telecom room grounding bus-bar (PBB or SBB) with a #6 AWG bonding conductor (RBC).
- Provide a surface mounted, 120V, 20A, double duplex receptacle below each telecom rack.
- Telecommunications Labeling:
  - Telecom rooms are required to be labeled T (for telecom), two digits (IT designated telecom room number that is irrespective of facilities building number), hyphen, rack number, patch panel, port number. For example, T01-1A46 (telecom room 1, rack 1, patch panel A, port 46). Coordinate with UAA ITS for configurations.
- Telecommunications Testing:
  - Telecommunications horizontal cables:
    - Test each telecom horizontal cable in accordance with the latest edition of the ANSI/TIA-568B standard using a Level III field tester as defined in that standard for Category 6A rated cable.
    - Test the telecom horizontal cable from the patch panel in the telecom room to the telecom jack located in the work area using the Permanent Link specification in the latest edition of the ANSI/TIA-568B standard.
    - All of the installed telecommunications horizontal cables must be tested and must pass the requirements of the latest edition of the ANSI/TIA-568B standard.
    - Any cable that fails these tests must be diagnosed and corrected. The corrective action shall be followed with a new test to prove that the corrected link meets the performance requirements. The final and passing test must be saved and included in the final test results documentation.
  - Telecommunications riser cables:
    - Test each riser cable in accordance with the latest edition of the ANSI/TIA-568B standard for Category 6A rated cable.
  - Telecommunications backbone fiber optic cables:
    - Test each telecom backbone fiber optic cable in accordance with the latest edition of the ANSI/TIA/EIA-568B standard.

- All the installed telecom backbone fiber optic cable strands must be tested and must pass the requirements of the latest edition of the ANSI/TIA/EIA-568B standard.
  - Any cable that fails these tests must be diagnosed and corrected. The corrective action shall be followed with a new test to prove that the corrected link meets the performance requirements. The final and passing test must be saved and included in the final test results documentation.
- Telecommunication Documentation:
- Provide complete as-built floor plans in latest AutoCAD format that contain the following information at a minimum:
    - Architectural floor plans with finalized room names and numbers.
    - Location and identification of all voice, data, and fiber optic outlets.
    - Cable routing. Include a legend on the plans to readily identify the voice, data and fiber optic cables.
    - Conduit sizes and routing for all cables installed in conduit.
    - Cable tray routing and locations.
    - Bonding and grounding locations.
    - Large-scale floor plans of all communications/terminal rooms that indicate elevation views and plan views of, including but not limited to, all termination blocks, telecom racks, patch panels, and fiber optic enclosures.
    - Terminal backboard layout with labeling and pair identification.
  - Provide two project manuals that are assembled in loose-leaf binders and contain the following:
    - As-built plans as noted above.
    - A USB thumb drive or cloud storage location with a copy of all copper and fiber optic test results, including the software tools required to view, inspect and print any selection of test reports.
    - Warranty information and any vendor certification of the installed infrastructure.
    - A spreadsheet with telecom port counts and labeling on a per Room basis for use by UAA ITS.

## **FIRE ALARM**

- Typical design shall be a system that meets the minimum code requirements.

- System shall communicate alarm and trouble status to UAA University Police Department (UPD) Central Station.
- Include electromagnetic door holders on custodial room doors.

#### **VIDEO SURVEILLANCE**

- Cameras are furnished by UAA and installed by Contractor.
- Coordinate desired camera locations with UAA University Police Department (UPD). Provide one Category 6A cable to each camera location.
- Provide rough-in and conduit only for future cameras on site lighting poles. Coordinate location of future cameras with UAA UPD.

#### **ACCESS CONTROL**

- Provide hardware (card reader, ADA interoperability, access panel, REX, etc.) specified by the Project Architect and approved by UAA ITS.
- Access Panels will connect via Ethernet to the University's Physical Access Control server.
- Connect access control equipment and associated door power supplies to the standby generator (if available).
- UAA's campus wide access control system is the Lenel Onguard system.

#### **INTRUSION DETECTION**

- Intrusion detection is currently not in use at the majority of UAA's facilities. Coordinate specific project requirements with UAA.

#### **EMERGENCY "BLUE" PHONE**

- Provide power and telecom at blue phone location(s) specified by UAA. Coordinate locations and quantities of blue phones with UAA during the initial design phase.

#### **AUDIO-VIDEO COMMUNICATION**

- Coordinate specific requirements with UAA Audio/Visual (A/V) Coordinator.
- Include the UAA A/V Coordinator in initial design phase meetings.
- Small projects: Provide raceway and boxes to support the systems design as specified by the Project Architect or UAA.
- Larger projects: Provide raceway, boxes and cabling to support the system design as specified by the Project Architect or UAA.
- Open wiring in accessible ceiling spaces is acceptable for A/V cabling in accordance with BICSI standards.

- Coordinate specific cabling requirements with UAA A/V Department throughout the design process. Reconfirm cabling types prior to installation of cabling.
- Projector mounts and powered projection screens shall be specified by the Project Architect and approved by UAA ITS.
- Responsibility for speaker installation will be determined on a specific project basis.

#### **EMERGENCY RESPONDER RADIO COVERAGE**

- Building shall have approved radio and cell phone coverage for emergency responders within the building based upon the existing coverage levels of the public safety communications systems at the exterior of the building in accordance with International Fire Code (IFC) 510 and NFPA 1225 requirements.
- Include provisions and pathways in the building design to allow equipment and cabling to be added after construction to meet the above requirement.

#### **ROOM SCHEDULING DEVICES**

- Coordinate desired room scheduling device locations and desired product type with UAA IT Services.
- Provide vandal resistant enclosure.
- Provide double gang junction box at +48" above the finished floor adjacent to doorway of each room. Provide telecom horizontal cable with RJ-45 jack termination coiled in the junction box to power room scheduling device via Power Over Ethernet (PoE). Provide PoE to USB to power room scheduling device. Preference is to have power come from the ceiling and then cabling run through the wall to jack location.
- Coordinate connectivity with UAA ITS if Wi-Fi is available.

## **2.49 Commissioning**

### **OVERVIEW**

The commissioning (Cx) process is a quality-focused process to enhance the delivery of a project. This process focuses on the verification and documentation that the commissioned systems and assemblies are planned, designed, installed, tested, operated, and maintained to meet the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR).

The UAA Project Manager will assign the duties of conducting the Commissioning Process to the project's Commissioning Provider (CxP). The CxP is a formally certified entity (e.g., ASHRAE Certified Building Commissioning Professional (BCxP)) who leads, plans, schedules, and coordinates the commissioning process. The CxP may be assigned by UAA as a separate independent third party entity from the A/E design team through a UAA CxP Term Contract, or as a member of the A/E design team as an additional service. For larger projects, it is recommended to use a third party CxP.

During the project’s Design Phase, the CxP will prepare the Section 01 91 00 – COMMISSIONING specification section of the project bid documents. The commissioning specification section is written to meet the intent of the OPR document using the Cx process defined by the commissioning reference documents modified for the scope of Cx support services defined and authorized by UAA. The specification includes:

- Cx objectives and scope.
- Definitions of Cx team members.
- Definitions of Cx terminology.
- Description of the Cx process.
- Sample Cx Master Equipment and Systems Log.
- Sample Pre-functional (PC) and Functional Performance Test (FC) checklists.

Commissioning Reference Documents include:

1. ASHRAE Guideline 0 – The Commissioning Process (2019)
2. ASHRAE Standard 202 – Commissioning Process for Buildings and Systems (2018)

## **COMMISSIONING PROCESS**

Variations in project size and complexity, the presence of critical or highly specialized systems and UAA requirements suggest describing the commissioning process in terms of different “levels” of commissioning. The UAA Project Manager will define the level of commissioning support to be provided on an individual project basis to the A/E. The CxP will specify the level of commissioning effort in Section 01 91 00 – COMMISSIONING. Some projects may encompass multiple levels of the commissioning process.

The three basic levels include:

### **Level 1 - Basic Commissioning**

Level 1 commissioning is conducted by the Contractor during the construction and acceptance phases of a project. Level 1 Basic Commissioning is to be utilized for projects without complex systems (e.g., office or administrative buildings).

### **Level 2 - Comprehensive Commissioning**

Level 2 commissioning is a comprehensive commissioning process and usually starts in the pre-design or design phase and extends through construction and acceptance phases of the project. This level of commissioning has more formal documentation and training requirements and is usually recommended for a more complex facility (e.g., teaching laboratory, engineering, and science buildings).

### **Level 3 – Critical Systems Commissioning**

Level 3 commissioning is required for systems in critical applications involving life safety, health risks, high value processing or research. This level of commissioning verifies correct system functional performance with all specified environmental criteria maintained under the entire range of expected loads and operations (e.g., research laboratory, other critical spaces).



## COMMISSIONING DEFINITIONS

**Commissioning Provider (CxP):** The person(s) or company responsible, on UAA's behalf, for verifying that the commissioning process is properly executed and completed in accordance with the Contract Documents. The CxP reviews and approves the scope, planning, scheduling, execution, documentation, training, and final completion of the overall commissioning process. The CxP works directly for UAA's Project Manager.

**Contractors Commissioning Representative (CCR):** The CCR is responsible for planning, scheduling, managing, executing, and documenting the required commissioning activities. The CCR must be experienced in basic design, operation, installation and testing of HVAC and electrical systems and must have strong administrative, planning, organizational and communication skills. The primary duty of the CCR is to oversee the commissioning process. The CxP approves the selection of the CCR.

**Contractor's Commissioning Team:** Members of the Contractor's team responsible for commissioning activities. These team members include, but are not limited to:

- The CCR and designated support staff.
- Mechanical and electrical coordinators.
- Subcontractors.
- Sub-subcontractors.
- Product/System Vendors.
- Manufacturer's Representatives.

**Commissioning Master Equipment and System Log:** A tabulated list of equipment and systems to be commissioned as identified in the project Contract Documents.

**Pre-Functional Installation Checklist (PC):** A list of equipment inspections and elementary component tests required for verification of proper installation of equipment. Pre-functional checklist items include static inspections and procedures to prepare the equipment or system for initial operation (e.g., oil levels OK, labels affixed, gages in place, sensors calibrated, etc.) and simple testing of component or system function (e.g., measuring voltage imbalance on a 3 phase pump motor). Pre-functional checklists augment and are combined with the manufacturer's start-up checklist. The CCR field verifies that the pre-functional checks take place. UAA and CxP may elect to witness the execution of selected parts of the PC.

**Functional Performance Test Checklist (FC):** A list of performance tests required to document the proper performance of the dynamic function and operation of equipment and systems using direct observation and monitoring equipment methods. The CCR and UAA field verify that the FTs take place. The CxP will witness the execution of selected functional performance tests. UAA also may elect to witness the execution of selected parts of the functional performance tests.

**Functional Performance Test (FT):** Systematic testing of the dynamic function and operation of equipment and systems using direct observation and monitoring equipment methods. Functional testing includes dynamic testing of systems under full operation, including interaction with related systems (e.g., the chiller pump is

tested interactively with the chiller functions to see if the pump ramps up and down to maintain the differential pressure setpoint). Systems are tested under various modes, such as during low cooling or heating loads, high loads, component failures, unoccupied, varying outside air temperatures, fire alarm, power failure, etc. The systems are run through the control system's sequences of operation and components are verified to be responding as stated in the sequences. Functional Performance Tests are performed after PCs, equipment startups, and Testing, Adjusting and Balancing (TAB) are complete.

**Deferred Functional Tests:** FTs that are performed later, after substantial completion, due to partial occupancy, equipment requirements, seasonal requirements, design, or other site conditions that disallow the test from being performed at an earlier date. Only those functional tests pre-approved by UAA and the CxP may be deferred.

**Functional Completion:** Completion of the commissioning activities required by the Contract Documents prior to Substantial Completion, as defined in Section 00 08 00 – Supplemental General Conditions of the Construction Contract.

**Phased Commissioning:** Commissioning that is completed in phases (e.g., by floor or areas) due to the size of the systems or other scheduling issues, in order to minimize total construction time.

PART 3

# Technical Requirements



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# Division 3 – Concrete

## Section 03 30 00 – Cast-in-Place Concrete

This section includes exterior concrete, formwork, reinforcing, finishing, and curing.

1. Design Requirements
  - a. Safety
  - b. Aesthetics
2. Products:
  - a. All products are per MASS, with additions listed below.
  - b. Fire lane surfacing – reinforced earth:
    - i. Geogrid type material or accepted equivalent designed to meet desired vehicle requirements.
3. Execution:
  - a. All products are installed per MASS, or per manufacturer’s recommendation.

End of Division 03

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# Division 4 – Masonry

## Section 04 40 00 – Stone Assemblies

Section includes: stone cladding, adhered tile veneer, and accessories.

1. Performance:
  - a. Design wall assemblies to receive adhered stone cladding or stone tile veneer to ensure a maximum deflection limit of  $L/600$ .
  - b. Specify mock-ups of tile work by General Contractor. Mock-ups shall be reviewed for acceptable installation quality standard by the Architect and by FP&C.
2. Products:
  - a. Adhered tile veneer shall be set using polymer modified, thin-set mortar.
  - b. Exterior adhered tile veneer systems shall utilize a waterproofing membrane approved by the mortar manufacturer.
3. Installation:
  - a. Natural stone shall be sealed before and after grouting to prevent staining.
4. Warranty:
  - a. Provide 15-year total system warranty for exterior adhered tile veneer systems including adhesives, mortars, grouts, fluid applied waterproofing, and finish materials:
    - i. From the date of Substantial Completion, and
    - ii. Stating that the manufacturer shall repair or replace system components that show evidence of defects, deterioration, or failure.

End of Division 4

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# Division 5 – Metals

## Section 05 00 00 – Metals General

Section includes: Metal fastening, metal finishes.

1. Design Requirements
  - a. Commercial standards shall be used, not residential.
  - b. All exterior fasteners shall be corrosion resistant and matched to metal types to eliminate galvanic reaction or similar. Preference is for stainless steel or hot-dipped galvanized.
  - c. Hardware for fabrications in easily accessible settings shall use tamper-proof fasteners.
2. Products:
  - a. Preferred metal for exterior applications:
    - i. Stainless steel with a brushed finish.
  - b. Preferred finishes for exterior applications:
    - i. Exterior grade powder coat with zinc rich epoxy primer or equivalent.
3. Execution:
  - a. Field welding is only acceptable for stainless steel, or products to be painted on-site.
  - b. Field welding is typically not acceptable for galvanized materials. If field welding is necessary, materials shall be welded, prepared and applied with an appropriate corrosion-resistance coating as recommended by manufacturer.

## Section 05 50 00 – Metal Fabrications

Section includes: Metal ladders, railings, metal stair nosings.

1. Metal Ladders, permanent and fixed:
  - a. Are required at roof access hatches, unless specifically authorized otherwise by FP&C.
  - b. Are required between different roof elevations not provided with separate means of roof access.
  - c. Shall include a ladder safety extension post above roof opening.
  - d. Shall include 2” wide (minimum) slip-resistant ladder rungs.
    - i. Sample slip-resistant rungs:

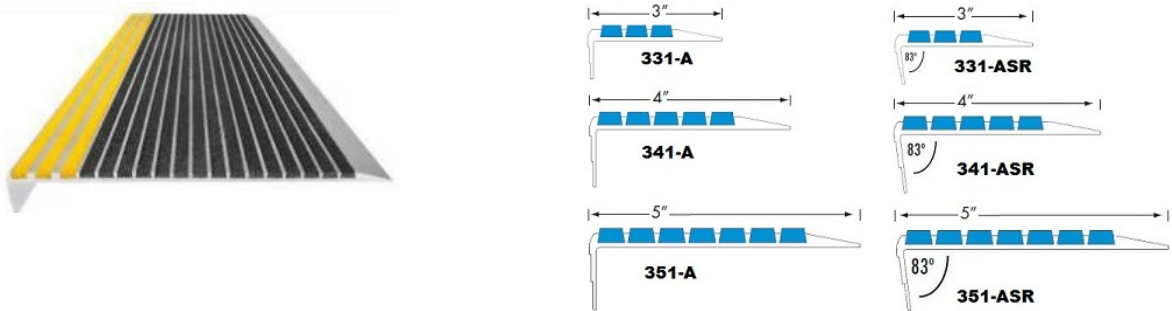


2. Metal railings:

- a. Shall be designed to support the required loads with deflection not more than  $L/360$ , or 1/8 inch, whichever is less.
- b. Shall use inserts cast into concrete where possible; avoid use of surface mounted brackets.
- c. Shall use backing plates within stud walls as required to support design loads.
- d. Shall be galvanized or stainless steel at exterior and wet locations.

3. Metal Stair Nosings:

- a. Application: High traffic stairs.
- b. Type: Aluminum mechanically fastened type with aluminum oxide silicon carbide abrasive filler epoxy-bonded to nosing.
- c. Leading edge shall be a contrasting color to rest of stair tread.
- d. Self-adhered vinyl grip tape is not permitted.
- e. Sample nosing types:



End of Division 5

# Division 6 – Wood, Plastics, and Composites

## Section 06 10 00 – Rough Carpentry

Section includes: Rough carpentry

1. Use of Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) certified wood is preferred.
2. Fire-retardant treated wood and preservative treated wood shall be installed with manufacturer recommended fasteners.
3. Field cut surfaces of preservative treated wood shall be coated with preservative compatible with factory applied treatment in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

## Section 06 20 00 – Finish Carpentry

Section includes: Wood door frames, casings, moldings and trims.

1. Use of Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) certified wood is preferred.
2. Use of northern and western wood species is preferred.

## Section 06 40 00 – Architectural Woodwork

Section includes: Architectural millwork, casework, countertops and wall surfacing

Related Requirements: 12 30 00 – Casework

1. Generally, all high pressure plastic laminate (**HPDL**) **casework** will be designed, manufactured and installed in accord with the AWI, **Custom** Grade standards.
2. Generally, all **hardwood and wood veneer woodwork** will be designed, manufactured and installed in accord with the AWI, **Premium** Grade standards.
3. Use of Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) certified wood is preferred.
4. Preferred countertop material for all wood veneer or plastic laminate casework is solid surface. See 06 60 00.
5. All architectural woodwork will be shop finished.
6. Wood Casework Fabrication:
  - a. Fabricate and install in accord with AWI, Premium Grade standards.
  - b. Edge banding to be hardwood, minimum 3mm thick.
  - c. Plywood or MDF substrates for the construction of countertops, millwork panels and casework are required. Particleboard substrates are not permitted.
  - d. Use full extension, heavy duty, self-closing drawer slides. Accuride or equal.
  - e. Use cabinet door silencers, typical.

## Section 06 60 00 – Plastic Fabrications

Section includes: Solid Polymer Fabrications (“solid surface”)

1. Locations and preferred uses: window sills, millwork and lavatory counter tops, transaction surfaces and wall panels.
2. Color and pattern shall be selected by the designer. Solid Surfaces shall be 3/4" thick for horizontal applications. Backsplashes, where specified, shall be 1/2" thick. Vertical applications shall be 3/8" thick.
3. Material shall be homogeneous.
4. Materials shall comply to ANSI-Z-124.3 & Z124.6, ASTM-D-638, ASTM-D-790, ASTM-2583, ASTM-D-1499, ASTM-84 and NEMA-LD-3-3.10, performance requirements.

## Section 06 80 00 – Composite Fabrications

Section includes: Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastic Fabrications

1. Product will be used full height on all walls in food service preparation areas and janitor closets.
2. Materials shall comply to ASTM-D-790M-86, ASTM-D-638M-86b, ASTM-2583-87, ASTM E-84 performance requirements.
3. Thickness: 0.10" (2.5 mm); Panel Width: 4' (1.22m) Panel Height: Either 8' or 10' (2.5m or 3m).
4. Provide welding rods, joint strips, transitions strips, and edge trims.
5. Exposed top edge to be finished with stainless steel strip.
6. Use polyurethane adhesive.
7. Form continuous wall base with resilient floor product and join to FRP wall panel for hygienic wall installation.
8. Preparation and installation of all FRP systems shall be in compliance with the product manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

End of Division 6

# Division 7 – Thermal and Moisture Protection

## Section 07 10 00 – Damp proofing and Waterproofing

Section includes: Bituminous damp proofing, sheet membrane waterproofing, fluid applied waterproofing.

1. Performance:
  - a. Self-adhered sheet membrane waterproofing shall be unaffected when tested in accordance with ASTM D1970 at minus 20 degrees (F), 180 degree bend on a 1 inch mandrel.
2. Locations:
  - a. HDPE sheet membrane waterproofing shall be used below elevator pits on all projects, and below slabs and foundation walls on building sites with high water tables.
  - b. Any concrete or masonry foundation walls that retain earth and enclose interior spaces below grade shall be dampproofed – or waterproofed at high water table sites – from the top of the footing to the finished grade.
3. Damp proofing and waterproofing installations require inspection by FP&C and the A/E prior to cover or backfill.

## Section 07 20 00 – Thermal Protection

Section includes: thermal insulation, exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS).

1. Fiberglass batt insulation is not permitted at removable ceilings or within roof assemblies.
2. Exterior insulation outboard of wall framing must comply with local code requirements.
3. Exterior heated walkways and interior floors with in-floor radiant heat must be insulated on the underside with closed-cell rigid polystyrene.
4. Exterior Insulation and Finish System (EIFS) is not permitted without prior approval from FP&C.

## Section 07 25 00 – Weather Resistive Barrier

Section includes: Vapor retarders, air barriers.

1. Performance:
  - a. Under slab vapor retarders shall have a maximum permance of 0.01 Perms when tested in accordance with ASTM E96.
  - b. Interior vapor retarders shall have a maximum permance of 0.045 Perms when tested in accordance with ASTM E96.
  - c. Air/weather barriers shall have a maximum air permance of 0.004 cubic feet per minute per square-foot when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178 and a minimum water vapor permance of 5 Perms when tested in accordance with ASTM E96.

- d. Air/weather barriers behind exterior rain screen systems shall be high strength, high vapor permeance air/weather barrier capable of withstanding long term exposure.
2. Products:
  - a. Air barriers behind rain screen systems:
    - i. *Vapro Shield LLC's WrapShield,*
    - ii. *National Shelter Products, Inc., DRYline HP,*
    - iii. Or pre-approved equal.
3. Installation:
  - a. Air/weather barriers shall be installed as a continuous system and integrated with water/damp proofing, roof membrane, and flexible flashings at openings.
  - b. Vapor retarders at walls and roofs shall be integrated and installed as a continuous system.
4. Interior vapor retarder installations require inspection by FP&C and the A/E prior to cover.

## Section 07 40 00 – Roofing and Siding

Section includes: Preformed metal roofing, Insulated metal wall panels, composite metal wall panels.

Related Requirements: 07 70 00 – Roof Specialties and Accessories

1. Selection of roofing material and roof design strategy shall be coordinated with FP&C.
2. Warranties:
  - a. Metal Roof Warranty: Metal Roofing manufacturer shall provide 20 year factory-applied finish warranty and 5 year weather-tightness warranty for roof system:
    - i. From the date of Substantial Completion, and
    - ii. Stating that the manufacturer shall repair or replace system components that show evidence of finish degradation and/or that fail to keep out water.
  - b. Insulated Metal Panel Warranty: Insulated Metal Panel manufacturer shall provide 20 year factory-applied finish warranty and 10 year weather-tightness warranty for panels:
    - i. From the date of Substantial Completion, and
    - ii. Stating that the manufacturer shall repair or replace panel components that show evidence of finish degradation and/or failure of water tightness, loss of integrity of the seals, and/or deflection and buckling.
  - c. Composite Metal Panel Warranty: Composite Metal Panel manufacturer shall provide 20 year factory-applied finish warranty and 5 year delamination warranty for panels:
    - i. From the date of Substantial Completion, and
    - ii. Stating that the manufacturer shall repair or replace panel components that show evidence of finish degradation and/or observable deformation as a result of delamination of metal skin from the core material.
3. Performance:

- a. Metal roofing and siding shall accommodate without deformation anticipated thermal movement over an ambient temperature range of minus 75 degrees (F) to 100 degrees (F).
- b. Metal siding and roofing shall withstand structural loads (dead, live, wind, snow) and shall accommodate movement caused by the following without damage to the system, components, or seals:
  - i. Normal movement
  - ii. Seasonal temperature cycling
  - iii. Deflection of the structural support framing
- c. Metal siding and roofing shall be factory finished with finish system suitable to meet warranty requirements. Field finishing of new products is not permitted.

## Section 07 50 00 – Membrane Roofing

Section includes: Ethylene-Propylene-Diene-Monomer (EPDM) Roofing; cover board, rigid roof insulation, roof sheathing.

Related Requirements: 07 25 00 – Weather Barriers (vapor retarders)  
07 70 00 – Roof Specialties and Accessories

1. Selection of roofing material and roof design strategy shall be coordinated with FP&C.
2. Low-slope roofs must drain to internal roof drains; parapet scuppers are not permitted.
3. Roof protection is required along routes between roof access and rooftop equipment; adhered walkway pads are preferred over roof pavers.
4. Warranty: Roofing manufacturer shall provide 20 year total roof assembly warranty:
  - a. From the date of Substantial Completion, and
  - b. Stating the manufacturer shall repair or replace defective materials if the roofing systems leaks or allows insulation beneath the membrane to become wet during the entire warranty period.
5. UAA FP&C's standard low-slope roof system consists of (top to bottom):
  - a. Fully-adhered EPDM membrane roofing, 60 mils thick, white.
  - b. Cover board – gypsum fiber roof board, mechanically fastened.
  - c. Insulation - Expanded polystyrene, R-40 minimum.
  - d. Vapor retarder, see 07 25 00.
  - e. Roof sheathing – exterior glass mat gypsum sheathing, Type X.
  - f. [structural roof deck]
6. Inverted roof membrane assemblies, including green roofs, require FP&C authorization.
7. Ballasted roof membranes require FP&C authorization.
8. Bituminous, built-up roofing may be authorized by FP&C for re-roof and renovation projects.

## Section 07 70 00 – Roof and Wall Specialties and Accessories

Section includes: Gutters and downspouts, roof curbs, roof access hatches, snow guards, roof walkway pads, roof service platforms.

Related Requirements: See 22 14 00 for roof drains.

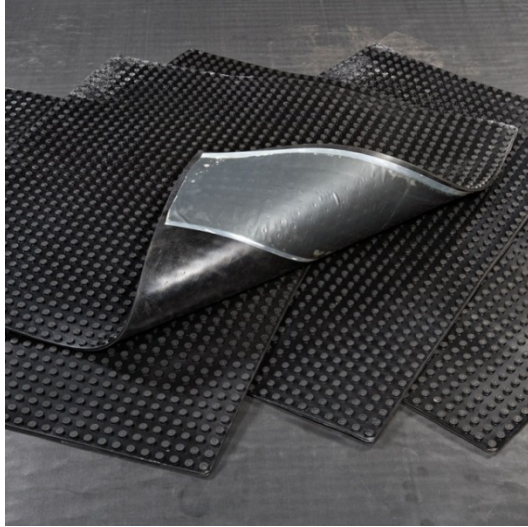
1. Snow guards:
  - a. Shall be used to prevent falling snow and ice from high roofs to low roofs, walkways, entrances, service areas, ornamental landscaping, and site appurtenances.
  - b. Shall be non-penetrating type, crimp-type.
  - c. Shall resist forces of sliding snow and ice without damaging or penetrating the roof panels.
  - d. Shall be used in multiple rows evenly spaced up slope of roof.
2. Roof access hatches:
  - a. Shall be sized appropriately for rooftop equipment maintenance needs, but 36 inches by 36 inches, minimum.
  - b. Shall be insulated, including curb and cover.
  - c. Shall be lockable from the inside.
  - d. Shall be capable of withstanding same structural loads as roof.
  - e. Shall include fixed access ladder where possible with extendable ladder safety post.
  - f. Shall include non-penetrating, curb-mounted safety guardrail and gate.
    - i. Sample guardrail and gate:



3. Roof curbs:
  - a. Shall project a minimum of 12 inches above the highest adjacent roof surface.
  - b. Shall be insulated with 1 inch of thermal insulation, minimum.
4. Roof walkway pads:



- a. Shall be adhered, molded, slip resistant type.
- b. Shall be spaced appropriately to allow drainage through and around pads.
- c. Shall be located around all serviceable roof-mounted equipment and along routes between roof access points and equipment.
- d. If sufficient, may be used to protect low roofs from falling snow and ice from high roofs.
- e. Sample roof walkway pads:



5. Roof service platforms:

- a. Required Locations:
  - i. Where rooftop equipment maintenance in a kneeling or prone position is required.
  - ii. Where travel over rooftop utilities or seismic joints wider than 12 inches is required.
- b. Shall be slip resistant fiberglass or galvanized steel bar grate with non-penetrating platform supports providing four inches of clearance above roof membrane.
- c. Width and depth of service platform shall match the clear width and depth of the equipment service area, but not less than 18 inches.
- d. Shall NOT have serrated or sharp edges.
- e. Sample service platform and supports:



6. Gutters and downspouts:

- a. Shall be used at sloped roofs and canopies adjacent to pedestrian walkways, landscaping and site appurtenances (bike racks, waste receptacles, etc).
- b. Shall be galvanized steel or aluminum; vinyl and PVC are not permitted.

## Section 07 80 00 – Fire and Smoke Protection

Section includes: Firestopping and fire safing.

1. Fire-resistive assemblies and concealed firestopping/firesafing shall be permanently identified above accessible ceilings with the following information:
  - a. Fire-resistive rating of the assembly,
  - b. Approval agency and listing number for firestopping and fire safing installations used at penetrations through fire-resistive assemblies.
2. Firestopping that is exposed in occupiable spaces shall be concealed by escutcheons.

## Section 07 90 00 – Joint Protection

Section includes: Joint Sealants.

1. Joint sealants shall be installed only at air and substrate temperatures above 40 degrees (F).
2. Exterior sealants shall accommodate joint movements resulting from temperatures ranging from minus 35 degrees (F) to 100 degrees (F).

End of Division 7

# Division 8 - Openings

## Section 08 10 00 – Doors and Frames

Section includes: Metal doors and frames, wood doors, plastic laminate doors, composite doors.

Related Requirements: 08 70 00 - Hardware

1. Flush wood door cores shall be lumber, agrifiber-plastic, or structural composite lumber non-formaldehyde only products.
2. Hollow-core doors are not permitted.
3. Natural wood veneer doors shall be Custom with grade A faces, minimum.
4. High pressure decorative laminate (HPDL) veneer or galvanized steel painted doors shall be used at locations requiring frequent cleaning or disinfection.
5. Exterior doors and frames shall be insulated and thermally-broken
6. Knock-down (KD) door frames are not permitted without prior approval from FP&C.

## Section 08 30 00 – Specialty Doors and Frames

Section includes: access doors and panels, overhead coiling doors, overhead sectional doors.

1. Access Doors:
  - a. Access doors and panels for valve access by hands and arms only must be a minimum of 12"x12"; 16"x16" is preferred.
  - b. Access doors and panels for entry of maintenance personnel must be a minimum of 24" x 30"; 36"x36" is preferred.
  - c. Access to shut-offs must be labeled, "EMERGENCY X SHUT-OFF".
  - d. At secured or restricted access locations, or locations concealed from public view, access shall be possible by hand-actuated quarter turn tee-handle; removal of multiple screws is not acceptable.
  - e. For locations exposed to public view, doors shall have keyed cylinder locking device.
    - i. All such access doors shall be keyed alike.
  - f. Access doors and panels in wet locations, including restrooms and janitor's closets, shall be stainless steel.
  - g. Plastic access doors or panels are not permitted.
2. Coiling Doors: Overhead coiling doors over 8 feet wide shall be power operated.
3. Sectional Doors: Overhead sectional doors shall be power operated.

## Section 08 40 00 – Entrances, Storefronts and Curtain Walls

Section includes: Glazed curtain wall assemblies, glazed storefront assemblies, glazed entrance doors, automatic entrance doors.

Related Requirements: 08 80 00 - Glazing

1. Automatic sliding entrance door assemblies:
  - a. Shall be emergency break-away type, unless specifically approved otherwise by FP&C.
  - b. Acceptable manufacturers:
    - i. *Stanley Access Technologies.*
    - ii. *Horton Automatics.*
    - iii. *Dorma Group.*
    - iv. Or pre-approved equal.
2. Glazed curtain wall and storefront assemblies:
  - a. Exterior glazed curtain wall and storefront frames shall be thermally broken anodized aluminum.
  - b. Exterior curtain wall and storefront doors shall be thermally broken and accommodate 1" insulated glazing.
  - c. Exterior glazed aluminum curtain wall assemblies shall have the following minimum performance characteristics:
    - i. Condensation Resistance Factor of Glass and Framing: 78, minimum, measured in accordance with AAMA 1503.
    - ii. Air Leakage: 0.06 cubic feet/min/square-foot of wall area, maximum, measured in accordance with ASTM E283.
    - iii. No uncontrolled water on indoor face when test in accordance with ASTM E331, pressure differential of 10 lbf/sqft.
    - iv. Overall U-value including glazing: 0.39 Btu/(hr sqft degF), maximum.

## Section 08 50 00 – Windows

Section includes: Aluminum windows, wood windows, vinyl windows, fiberglass windows, service windows.

Related Requirements: 08 80 00 - Glazing

1. Exterior window frames shall be thermally broken.
  - a. Overall U-value including glazing: 0.39 Btu/(hr sqft degF), maximum.
2. Exterior frames shall accommodate 1" insulated glazing units, minimum.

3. Operable windows shall be avoided; seek authorization from FP&C prior to including operable windows and/or passive ventilation in design.
  - a. Where used, first floor operable windows shall have 4 inch opening limitation stops.

## Section 08 60 00 – Roof Windows and Skylights

Section includes: unit skylights, metal-framed skylights.

1. Skylights must be designed to withstand all structural loads; coordinate selection with structural engineer.
2. Fabricate skylights to maintain continuous air and vapor barrier throughout assembly, with barrier plane aligned with inside pane of glazing.
3. Skylights must include interior drainage channels which drain to the exterior.
4. Skylight curbs must be 18 inches minimum above adjacent roof surface.

## Section 08 70 00 – Hardware

Section includes: Door hardware, access control hardware.

1. UAA FMO maintains a list of standard campus door hardware. Consult with FMO prior to developing door hardware specifications.
2. Cylinders shall be Schlage Large Format Interchangeable Core cylinders or approved substitute.
  - a. Provide Schlage 6-pin E keyway for all cylinders unless directed otherwise by UAA.
3. Mortise Locks and latch sets shall conform to ASI/BHMA A156.13, Series 1000, minimum Grade 1.
4. Standard Classroom locks shall be single cylinder non-deadbolt, with inside thumb turn and automatic unlocking (example: Schlage L9056, 06 lever with L-face trim).
5. Standard finish: satin stainless steel.
6. Electrified, card-access Classroom locks shall include a manual wall push button inside the room that automatically secures the classroom door(s).
7. Thresholds shall be mill finish extruded aluminum, saddle type, and must comply with ADA and ANSI 117.1-2003.
8. Exterior main entry doors and heavy-use doors shall have continuous hinges.
9. Center mullions at interior and exterior double doors, where used, shall be key-removable.
10. Door swing:
  - a. Doors immediately adjacent to walls and other building components shall swing open 95 degrees minimum.
  - b. Doors with overhead stops shall swing open 100 degrees minimum.
11. Acoustical doors shall have automatic door bottom seals and gasketing.
12. Electronic Access Control hardware must interconnect to fire detection and alarm systems.
13. ADA automatic pushbutton actuators are required at all public restroom doors.
14. All magnetic holders must release upon activation of an alarm.
15. Power Supplies for electric locks shall include battery back-up.

## Section 08 80 00 – Glazing

Section includes: Glazing and glazing accessories.

1. Exterior glazing shall be 1” thick insulated glazing units meeting the following performance requirements:
  - a. NFRC winter nighttime U-Value: 0.24 maximum
  - b. Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) : 0.35 maximum
  - c. Light to Solar Gain ratio (LSG): 1.4 minimum.
2. Exterior glazing sealants shall accommodate joint movements resulting from temperatures ranging from minus 35 degrees (F) to 100 degrees (F).
3. Exterior sealants shall be installed only at air and substrate temperatures above 40 degrees (F).

End of Division 8

# Division 9 - Finishes

## Section 09 20 00 – Plaster and Gypsum Board

Section includes: Gypsum board assemblies, non-structural metal framing.

1. Provide gypsum panel products with 100% recycled paper faces and maximum recycled core content, and no measurable quantities of mercury or mercury compounds.
2. Abuse resistant gypsum board shall be used at high traffic public areas including corridors and lobbies up to a height of 96 inches above floor.
  - a. *National Gypsum's "Hi-Abuse XP Gypsum."*
  - b. *USG Corporation's "Fiberock Brand VHI (Very High Impact) Gypsum."*
  - c. Or pre-approved equal.
3. Moisture resistant glass-mat faced gypsum board shall be used at interior wet/damp locations and areas subject to humidity and/or moisture contact including toilet rooms, janitor's closets, rooms housing fluid conveying machinery and equipment, mechanically humidified spaces, etc.
  - a. Mechanically humidified spaces shall include vapor retarders in perimeter walls, ceilings, and floors (as necessary) in accordance with 07 25 00.
4. Gypsum wallboard control joints shall be located no more than 30 feet apart.
  - a. Clearly identify control joint locations in public areas on Drawings and/or specifications.
  - b. Field coordinate additional control joint locations during construction.
5. Non-structural metal framing for interior walls and ceilings shall be designed with a deflection limit of L/360, or as required for the intended finish, whichever is more stringent.
6. Backing is required at all wall mounted equipment, fixtures, and furniture (anticipated during design and construction).
7. Gypsum board finish shall be in accordance with Gypsum Association's GA-214-10, Levels of Gypsum Board Finishing.
  - a. In occupied spaces, finish shall be level 4 minimum.
  - b. In accessory spaces such as mechanical, electrical, janitor closets, etc. level 3 is acceptable.

## Section 09 30 00 – Tiling

Section includes: Ceramic, stone, and glass tiling.

1. UAA preferred floor tiles:
  - a. Glazed quarry tile
  - b. Unglazed porcelain Ceramic Tile
  - c. Natural Stone
2. UAA preferred wall tiles:

- a. Glazed porcelain ceramic tile
3. Sizes of floor tiles are not limited but shall not inhibit slope to floor drains.
4. Sizes of wall tiles are not limited.
5. Install tiles in accordance with most current version of the Tile Council of North America (TCNA) Handbook.
6. Where possible, specify preformed corners and trim pieces.
7. Use sanded grout for floor applications and unsanded grout at wall applications. Grout should be sealed per manufacturers recommendations at showers and floors.
8. Provide raised thresholds where tile meets a dissimilar flooring material.
9. Tile substrates are to be moisture/mold/mildew resistant. Refer to GA-238-03 for guidelines for prevention of mold growth on gypsum wallboard.
10. Use a waterproofing membrane at showers and other water intensive areas.
11. Provide floor drains where necessary.
12. Provide drawing details of shower base and install tile to achieve positive drainage.
13. Provide 5% attic stock of tile for each quality and color of tile installed.

## Section 09 50 00 – Ceilings

Section includes: Acoustical ceilings

1. Suspension systems shall be Class A, 15/16" grid face, heavy-duty, hot-dipped galvanized with baked paint finish. Specify stainless steel or aluminum finish suspension systems for high humidity locations. Provide wall angles and splices for complete installation.
2. 24" x 48" acoustical ceilings are preferred for adequate maintenance access. Seek authorization from FP&C prior to including 24" x 24" acoustical ceilings in design.
3. Concealed spline ceiling systems are not permitted.
4. Painted acoustical ceiling panels are not permitted.
5. Ceilings installed in laboratories, food preparation areas and clean rooms should be an inorganic product with a non-perforated surface resistant to the growth of mold, mildew, and bacteria; washable, scrubbable, soil-resistant and resistant to chemical fumes.
6. Coordinate ceiling tile selection with the lighting system. When using indirect lighting systems, select ceilings with light reflectance values of .89 or higher. For direct and indirect lighting applications provide ceilings with light reflectance values of .80 or higher.
7. Specify ceiling panels with consideration to acoustical performance. Total control of sound transmission between rooms is required between classrooms, private offices and conference rooms. In those areas the ceilings shall have the following ratings:
  - a. NRC (noise reduction coefficient) – 0.75
  - b. CAC (sound blocking) – 35
  - c. AC (articulation class) – 170



## Section 09 60 00 – Flooring

Section includes: Flooring treatment, wood flooring, resilient flooring, fluid-applied flooring, carpeting.

1. General: All exposed concrete slabs not receiving additional floor coverings shall be sealed with penetrating sealer.
2. Carpet:
  - a. Modular carpet tile is preferred over roll or broadloom stock.
  - b. Two types of carpet are preferred.
    - i. Carpet-1 will typically be used for classrooms, corridors, and office type spaces.
    - ii. Carpet-2 will typically be used in building entry vestibules.
  - c. All carpet shall be CRI Green Label Plus certified.
  - d. Preference is to use carpet with a high recycled content and high recyclability using current technology.
  - e. Specify overage/attic stock of carpet tile equivalent to 5% of total carpet area.

### Carpet 1- Construction:

- a. Color and Pattern:
  - i. Solid colors shall be avoided; a mixed pattern and texture with high soil and stain hiding capabilities is preferred.
  - ii. Carpet shall be tufted, loop pile. Printed carpets shall be avoided.
  - iii. Carpet colors will coordinate with standard wall colors.
- b. Carpet Fiber:
  - iv. 100% Invista Type 6,6 or Solutia Type 6,6 nylon.
- c. Carpet Dye Method:
  - v. 100% solution dyed.

### Carpet 2- Construction:

- a. Color and Pattern:
  - vi. Solid colors shall be avoided; a mixed pattern and texture with high soil and stain hiding capabilities is preferred.
  - vii. Carpet shall be non-woven, diagonal or textured pattern loop
  - viii. Carpet colors will coordinate with standard wall colors.
- b. Carpet Fiber:
  - ix. 100% polypropylene or 100% type 6,6 Nylon
- c. Carpet Dye Method:
  - x. 100% solution dyed.

### 3. Flooring Adhesives:

- a. Use adhesives with the following limits for VOC content:
  - i. Rubber Floor and Base Adhesives: Not more than 25 g/L.
  - ii. Cove Base Adhesives: Not more than 25 g/L

- iii. Ceramic Floor and Wall Tile Adhesives: 2 g/L
  - b. Preference for modular carpet tile installation is a “no glue installation” by connecting the carpet modules together. The connectors shall contain no liquid components and shall have “zero” calculated VOC’s.
  - c. Adhesives for broadloom carpet must contain antimicrobial preservative and have “zero” calculated VOC’s.
4. Rubber Base:
- a. 100% rubber content is preferred.
  - b. 1/8” gauge.
  - c. For carpeted areas use a 4” height, no-toe profile.
  - d. For resilient floor area use a 4” height, standard cove profile.
  - e. Base will be manufactured in 120’ coils. Corners will be formed in the field.
5. Resilient Flooring:
- a. Rubber tiles or sheet goods are preferred.
  - b. Composite rubber/cork resilient flooring is an acceptable option.
  - c. Slip resistant fully welded sheet vinyl flooring is preferred in food preparation areas.
  - d. Provide integrated contrast strip for strip tread visibility
  - e. Tile size:
    - i. 2’-0” x 2’-0” x 3mm thickness
  - f. Sheet size:
    - i. 6’-0” x 35’-0” - 45’-0” length x 3mm thickness
  - g. Meet the performance requirements of ASTM F 1859, Type I, Standard Specification for Rubber Sheet Floor Covering without backing.
  - h. Prepare subfloor and install in accord with the manufactures requirements.
6. Wood Flooring:
- a. Generally wood flooring will be limited in use and only for stages, gymnasium and possibly in upgraded portions of office areas.
  - b. Wood athletic flooring will meet the performance requirements of an Anchored Resilient Floor System, per EN-14904 Standards
  - c. Wood flooring for auditoriums and office type spaces will be solid wood ¾” thickness x 3 ¼” width x random length. Install nailed to ¾” plywood subfloor.
  - d. Northern hard maple is preferred specie of wood. First grade maple will be specified and flooring will be installed to comply with Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association (MFMA) standards.
7. Fluid Applied Flooring:
- a. Evaluate level of duty (light industrial/moderate industrial/severe industrial) required to determine system, components and process to specify.
  - b. Provide factory mixed coatings.

- c. Prepare subfloor and install in accord with the manufactures requirements.
8. Terrazzo Flooring:
  - a. Two types of terrazzo flooring are acceptable: Modular terrazzo tiles and poured terrazzo.
  - b. Modular terrazzo tiles shall be composed of a combination of resin, recycled glass and recycled aggregates.
  - c. Poured terrazzo will be poured in place on new or existing concrete. The type of system to be specified (i.e. epoxy, sand cushion or bonded) shall be determined by the project performance requirements, budget, existing conditions, and aesthetics.

## Section 09 70 00 – Wall Finishes

Section includes: Wall coverings

1. Textile Wallcovering :
  - a. Use of vinyl wallcoverings is discouraged.
  - b. High performance, textile wallcoverings are preferred. These products will be woven, durable and easily cleaned. Fibers will be either polyester, vinyl coated polyester or polyethylene.
  - c. If other types of wallcovering are considered then provide UAA Facilities with the maintenance procedures for their review and approval.
  - d. Review scope of wallcovering application with UAA Facilities on a room by room basis to determine if this type of finish is warranted.
2. Specialty wall finishes which require special expertise, equipment, or non-readily available products are discouraged.

## Section 09 80 00 – Acoustical Treatment

Section includes: Acoustical panels.

1. For areas which require acoustical wall products the designer will engage an acoustical engineering consultant to determine performance requirements.
2. Three types of products are preferred and will be used appropriate to the room or space in which they are installed, as follows:
  - a. Gymnasium: Rigid acoustical panels
  - b. Auditoriums and Large Lecture rooms: Perforated wood veneer panels
  - c. Meeting Rooms: Field fabricated stretched fabric acoustical/tackable fabric panels
3. Rigid acoustical Panels:

- a. Constructed of a composite core construction of dimensionally stable rigid fiberglass of medium 6-7 PCF density, laminated to a 1/16" resilient perforated co-polymer face sheet. Thickness will be determined by acoustical performance requirements.
  - b. Square edge profile
  - c. Mount panels using aluminum Z-Clips.
4. Perforated wood panels:
  - a. Consisting of a perforated dark low VOC medium density fire rated fiberboard (MDF) with a ribbed natural wood veneer laminated to the face and an acoustically transparent black mat laminated to the back side. The plank is cut to fit on site and is typically installed on wood or steel furring (610mm) 24"o.c. with insulation placed behind the panel. The plank has a tongue and groove edge which is blind nailed to wood or screwed to steel furring channel mounting clips (supplied) to create a monolithic looking joint.
  - b. Panel face profiles and wood veneer specie will be determined by the designer and submitted to UAA Facilities for approval.
  - c. Standard factory stain finish is preferred.
5. Field fabricated stretched fabric acoustical/tackable fabric panels:
  - a. Stretched fabric panel system shall consist of continuous perimeter and butt seam mounting extrusions, site-fabricated, and applied directly to substrate.
  - b. Facing fabric shall be stretched over core materials, leaving fabric floating above core surface. Fabric facing application shall not utilize adhesives, nails, tacks, screws, or tapes. Nails, tacks, screws or similar items shall not be installed through facing fabric to secure panel.
  - c. System shall allow for removal and replacement of fabric facing from individual panels. Removal of fabric shall provide access to surface behind fabric, without dismantling, removal, or replacement of mounting extrusions or core material.
  - d. Thickness of panel will be determined by acoustical performance requirements.
  - e. Size and profile of reveals between panels will be determined by the designer.
  - f. Core material will be multi-density fiberglass and have acoustical as well as tackable properties and capabilities.
  - g. Stretched fabric covering will have same performance and material requirements set forth under textile wallcoverings.
6. All acoustical panels shall have a Class "A" fire rating in accordance with ASTM E-84 with a flame spread of 25 or less.
7. Preparation and installation of all acoustical panels shall be in compliance with the product manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

## Section 09 90 00 – Painting and Coating

Section includes: Painting and coatings.

1. Standard campus interior wall paint is professional quality, zero VOC, interior latex.
  - a. Sherwin Williams ProMar 200 Zero VOC.
  - b. Benjamin Moore & Co. Ultra Spec 500.
  - c. PPG Architectural Finishes, Inc. Dulux Ultra Zero VOC.
  - d. Or pre-approved equal.
2. Standard campus interior trim/frame paint is professional quality, low VOC acrylic.
  - a. Sherwin Williams ProClassic Waterbased Acrylic-Alkyd
  - b. Benjamin Moore & Co. ADVANCE Waterborne Interior Alkyd.
  - c. PPG Architectural Finishes, Inc. SpeedHide WB Alkyd.
  - d. Or pre-approved equal.
3. Paint color selection process shall comply with process described in Part 1 of these Standards.
4. Prepare all surfaces and materials and apply in accordance with the paint manufacturer's application instructions.
5. Specify one primer and two finish coats, minimum, for each surface.
6. Paint wall surfaces behind permanently fixed equipment or furniture with prime coat.
7. Prime or seal the edges, ends, faces, undersides and backsides of wood, including cabinets, counters, cases and paneling.
8. Back-prime paneling where masonry, plaster or other wet wall construction occurs on backside.
9. Seal tops, bottoms and cutouts of unprimed wood doors.
10. Finish exterior doors on tops, bottoms and side edges the same as exterior faces.
11. Preferred Paint Types and Sheens for Identified Substrates:
  - a. Painted Doors: Semi-gloss alkyd.
  - b. Handrail Systems: Semi-gloss alkyd.
  - c. Animal Rooms: Full gloss alkyd, waterproof epoxy systems
  - d. Glassware Washing Rooms: Full gloss alkyd, waterproof epoxy systems
  - e. Sterilizing/Autoclave Rooms: Full gloss alkyd.
  - f. Office Walls: Eggshell interior latex system.
  - g. Classroom Walls: Eggshell interior latex system.
  - h. Typical Lab Walls: Eggshell interior latex system.
  - i. Corridor Walls: Eggshell interior latex system.
  - j. Interior Masonry Walls: Block filler and Eggshell interior latex.
  - k. Interior Metal Doors/Frames: Semi-gloss alkyd.
  - l. Interior Wood: Polyurethane; satin finish
12. Specify General Contractor to provide keyed floor plans which identify all paint colors and their associated locations throughout the building at the end of construction. The keyed floor plans shall include a schedule of paint formulas identifying paint type, color, sheen, and number of

coats. The keyed floor plans shall be included with the building O&M manuals and Record Documents at project close out.

13. Communicate to Stakeholder Group via FP&C that individual building users and user groups are prohibited from repainting building interiors – including private offices – without prior approval from the FP&C Director.

End of Division 9

# Division 10 - Specialties

## Section 10 10 00 – Information Specialties

Section includes: Visual display surfaces, signage

1. Visual Display Surfaces:
  - a. All classrooms and meeting rooms should be provided with porcelain steel marker boards with required blocking for installation.
  - b. Marker-boards: Porcelain enamel writing surface on 24-gage steel facer skin for dual magnetic feature, backer skin and high quality core construction. Specify matte finish for marker-boards where glare issues may cause visibility problems.
  - c. Avoid use of sliding marker/tack/display boards. Hardware is a maintenance problem.
  - d. Avoid use of dry erase painted coatings. Vinyl dry-erase wall covering is preferred.
  - e. Tack-boards: Bound within an aluminum frame, fabric covered board surface on composite cork/hardboard core.
2. Interior Signage: *See UAA Interior Sign Guide.*
  - a. Prepare complete interior signage plans and specifications in accordance with *UAA Interior Sign Guide* and UAA Access, Security, Emergency Communications and Wayfinding Review
  - b. UAA FP&C shall assist in developing signage schedule, room names and room numbers.
  - c. Signage shall be compliant with ADA (ANSI 117.1).
3. Exterior Signage: *See UAA Unified Exterior Signage Plan*
  - a. Buildings must be identified (name and number) in accordance with the *UAA Unified Exterior Signage Plan* and UAA Access, Security, Emergency Communications and Wayfinding Review
  - b. Architect, with assistance from FP&C, shall determine best location for building identification signage.
  - c. UAA FP&C shall assist in determining building names and numbers
  - d. Signage shall be compliant with ADA (ANSI 117.1).

## Section 10 20 00 – Interior Specialties

Section includes: Toilet compartments, toilet accessories, folding panel partitions, wall and corner guards.

1. Toilet partitions shall be Type 304 stainless steel, floor/pedestal mount with continuous hinges on doors.
  - a. Wall and ceiling hung partitions are not permitted.
  - b. Urinal screens may be wall mount.
2. Toilet accessories:
  - a. Finish shall be Type 304 stainless steel.

- b. UAA contracts with a vendor to supply paper towel dispenser and soap dispensers. Architect should identify locations for dispensers on plans and elevations and provide backing in walls.
  - c. Electric hand dryers are not permitted.
  - d. Touchless infrared lavatory faucets are required: see Division 22.
  - e. Waste receptacles shall be stainless steel and located adjacent to paper towel dispensers *and* adjacent to restroom doors.
3. Wall Protection:
- a. Corner guards – or other protection –are required at all gypsum wallboard partitions in hallways, corridors, public lobbies and high traffic areas.
    - i. Height: 48 inches, minimum; 96 inches preferred at high traffic and service areas.
    - ii. Corner guards may be stainless steel, or impact resistance PETG plastic with aluminum retainers.
    - iii. Plastic Corner guards shall have an NFPA Class A fire rating and be GREENGUARD certified and comply with ASTM-256, Impact Resistance of Plastic.
  - b. Continuous wall protection is required at service entrances and locations where frequent use of wheeled carts, tables, and dollies is likely to occur.
  - c. Chair rails – or other protection – are required at class rooms with unfixed seating and tables.

## Section 10 40 00 – Safety Specialties

Section includes: fire extinguisher cabinets, defibrillator cabinets

- 1. Fire extinguishers located in public areas shall be housed in cabinets.
- 2. Fire extinguisher cabinets:
  - a. Shall be stainless steel with clear tempered safety glass or polycarbonate lite.
  - b. Shall not be equipped with battery operated anti-theft alarms.
  - c. Shall be clearly identified with lettering on the face of cabinet door.
  - d. Dimensional signage shall be provided in order to be visible from multiple directions.
- 3. Automatic external defibrillator cabinets:
  - a. Shall be provided in all campus projects.
  - b. Shall be stainless steel with clear tempered safety glass or polycarbonate lite.
  - c. Shall not be equipped with battery operated anti-theft alarms.
  - d. Shall be clearly identified with lettering on the face of cabinet door.

## Section 10 50 00 – Storage Specialties

Section includes: Lockers, storage shelving



1. All shelving shall be seismically secured to the building structure, wall, or systems furnishings to prevent tipping.
2. All shelving designed to hold hazardous materials including laboratory chemicals shall include 2 inch seismic lips on open sides and ends.
3. Storage shelving for food shall be stainless steel open wire shelving.
4. Lockers shall be identified with number plates.

End of Division 10

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# Division 11 - Equipment

## Section 11 40 00 – Food Service Equipment

Section includes: Food storage and preparation equipment; ice machines.

1. Food preparation and storage equipment shall be Type 304 stainless steel, No. 4 finish.
2. All powered food service equipment shall be UL listed.
3. A Food Service Consultant will be engaged to provide programming, design, documentation and construction administration services for dining hall and commercial kitchen projects.
4. Food service equipment for faculty or administrative break areas shall include:
  - a. Full height Refrigerator/Freezer
  - b. Microwave Oven
  - c. Dishwasher
  - d. Undercounter ice maker
  - e. Garbage Disposal
  - f. Coffee/Tea Brewer
  - g. Air carafes for meeting room beverage service

## Section 11 50 00 – Educational and Scientific Equipment

Section includes: Laboratory equipment, hazardous storage cabinets.

1. Laboratory Equipment:
  - a. Fumehood manufacturer construction and installation shall be in conformance with and recognized by Scientific Equipment & Furniture Association (SEFA), and meet SEFA 8 performance standards for durability, structural integrity, and containment.
  - b. Hoods: Fume hood types to be selected per recommend SEFA and ASHRAE specific purpose applications. VAV restricted bypass ventilation type is preferred for new construction.
  - c. Fumehoods shall pass ASHRAE 110 field containment test.
  - d. Alarms: Fumehood face velocity and low static pressure alarms are required.
  - e. Hoods are required to be system UL listed and prewired.
  - f. Plumbing fixtures shall be pre piped remote fixture type with vacuum breaker.
  - g. Fumehood Liners shall be modified epoxy, glass reinforced polyester, stainless steel, or phenolic resin as required based on use.
  - h. Fumehood counter tops shall be epoxy resin or stainless steel as required by application.
  - i. Light fixtures shall be vapor proof and electrical outlets shall be explosion proof where applicable.
  - j. Fire Extinguisher: Fumehoods shall include dedicated self-contained fire suppression system.

2. Hazardous storage cabinets

- a. Acid or corrosive Cabinets require mechanical venting or direct venting into fumehood. (see Metal Casework Division 12 30 00)
- b. Flammable or solvent storage cabinets shall be grounded, but shall not be vented with plugs left in place
- c. All solvent storage cabinets are to be OSHA compliant and meet NFPA Code 30 and must be independently fire tested and approved by FM Global.

## **Section 11 80 00 – Facility Maintenance and Operation Equipment**

Section includes: Recycling and solid waste disposal equipment

1. Designate program space for interior waste and recycling stations for all new projects; identify space on floor plans.
2. Where possible and as determined to be needed by project, design built-in enclosures (i.e. casework) to house interior garbage and recycling bins.
3. Coordinate with FP&C and FMO to determine appropriate bin capacity for each station.
4. Standard campus exterior garbage and recycling bins: See 12 93 00.
5. Standard campus interior garbage and recycle bins: vendor provided.

End of Division 11

# Division 12 - Furnishings

## Section 12 20 00 – Window Treatments

Section includes: Windows blinds, Window shades.

1. To control glare perimeter windows will be provided with roller shades
2. Roller shades will be manually controlled or integrated with automatic electronic room scene controls.
3. A dark value color for the shade cloth will be provided to enhance view to the outside when shade is closed.
4. Shade material will be woven, non-PVC extruded fiber which meets cradle-to-cradle criteria. Use appropriate openness factor to control sunlight.

## Section 12 30 00 – Casework

Section includes: Manufactured metal casework, Metal laboratory casework, specialty casework, countertops.

1. Metal Lab casework system types to be considered:
  - a. Fixed floor
  - b. Frame and core with mobile or cantilevered cabinets
  - c. Table based with mobile cabinets
  - d. Mobile workstations with mobile cabinets
2. Service distribution in conjunction with case work systems shall be horizontal raceway, service uprights, service carries, or ceiling service panels.
3. Casework manufacturer, construction and installation shall be in conformance with and recognized by Scientific Equipment & Furniture Association (SEFA), and meet SEFA 8 performance standards for durability and structural integrity.
4. Metal casework used in wet areas to be constructed of type 304 Stainless Steel.
5. Metal casework finish to be electrostatically applied powder coated chemical and abrasion resistant paint.
6. Wood Finish: Synthetic varnish system. Formulation shall meet all SEFA 8 requirements.
7. Steel Door construction shall include:
  - a. Two-piece door construction painted before assembly. Structurally sound deadened.
  - b. 5-knuckle institutional type stainless steel hinge, 2-1/2" high.
  - c. Positive latching mechanism.
  - d. Rubber door bumpers.
8. Steel Drawer construction shall include:
  - a. Full extension drawer with lock open feature. Self-closing, with extra-heavy duty drawer slides, typical.

- b. Interchangeable, interlocking drawer head, sound deadened.
  - c. One piece drawer body with radiused bottom.
  - d. Radiused cold rolled steel drawer suspension.
  - e. Nylon tired, stainless steel ball bearing drawer rollers.
9. Wood Door and Drawer Fronts shall be:
- a. 3/4" Birch or Maple banded door with hardwood veneer or,
  - b. GREENGUARD certified high-pressure laminate laminated to 100% pre-consumer recycled wood fiber cores.
10. Keying and label holders: Coordinate keying and label holder requirements with UAA.
11. Hazardous storage cabinets: See 11 50 00.
12. Laboratory Counter tops to be 1" thick with 4" backsplashes unless directed otherwise. Counter material to be selected based on application.
- a. High pressure laminate or chemical resistant
  - b. Epoxy resin
  - c. Phenolic resin
  - d. Stainless steel
13. Casework for mailrooms should offer sort modules that lock to a frame or stand alone and are available with open backs and doors. Provide products with sorting shelves, reader stations that accommodate a computer monitor, bulk sorting units for larger packages, consoles to support sort modules or to stand alone, sorting work surfaces, credenzas, storage units, bookcases and overhead units.

## Section 12 40 00 – Furnishings and Accessories

Section includes: Entrance floor mats and frames, floor grilles and gratings

1. Entrance floor mats shall be modular walk-off carpet as specified in Division 9. These will be used at building entrances to remove remnants of dirt and moisture.
2. Avoid the use of floor grilles due to damage caused by wheeled loads and difficulty in cleaning.

## Section 12 50 00 – Furniture

Section includes: Seating, Institutional Furniture

1. The required quality level for a project's furnishings is identified when the budget is established. The facility's intended purpose, in part, determines which quality level is appropriate for its furnishings.
2. The designer will confirm with UAA facilities any prior national purchasing agreements or contracts with furniture manufacturers which may be active. Selections and specifications for new furniture will

be limited to those manufacturers unless there is a need for a specialized product which is not available through a contracted manufacturer.

3. Fixed classroom seating shall be designed with manufactured, integral horizontal beams for future installation of data transmission or power cables. Unless directed otherwise, each seat shall be provided with oversized folding tablet-arm writing surface for placement of laptop computers. Tablet-arm support arms shall be heavy duty.
4. Incorporate fixed classroom seating that considers bariatric weight requirements on a project specific basis.
5. Approximately 8% of tablet-arms shall be configured for comfortable use by left-handed persons.
6. Seats shall be upholstered.
7. Arm rests shall be wood or solid plastic, not laminate, and without cup holders.
8. At least one workstation in each room shall have adjustable height seats and reconfigurable surfaces.
9. Tablet arm tops shall be plastic laminate finish.
10. Classrooms with fixed, continuous work surfaces and seats will be provided with modesty panels.
11. Provide open spaces in fixed seating/table classrooms to comply with ADA requirements for wheelchair accessibility.
12. Power modules:
  - a. Integral power modules shall be 6-1/4" long x 3" wide x 2-1/2" high. Module shall be constructed of polycarbonate with textured finish, meeting UL-VO minimum requirements.
  - b. Each power module shall have one duplex receptacle (110 volts).
  - c. The power module shall have a positive locking device in open position. Shall be constructed for use with eight wire harness.
  - d. Eight Wire Harness shall be constructed from flexible conduit to distribute power between power modules and the power in-feed. The wire harness shall be enclosed in a plastic trough. The trough shall be .06 inch thick rigid pvc and attached to underside of table surfaces.

## Section 12 93 00 – Site Furnishings

Section includes: Product information for ashtrays, benches, bicycle racks, bicycle lockers, bus shelters, dog refuse stations, dumpster screens, litter bins, shelters, bollards, removable bollards, anti-skateboard attachments.

1. Design Standards:
  - a. Aesthetics
  - b. Safety
2. Products:
  - a. General
    - i. For each category below, performance-based criteria are provided, or two product options are listed with an allowance for use of a pre-accepted equivalent.

- a. Bench
  - i. Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
    - 1. Model: Arcata, backed with arms
      - a. Provide proportion of benches with backs and arms to meet ADA recommendations.
    - 2. Attachment: Surface mount
    - 3. Finish: Powder coat, color: silver, IPE hardwood slats
  - ii. Manufacturer: Forms and Surfaces
    - 1. Model: Trio Bench
      - a. Backed, armrests. 6' length
    - 2. Attachment: Surface Mount
    - 3. Finish: Powder coat, aluminum texture and IPE hardwood slats
  - iii. Or pre-approved equal.
- b. Bicycle rack
  - i. Surface Mounted:
    - 1. Manufacturer: HuntCo
      - a. Model: SC Bike Rack
      - b. Attachment: Surface mount
      - c. Finish: Hot Dipped Galvanized
    - 2. Manufacturer: Palmer group LLC/Bikeparking.com
      - a. Model: Welle Circular
      - b. Attachment: Surface mount
      - c. Finish: Hot Dipped Galvanized
    - 3. Or pre-approved equal.
  - ii. Freestanding:
    - 1. Manufacturer: Global Industrial
      - a. Model: 8-Bike Stadium Bike Rack (Ready to Assemble). WY269320
      - b. Finish: Black Powdercoat
    - 2. Manufacturer: Creative Pipe/SCH Enterprises LLC
      - a. Model: Gauntlet GL Series Bike Racks GL-4 with channel base runner
      - b. Finish: Hot Dipped Galvanized
    - 3. Or pre-approved equal.
- c. Bus shelter
  - i. Manufacturer: Daytech Limited
    - 1. Model: ACC05X12N.Perf – 'Contemporary' Barrel Roof Transit Shelter, 6'x12'
    - 2. Attachment: Surface mount
    - 3. Finish: Varies within model.
  - ii. Manufacturer: Duo-Gard



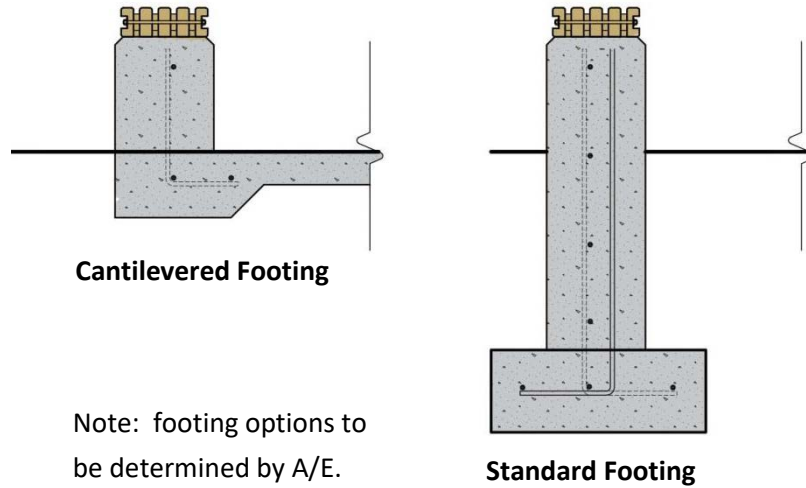
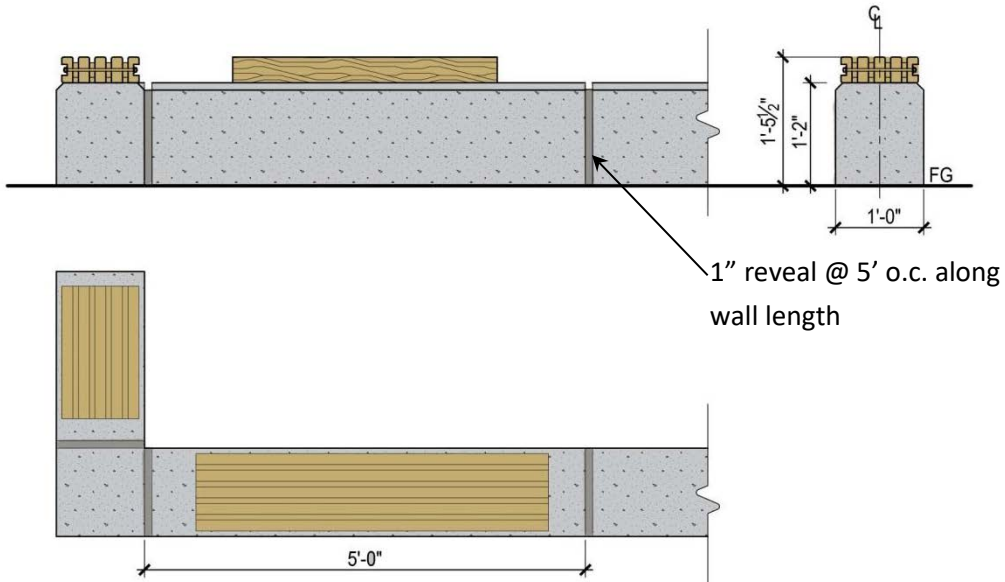
1. Model: Barrel Vault 6' x 12'
  2. Attachment: Surface mount
  3. Finish: Varies within model.
- iii. Or pre-approved equal.
- d. Dumpster screen shall:
- i. Be of similar design and materials to match adjacent building or design elements.
  - ii. Have size verified with desired use and scheduled maintenance
- e. Litter bin
- i. Manufacturer: Forms and Surfaces
    1. Model: Cordia with rain cover
    2. Attachment: Surface Mount
    3. Finish: Powdercoat: aluminum texture, Jatoba slats
  - ii. Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
    1. Model: FGP Litter
    2. Attachment: Surface Mount
    3. Finish: Anodized aluminum with Ipe slats
  - iii. Or pre-approved equal.
- f. Bollards
- i. Metal:
    1. Manufacturer: Reliance Foundry
      - a. Model: R-8460, 36" height
      - b. Attachment: Surface mount
      - c. Finish: Stainless steel
    2. Manufacturer: Creative Pipe/SCH Enterprises LLC
      - a. Model: Round bollard, 4" I.D. sched 40 pipe with inset reveal
      - b. Attachment: Embedded
      - c. Finish: Stainless steel with flat stainless steel top.
    3. Or pre-approved equal.
  - ii. Wood / Recycled Plastic Lumber:
    1. Manufacturer: Bedford Technology
      - a. Model: Selectforce 8x8 plastic lumber. Chamfered top.
      - b. Attachment: Embedded. 3.5' below grade, 2.5' above grade.
      - c. Finish: Brown, high density 100% recycled polyethylene plastic
    2. Manufacturer: Aztec Plastic Lumber
      - a. 8x8 plastic lumber. Chamfered top.
      - b. Attachment: Embedded. 3.5' below grade, 2.5' above grade.
      - c. Finish: Brown, high density 100% recycled polyethylene plastic.
    3. Or pre-approved equal.

- iii. Vehicular Bollard:
  - 1. Type will depend on use. Typical use would be galvanized schedule 80 concrete-filled pipe, with optional paint to match site or architectural colors.
- g. Removable Bollards
  - i. Removable:
    - 1. Manufacturer: Reliance Foundry
      - a. Model: R-8902, 36" height
      - b. Attachment: Removable
      - c. Finish: Stainless steel
    - 2. Manufacturer: Calpipe Security Bollards
      - a. Model: SSR05040, Internal Locking Removable Bollards
      - b. Attachment: Removable
      - c. Finish: Stainless steel
    - 3. Or pre-approved equal.
  - ii. Hinged/Fold-Down:
    - 1. Manufacturer: Reliance Foundry
      - a. Model: R-8902, 36" height
      - b. Attachment: Fold –down mounting (hinged at base)
      - c. Finish: Stainless steel
    - 2. Manufacturer: Traffic Guard Direct, Inc.
      - a. Model: Trafficguard® round post [HRP] 36" height
      - b. Attachment: Fold –down mounting (hinged at base)
      - c. Finish: Yellow powdercoat.
    - 3. Or pre-approved equal.
- h. Anti-skateboard attachments
  - i. Manufacturer: The Park Catalog
    - 1. Model: 161-1060, 161-1010 or with radius to match corner of wall
    - 2. Attachment: Surface mount
    - 3. Finish: Galvanized
  - ii. Manufacturer: Skate Stoppers
    - 1. Model: FR .12, FR .5, FR1.0, or with radius to match corner of wall
    - 2. Attachment: Surface mount
    - 3. Finish: Type II clear or hard anodized aluminum
  - iii. Or pre-approved equal.
- i. Fencing
  - i. Permanent Utilitarian:
    - 1. Black vinyl covered chainlink fencing
  - ii. Permanent Aesthetic:

- 1. Design to match/complement adjacent site or architectural designs.
- iii. Temporary for Construction:
  - 1. 6' height chainlink fence

j. Seat Wall

- i. Concrete seat wall with optional wooden slats.



End of Division 12

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# Division 13 – Special Construction

## Section 13 48 00 – Vibration & Seismic Control

Section includes: Vibration and Seismic Design Requirements for non-structural elements and equipment.

1. This section specifies performance requirements for the design, provision, supervision, and administration for all aspects of vibration isolation, and seismic control of non-structural elements. The design intent is to seismically anchor, brace, and support the facility's non-structural elements, including pre-engineered equipment, to the building's structure.
2. Items that require seismic consideration include: mechanical and electrical equipment including pre-engineered equipment, health and high hazard items, bookcases, file cabinets including rolling and compact files, hanging artwork, and storage cabinets – especially cabinets containing flammable, noxious, or hazardous materials.
  - a. Mechanical and electrical equipment, including pre-engineered equipment, includes piping and ductwork systems, electrical raceways, tanks, vessels, flues, roof mounted, pad mounted, and exterior and interior equipment, racks, and cabinets.
  - b. Health and high hazard items are considered to be any closed system containing toxic, corrosive, refrigerant, flammable, oxidizing, oxygen reduction, combustibles, flue gases, gas or liquid which poses a health hazard if released into the environment.
3. Either the A/E or the General Contractor via the A/E project specifications will obtain the services of specialized and qualified manufacturing and seismic design firms to design the overall vibration control and seismic restraint systems for the non-structural mechanical and electrical elements of the project in accordance with the International Building Code.
4. Seismic design requirements for non-structural components may be by performance specification and deferred submittals to the AHJ. On small projects, seismic requirements for non-structural components shall be undertaken by the A/E.
5. Building and site information is to be identified in the construction documents to include wind speed and exposure, Seismic Occupancy Category, Seismic Design Category, Site Class, and if the building is an Essential Facility.
  - a. The seismic design data is usually shown on the structural drawings. When no structural drawings are included project requirements can be included elsewhere on construction drawings.
6. Life safety and high hazard systems and equipment are to be identified in the construction documents. When Component Important Factor of 1.5 is required, it will be identified on the construction drawings.

7. IBC special inspection requirements (periodic and continuous) are to be identified in construction documents and coordinated with UAA.
8. Deferred submittals are to be identified in the construction documents and coordinated with UAA.
9. Seismic and wind load analysis submittal requirements: Alaska registered professional structural engineering calculations, drawings, and details, and product information shall be submitted to and approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction and the Structural Engineer of Record.
10. California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, OSHPD, bracing systems having a current anchorage pre-approval "OPA" number shall be submitted with information on usage and capability to resist seismic forces noted as applicable when used for a project.
11. Equipment with factory mounted internal vibration and seismic restraint devices shall meet the vibration and seismic control requirements of this section.
12. Building seismic joints and systems required to accommodate differential seismic motion are to be identified in the construction documents.
13. Coordination of non-structural element attachment techniques and design loads with the project's structural design Engineer of Record is required.
14. General seismic restraint requirements
  - a. Provide taut seismic cable assemblies or single rigid arm braces on non-vibration isolated systems.
  - b. For vibration isolated systems, avoid short circuiting of isolated equipment and piping. Provide slight amount of slack seismic cable assemblies or resilient single arm braces for vibration isolated systems.
  - c. Do not mix solid bracing with cable bracing in the same direction on any run.
  - d. Provide flexible connections or design accommodations in pipes, ducts, and raceways where they cross seismic joints, where adjacent sections or branches are supported by different structural elements, and where the connections terminate with connection to equipment that is anchored to a different structural element from the one supporting the connections as they approach equipment.
  - e. Coordinate attachments to roof curbs, rails, or posts for connections for seismic load, wind load, and vibration control.
  - f. Coordinate exterior and interior reinforced concrete pads and curbs for resisting seismic and wind loads, and vibration mitigation. Install base mounted equipment on reinforced concrete housekeeping pads or reinforced concrete pads for exterior equipment properly sized and doweled or expansion shielded to the deck to meet acceleration design criteria. Extend pads beyond equipment base rails/floor mounting plates to meet anchor embedment

requirements. Anchor equipment to housekeeping pads in accordance with certified and approved anchoring details. See Division 3 for concrete requirements and coordinate with Sections 20 0529 and 26 0529 Hangers and Supports for mechanical and electrical equipment, respectively.

End of Division 13

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# Division 14 – Conveying Equipment

## Section 14 20 00 – Elevators

Section includes: Electric traction and hydraulic elevators.

1. UAA FMO maintains a term service agreement with a selected elevator manufacturer. Consult with FMO prior to specifying new elevators and/or refurbishment of existing elevators as part of renovation projects.
2. Where major mechanical equipment is housed in rooftop penthouses, provide elevator access to penthouse.
3. Consideration shall be given to elevator redundancy (i.e. multiple elevators) as budget allows.
4. Elevator security:
  - a. Restricted access floors, such as mechanical penthouses, shall be controlled by key or card access.
  - b. Mini-dome cameras are required in all elevator cab ceilings.
    - i. Coordinate closed circuit television camera and cabling installation with elevator installer.
5. Elevator pit sump pump shall be alarmed and connected to the building automation system.
6. Preferred elevator type: electric traction elevator, where budget allows.
7. Extended Maintenance requirements: elevator manufacturer shall provide complete service and maintenance on elevator for a period of 24 months after date of Substantial Completion.
  - a. Provide twelve (12) bi-monthly maintenance calls for examination and adjustment.
  - b. Provide 24-hour emergency service in the event of elevator breakdown and/or failure.
  - c. Two (2) weeks prior to maintenance agreement expiration, perform complete examination, repair, adjustment, and lubrication of elevators.

End of Division 14

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# Division 20 - Mechanical

## Section 20 00 00 – Mechanical General Requirements

Section includes General Mechanical Requirements.

1. General:
  - a. Install floor mounted mechanical equipment on concrete housekeeping pads.
2. As Built Drawings: As a minimum , the Contractor shall document the following information on the project as-built drawings:
  - a. Annotate drawings to incorporate each applicable addendum.
  - b. Annotate record drawings as directed by each applicable Request for Information (RFI) and accepted Change Order Proposal.
  - c. Modify contract drawings to show actual equipment sizes and locations and pipe and duct routing. Revise pipe and duct sizes as appropriate.
  - d. Provide dimensioned locations for permanently concealed piping and ductwork (e.g., piping cast in concrete or buried underground/underslab).
  - e. Show the actual locations of system isolation valves, especially valves which are concealed above ceilings and behind access panels.
  - f. Indicate actual drainage piping invert elevations below grade.
  - g. Indicate all system drains and high point air vents are identified on the as-built documents.

## Section 20 05 53 – Mechanical Identification

Section includes the identification of mechanical systems and equipment.

1. Piping:
  - a. Provide piping identification label and flow direction arrows.
  - b. Install labels at maximum 20 foot intervals along straight piping runs (including risers and drops), adjacent to each valve and tee, at each side of a “blind” penetration or obstruction.
  - c. Pipe markers to be flexible vinyl with pressure sensitive adhesive backing.
2. Valves:
  - a. Valve tags to be 1-1/2 inch diameter minimum, brass construction with beaded chain fastener.

- b. Provide a master valve tag directory in the I&OM submittal at project completion. A framed copy of this directory is to be located in each Mechanical Room.
3. Equipment:
- a. Provide engraved plastic equipment tags with 3/4 inch minimum letter height, contrasting colors. Provide minimum tag thickness of 1/16 inch. Secure tag to equipment via mechanical methods.
  - b. Provide a master equipment directory in the I&OM submittal at project completion. A framed copy of this directory is to be located in each Mechanical Room.
  - c. For hydronic expansion tanks provide engraved equipment tag with the following additional information:
    - i. Expansion tank pre-charge pressure in PSIG.
    - ii. System volume in gallons.
  - d. For equipment systems containing refrigerants, provide engraved equipment tag with the following additional information:
    - i. Refrigerant type.
    - ii. System volume in gallons.

## Section 20 07 00 – Mechanical Insulation

Section includes insulation for mechanical systems and equipment.

- 1. General insulation requirements: Insulation thickness (R value) to be no less than the minimum required by IECC or ASHRAE Standard 90.1.
- 2. Pipe, fittings, and valves insulation:
  - a. Fiberglass insulation with factory applied vapor barrier (All-Service Jacket).
  - b. Aluminum jacket on all exterior exposed piping, exterior exposed piping within public view and piping subject to damage.
  - c. PVC jacket on all interior piping exposed within public view or piping below 8 feet AFF.
- 3. Duct insulation:
  - a. Fiberglass insulation with factory applied vapor barrier (Foil-Scrim-Kraft or All-Service Jacket).
  - b. Fiberglass jacketing on all insulated ductwork exposed and below 8 feet AFF.
  - c. Two inch (2") minimum rigid insulation with canvas or fiberglass jacket and vapor tight coating at all outside air and relief plenums.

## Section 20 08 00 – Commissioning (Cx) of Mechanical Systems

Section Includes the recommended level of commissioning for mechanical equipment and systems.

For large projects as designated by the Owner, provide third party commissioning services in accordance with ASHRAE Guideline 0 - The Commissioning Process (2019) and ASHRAE Standard 202 - Commissioning Process for Buildings and Systems (2018). The project's Cx Provider shall be a currently certified Building Commissioning Professional (BCxP) through the ASHRAE certification program with a minimum of 5 years of relevant commissioning experience with projects of similar design and complexity to the project to be commissioned.

The Cx Provider will review the Cx requirements of ASHRAE Guideline 0 and ASHRAE Standard 202 with the Owner and develop a personalized Cx Plan which is tailored to meet the specific technical needs and budgetary constraints of the project.

The Owner may allow the design Mechanical Engineer of Record (M-EOR) to serve as the Cx Provider if the M-EOR meets the BCxP certification and experience requirements indicated.

End of Division 20

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# Division 22 - Plumbing

## Section 22 10 00 – Plumbing Piping and Pumps

Section includes: Domestic water piping and specialties and indirect water heaters.

1. Potable water distribution: Pipe, fittings, valves, and equipment shall be listed as lead-free and meeting the requirements of the 2011 Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (RLDWA).
  - a. Below grade pipe: Class 52 cement lined ductile iron pipe with mechanically restrained joints.
  - b. Above grade pipe: Hard drawn copper Type L piping with lead free soldered joints or press fittings. Concealed press fittings are not acceptable.
  - c. Trap primer pipe: Annealed copper tubing or PEX tubing.
  - d. Unions: Provide at equipment distribution system connections to allow for removal, servicing, and replacement.
  - e. Valves: Provide full port ball isolation valves for smaller pipe diameters and raising stem gate valves for larger diameter piping. Non-rising stem gate valves may be used in limited space applications as approved by the Owner. Butterfly valves are not acceptable.
  - f. Trap primers: Non-electric type preferred when feasible.
  - g. Tempering valves: Provide with unions and isolation valves.
  - h. Circulation pumps: Grundfos, Armstrong pumps or approved substitution.
  - i. Expansion tanks: ASME stamped. Provide diaphragm or full-acceptance bladder type.
  - j. Water hammer arresters: Pressurized piston type. Sioux Chief, PPP, or approved substitution.
  - k. Pressure gauges: Provide minimum 2-1/2" diameter gauge face. Provide isolation valve and pressure snubber.
  - l. Thermometers: Digital self-powered. 1% accuracy.
2. Indirect water heaters: Double-walled heat exchanger construction.
  - a. Manufacturers: Triangle Tube, Aerco Smart Plate, or approved substitution.

## Section 22 13 00 – Facility Sanitary Sewerage

Section includes: Sanitary waste and vent piping and specialties.

1. Sanitary waste and vent:
  - a. Below grade pipe:

- i. Cast iron no hub with heavy-duty stainless steel couplings. Minimum of four stainless steel coupling straps, 0.015 inch thick shield with stainless steel hardware.
- b. Above grade pipe:
  - i. Cast iron no hub with heavy-duty stainless steel couplings. Minimum of four stainless steel coupling straps, 0.010 inch thick shield with stainless steel hardware.
  - ii. DWV copper with wrought copper fittings.
- c. Cleanouts:
  - i. Wall cleanouts to have wall plate with center screw.
  - ii. Floor cleanouts with cover plates at finished floor elevation. Cleanout covers with carpet or flooring cover insert are not acceptable.
  - iii. Locate sanitary waste piping cleanouts in the floor or wall. Cleanouts within the above ceiling space are not acceptable.
- d. Backwater valves:
  - i. Cast iron construction. Provide sump to allow maintenance and replacement of flapper assembly.
- e. Sump pumps: Under sink sumps are not acceptable.
- f. Lift stations:
  - i. Duplex pumps mounted on guide rails.
  - ii. Standalone pump control panel with alarm connections to the building automation system.
  - iii. Probe type level sensors preferred over floats.
  - iv. Manufacturers: Hydromatic, Flygt or approved substitution.

## **Section 22 14 00 – Facility Storm Drainage**

Section includes: Storm drainage pipe and specialties.

- 1. Storm drainage:
  - a. Below grade pipe: Cast iron no hub with heavy-duty stainless steel couplings. Minimum of four stainless steel coupling straps, 0.015 inch thick shield with stainless steel hardware.
  - b. Above grade pipe: Cast iron no hub with heavy-duty stainless steel couplings. Minimum of four stainless steel coupling straps, 0.010 inch thick shield with stainless steel hardware.
  - c. Cleanouts: Provide a cleanout at the base of each riser with a drain valve above.



- d. Electric heat trace:
  - i. Insertion type, self-regulating heat trace.
  - ii. Constant output and external-type heat trace not acceptable.
  - iii. Careful consideration for segment length and access for future replacement is of the utmost importance.

## Section 22 40 00 – Plumbing Fixtures

Section includes: Water closets, urinals, lavatories, sinks, showers, hose boxes, emergency fixtures, interceptors, drinking fountains, hose bibs and hydrants, floor drains, and floor sinks.

- 1. Water closet:
  - a. Fixture: Commercial grade, wall mounted, vitreous china, elongated bowl, siphon jet, 1-1/2" top spud, 1.6 gpf capacity.
  - b. Seat: Heavy-duty solid plastic, open front, without cover, stainless steel hardware.
  - c. Sensor operated flush valve: 1.6 gpf valve with sensor that can easily be removed and replaced. Sensor to be hard-wired for 120 VAC power with manual override button. Battery powered sensors are not acceptable.
  - d. Manufacturers: Moen, Sloan, or approved substitution. Zurn is not acceptable.
  - e. Carrier: Commercial grade, floor mounted, adjustable support, no-hub connection.
  - f. Carrier Manufacturers: J.R. Smith, Josam, MIFAB or approved substitution.
- 2. Urinal:
  - a. Fixture: Commercial grade, wall mounted, vitreous china, flushing rim, siphon jet, 3/4" top spud, 1.0 gpf capacity.
  - b. Sensor Operated Flush valve: 1.0 gpf valve with sensor that can easily be removed and replaced. Sensor to be hard-wired with manual override button. Battery powered sensors are not acceptable.
  - c. Manufacturers: Moen, Sloan, or approved substitution. Zurn is not acceptable.
  - d. Carrier: Commercial grade, floor mounted, adjustable support plate.
  - e. Carrier Manufacturers: J.R. Smith, Josam, MIFAB or approved substitution.
- 3. Restroom wall or counter mounted lavatory (sensor faucet):
  - a. Fixture: Commercial grade, vitreous china, ADA compliant. Wall mounted option suitable for use with concealed arm carrier.

- b. Drain and trap: Chrome-plated brass, grid drain. Provide a 1-1/2" trap with cleanout.
  - c. Supplies and stops: Stainless steel flexible supplies; brass, quarter-turn, removable key type stops. Plastic parts not acceptable.
  - d. Sensor operated faucet: Commercial grade, polished chrome, hard-wired sensor. No battery powered sensors allowed. ADA compliant.
  - e. Manufacturers: Moen, Delta, Chicago Faucets, Speakman or approved substitution.
  - f. Carrier (as applicable): Commercial grade, floor mounted, adjustable header, concealed arms. Manufacturers: J.R. Smith, Josam, MIFAB or approved substitution.
4. Wall or counter mounted lavatory (single lever manual faucet):
- a. Fixture: Commercial grade, vitreous china, ADA compliant, wall mount suitable for use with concealed arm carrier.
  - b. Drain and trap: Chrome-plated brass, grid drain. Provide a 1-1/2" trap with cleanout.
  - c. Supplies and stops: Stainless steel flexible supplies; brass, quarter-turn, removable key type stops. Plastic parts not acceptable.
  - d. Manual faucet: Commercial grade, polished chrome-plated brass, single lever. ADA compliant.
  - e. Manufacturers: Moen, Delta, Chicago Faucets, Speakman or approved substitution.
  - f. Carrier (as applicable): Commercial grade, floor mounted, adjustable header, concealed arms. Manufacturers: J.R. Smith, Josam, MIFAB or approved substitution.
5. Single and double compartment sinks: Provide 1-1/2" trap and cleanout.
6. Mop sink: For use in typical janitor closets.
- a. Fixture: Commercial grade, 24"x24" floor mounted, molded stone or high-density composite, stainless steel drain body, stainless steel dome strainer/lint basket. Fiat, ProFlo or pre-approved equal.
  - b. Faucet: Commercial grade, wall mounted, vacuum breaker, integral stops, cross handles, bucket hook, wall brace, hose-end spout.
  - c. Accessories: Hose with wall hanger, stainless steel mop hanger, stainless steel bumper guards, stainless steel wall guards.
  - d. Manufacturers: Delta, Moen, or approved substitution.
7. Drinking Fountain: Self-contained refrigeration type, ADA compliant. Elkay, Haws, or approved substitution.
8. Water Bottle Filling Station: Self-contained refrigeration type, ADA compliant. Elkay, Haws, or approved substitution.

9. Grease interceptor: Timer operated automatic self-cleaning, integral flow control.
10. Shower mixing valve: Commercial grade. Delta, Moen, or approved substitution.
11. Exterior wall hydrant with cover: Commercial grade, freeze-proof with lockable cover and key-operated valve. Provide additional in-line full port ball isolation valve for seasonal shut off within the thermal envelope. Provide valve with permanent valve tag which reads "Seasonal Shut-Off Valve."
12. Solids and sand interceptors: Locate interceptors to provide for convenient accessible for regular cleaning and maintenance.
13. Light duty floor drains: For toilet rooms and general use areas with trap primer.
14. Medium duty floor drain: For boiler and mechanical rooms with trap primer.
15. Cleanouts: Provide floor cleanouts spaced every 50 feet (maximum), at all major branches and at all toilet rooms.
16. Emergency Showers: Provide oversized floor drain for deluge drainage. Coordinate with Electrical to keep electrical outlets and devices away from shower spray area. Coordinate with Architectural to provide localized area wall finishes which area not susceptible to water damage.
17. All floor and sink drains shall be made of corrosion resistant material.

## **Section 22 60 00 – Gas and Vacuum Systems for Laboratory and Healthcare Facilities**

Section includes: Compressed air systems for laboratory facilities.

1. Compressed air piping: Hard drawn Type L hard drawn copper piping preferred.

End of Division 22

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# Division 23 – Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning

## Section 23 11 00 – Facility Fuel Piping

Section includes Fuel gas piping and fuel oil storage tanks.

1. Fuel gas distribution:
  - a. Above ground piping:
    - i. Medium pressure (2 psig or higher): Steel pipe with welded fittings.
    - ii. Low pressure (less than 14 in w.c.): Steel pipe with threaded fittings. Provide unions and dirt leg at equipment.
2. Fuel oil storage tanks:
  - a. Underground fuel oil storage tanks: Not acceptable.
  - b. Above ground fuel oil tanks: Provide double wall containment tank with interstitial space leak detection.

## Section 23 20 00 – HVAC Piping and Pumps

Section includes Hydronic piping and specialties, hydronic pumps, steam and condensate piping and pumps.

1. Hydronic heating water distribution:
  - a. Water system piping:
    - i. Schedule 40 Steel (ASTM A53 or A106) with welded fittings.
    - ii. Hard drawn copper Type L piping with soldered wrought copper fittings, press fittings or grooved fittings. Concealed press or grooved fittings and joints are not acceptable.
    - iii. In hydronic systems larger than 1000 gallon total volume provide 2 inch rapid system fill connection with full port ball valve and camlock fitting with cap.
  - b. Glycol system piping:
    - i. Schedule 40 Steel (ASTM A53 or A106) with welded fittings.
    - ii. Use Schedule 40 black steel and hard drawn copper Type L piping with soldered or brazed fittings and joints. Press or grooved fittings and joints are not acceptable. Plastic piping shall be approved on a case-by-case basis.
  - c. Unions: Provide at equipment to allow removal for servicing.
  - d. Pressure gauges: Provide minimum 2-1/2" diameter gauge face. Provide isolation valve.

- e. Thermometers: Digital self-power type preferred.
  - f. Expansion tanks: ASME stamped, diaphragm or full-acceptance bladder type. Provide tanks with an engraved tag with tank equipment designation, pre-charge pressure and system volume.
  - g. Air and dirt separators: Coalescing type combination air and dirt.
  - h. Air vents: Provide isolation valve. Minimum 150 psig pressure rating.
  - i. Strainers: Provide strainers with a blowdown connection consisting of a full port quarter turn ball valve and capped hose connection. Provide strainer isolation valves to facilitate strainer basket removal with minimal system drain down. Provide differential pressure indicators across the strainer. Specify removal of fine mesh construction phase strainers prior to building turnover.
  - j. Glycol makeup system: Manual makeup preferred. Include standalone manual makeup pump station with larger projects.
  - k. Glycol solution: Premixed 50/50 propylene glycol water solution with colored dye is utilized. Specify product that is locally stocked.
2. Hydronic pumps:
- a. In-line and vertical in-line type pumps preferred.
  - b. Manufacturers: Grundfos, Armstrong and Taco or approved substitute.
3. Steam condensate piping: Schedule 80 steel piping.

## Section 23 30 00 – HVAC Air Distribution

Section includes Ducts and accessories and air terminal units.

1. Ducts and accessories:
- a. Ductwork: Construction per SMACNA guidelines. Spiral wound round ductwork preferred.
  - b. Flexible ductwork: Provide a minimum of 6 feet of independently supported flexible duct with one 90 degree bend for each supply diffuser connections.
  - c. Fire/smoke dampers: Provide packaged damper monitoring and testing system with alarm contact from monitoring panel to building automation system.
2. Air terminal units:
- a. Use of fan powered air terminal units is discouraged.

- b. Provide reheat coils for all air terminal units, even if auxiliary heating is provided within the room.
- c. Provide hard duct connections to air terminal units. Use of flexible duct connections is not acceptable.
- d. Strainers: Provide in-line strainers to filter impurities from the circulating medium (e.g., debris, packing materials, scale/rust, etc.). Provide all strainers with full port quarter-turn ball type blow-down valves and both upstream and downstream isolation valves to allow for proper cleaning and maintenance. Provide normally shut bypass valves for strainers which cannot be conveniently taken out of service for a brief period of time.

## Section 23 40 00 – HVAC Air Cleaning Devices

Section includes Air filtration.

- 1. UAA prefers to reduce the number and type of filters used on campus.
- 2. Provide standard 24" x 24" filter elements whenever possible.
- 3. Limit maximum air velocity through filter media to 500 FPM.
- 4. Provide a separate analog differential pressure gauge across each filter bank to facilitate monitoring of filter loading condition.
- 5. Provide pre-filters in front of final filters.
- 6. Pre-filters: UL listed, MERV 8, durable, self-supporting synthetic media.
- 7. Final filters: UL listed, MERV 13 (ASHRAE 52.2). durable, self-supporting plastic frame construction, 12" deep synthetic media.
- 8. Use of electrostatic air cleaners is not acceptable.
- 9. Specify that a new, clean set of filters be installed at project completion. Provide an additional new set of filters, sealed in the original shipping boxes, and stored at a designated location on campus.

## Section 23 50 00 – Central Heating Equipment

Section includes Boilers and heat exchangers.

- 1. Boilers: High-efficiency gas fired condensing boilers with packaged controls. Sealed combustion with direct vent and ducted combustion air. Fully modulating with minimum of 15:1 turndown.
  - a. Manufacturers: Aereco or approved substitute.
- 2. Plate type heat exchangers: Braze plate or plate and frame type heat exchangers preferred.

## **Section 23 60 00 – Central Cooling Equipment**

Section includes: Cooling equipment

1. McQuay or approved substitute.

## **Section 23 80 00 – Decentralized HVAC Equipment**

Section includes Terminal heating equipment.

1. Cabinet unit heaters: Recessed, wall mount preferred.

End of Division 23



# Division 25 – Integrated Automation

## Section 25 10 00 – Integrated Automation Network Equipment

Section includes Building Automation System architecture requirements.

1. Siemens Building Technology is the single source supplier for UAA campus Building Automation Systems.
2. Network Architecture: All field panels and/or global controllers are to communicate via ethernet.
3. Integration of third party control devices or drivers is NOT desired. If integration is necessary, either MODBUS or BACnet IP communication protocols are preferred.
4. All BAS control devices and end devices are to be labeled with their system name and address.
5. All BAS devices are to have their final UAA-assigned room number listed in as-builts and within BAS software point descriptions.
6. All BAS control wiring is to be labeled at both terminations with point names and addresses.
7. BAS on-screen graphics are to include final UAA assigned room numbers.
8. All BAS devices above ceiling grid or other concealment shall be labeled on the ceiling grid or outside of “hidden locations” to facilitate devices to be easily located.

## Section 25 30 00 – Integrated Automation Instrumentation and Terminal Devices

Section includes Building Automation System field devices.

1. Room Temperature sensors:
  - a. Hardwired type. Wireless room temperature sensors are not acceptable.
  - b. Disable occupant adjustable set point dials through BAS software prior to building turn over.
  - c. Sensors exposed to outside air (i.e., in entryways) must have a minimum operating temperature of not less than 32 degree F and a maximum operating temperature of at least 95 degrees F.
  - d. Dedicated outside air temperature sensors must be a minimum of -58 degrees F to +122 degrees F.
2. Room thermostats: Acceptable for entryway cabinet unit heaters and unoccupied space unit heaters as long as they meet the minimum temperature specified under 25 30 00, 1c.

3. Variable Speed Drives (VSDs): Control VSDs via hardwire. No electrical bypasses. Provide secondary connection for diagnostics (Siemens FLN preferred. MODBUS or BACnet IP upon approval).  
Manufacturers: Danfoss, ABB, or approved substitute.
4. Airflow Measuring Station: Thermal dispersion technology type airflow measuring station with integral transmitter (2% accuracy). Airflow measuring stations integrated into damper or louver products are not acceptable.
5. Differential pressure sensors (dry): Adjustable multi-range dry sensors with local readout/display.
6. Low temperature sensors: Locally adjustable with automatic physical and automatic software reset with software adjustable automatic retrys.
7. High/Low Duct Static pressure switches: Adjustable automatic with automatic software adjustable retry reset.
8. Liquid flowmeters: Flange mounted magnetic type meters are preferred. All meters to include local readout/display.
9. Control valves: As per engineer's specifications.
10. Snow melt sensors: Aerial/building-mounted in addition to in-ground sensors.
11. Water consumption monitoring (includes well cooling water): Flange mounted magnetic type meters preferred. All meters shall include local readout/display.
12. Natural gas consumption monitoring: Pulse type gas meter with output to BAS. If multiple facilities use the same meter, include BTU metering for each separate building.
13. Electric consumption and demand monitoring: Provided via Siemens Digital Energy Monitor (DEM). Pulse type output from electrical meter is not acceptable.
14. Relays: All relay-controlled devices (e.g., RIB) to include integral Hand-Off-Auto switches.
15. Maintenance switches: All central air handling units (AHUs) are to include a physical "maintenance switch" which places the AHU in Full Shutdown Mode for SERVICE/maintenance using the BAS sequence of operations for controlled shutdown and start up.
16. Well water cooling system instrumentation: Provide well water supply flow meter, supply and discharge temperature sensors and well casing water level sensor.
17. Water detection devices: Resistance type (no floats).
18. Each individual boiler must have an alarm point hardwired into the building automation system indicating boiler failure/flame loss.

## Section 25 90 00 – Integrated Automation Control Sequences

Section includes: UAA preferences for Sequences of Operation.

1. Programming comments are required and are to match the final sequence of operations as provided by the Engineer of Record.
2. AHU sequences:
  - a. Volcano Mode: Include “Volcano Mode” for all equipment utilizing outside air. This special mode of operation closes all intake and relief dampers in the case of a volcano eruption to prevent the intake of volcanic ash into the building. Each building will need to be evaluated for best way to accomplish “volcano mode.”
  - b. Low temperature AHU shutdown:
    - i. Low temperature sensors hardwired to the BAS via digital input point.
    - ii. Upon trip, the fan system shall automatically try 5 restarts. Upon tripping a 6<sup>th</sup> time, the system will be locked out via software until a manual software reset is completed.
    - iii. A lockout event will cause a pop-up alarm to occur at UPD and the central host.
    - iv. Reset the trip counter every day at midnight.
3. Zone temperature setpoints:
  - a. Night setback: All zones to reset to a night setback temperature of 65 degrees F.
  - b. Night Warmup:
    - i. Initiated Night Warmup when any zone falls below 60 degrees F.
    - ii. Disable Night Warmup when all zones are above 65 degrees F.
  - c. Morning Warmup: Shift all zones to Day Mode.
  - d. Morning Cool Down: Not used.
  - e. Occupied Setpoints: Thermostat setpoint dials shall have a range from 68 to 74 degrees F.
    - i. Sensors without setpoint dials that serve entry ways and storage spaces shall be set as follows:
      1. Day Cooling – 85 degrees F
      2. Day Heating – 65 degrees F
    - ii. Sensors without setpoint dials that serve hallways and restrooms shall be set as follows:
      1. Day Cooling – 75 degrees F

## 2. Day Heating - 68 degrees F

4. Zone Temperature Monitoring and alarm:
  - a. Room sensors shall alarm below 58 degrees F and above 85 degrees F.
  - b. Entry way and other spaces with direct exposure to outside air shall alarm below 55 degrees F.
  - c. Entry way and other spaces with direct exposure to outside air shall alarm after 15 minutes of temperatures below 60 degrees F.
5. Air Filter Monitoring: Monitor the differential pressure across each set of filters using an analog sensor with local readout/display.
6. Boiler Control:
  - a. Use the boiler packaged controls for all boiler firing and staging functions with the ability to control enable and temperature setpoint via hardwire from the BAS.
  - b. Boilers shall have the capability of operating in a stand-alone/manual mode, including using the boiler package header temperature sensors and outside air temperature sensor for outside air reset while in stand-alone (manual) mode.
  - c. Stand-alone - manual mode shall be capable of being engaged via a single manual/auto switch on the front of the boilers. Boilers shall send the BAS a single alarm per individual boiler on hardwire for an alarm notifying the BAS of a general failure or a flame failure. Either alarm is acceptable, but a general alarm encompassing a flame failure is preferred.
  - d. Communication to boilers shall be through Siemens FLN, Modbus, or BACnet over IP without using a proto node or "driver". Communications must be native to the control panel.
  - e. A general alarm for the condition where all boilers are in alarm or have failed will have a "popup" alarm sent to both UPD and default users.
  - f. Heating system header supply temp sensor will have a "popup" alarm sent to both UPD and default users for a temperature less than 100 degrees F and over 205 degrees F.
7. Pump and fan monitoring:
  - a. For constant speed pumps and fans: Monitor operating status using current sensors.
  - b. For variable speed pumps and fans: Monitor operating status using the VSDs.
  - c. A general alarm for the condition where all pumps are in alarm or have failed will have a "popup" alarm sent to both UPD and default users.
8. System Pressure Monitoring: Monitor the system pressure of each separate primary and secondary hydronic heating and cooling system. Provide separate system specific BAS "Low System Pressure"

“popup” alarm when system pressure falls below pressure setpoint. Alarm to be sent to UPD and to default users.

9. Lift Station Monitoring: Provide pump status, high level alarm, general alarm, and pump seal failure alarm connections to the BAS.
10. Sump/sump pump monitoring: All sumps serviced by sump pumps must include a high-level alarm triggered by a resistance type sensor and relayed to the building automation system (no floats).
11. Electric heat trace: Operate heat trace based on outside air temperature. Activate heat trace below 40 degrees F. All heat trace controlled by building automation system must include a proof/status into BAS (i.e. current transducer switch).
12. Phase loss or imbalance protection of three phase motors is not required.
13. Any equipment or appliance started/stopped by the BAS to include a proof/status point.

End of Division 25

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# Division 26 - Electrical

## 26 00 00 - Electrical General Requirements

Section includes: General electrical Requirements

### 1. General

- a. Single electrical service only. Multiple electrical services feeding a single building are not acceptable.
- b. Floor mounted electrical equipment shall be installed on housekeeping pads (e.g. pad mounted transformers and switchboards/panelboards).
- c. Where room numbers are utilized for documentation or programming, include requirement for Contractor to obtain final room numbering from UAA prior to programming in the Specifications.

### 2. As-Built and Record Drawings

- a. Ensure that grounding equipment locations are recorded in record drawings. This requirement applies specifically to the main service ground.
- b. Ensure that spare conduit locations are recorded in record drawings.

## 26 05 19 – Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables

Section includes: Wire and Cable

### 1. Equipment Characteristics

- a. Feeder conductors may be Copper or Aluminum.
- b. Branch circuit conductors shall be Copper.
- c. Conductor insulation shall follow standard three-phase color conventions:

	Phase A	Phase B	Phase C	Neutral
480Y/277V	Brown	Orange	Yellow	Gray
208Y120V	Black	Red	Blue	White

### 2. Installation

- a. MC cable is acceptable for branch circuit wiring. MC cable may not terminate directly in panelboards. Route hard pipe conduit, type as determined by application, between

panelboard and the vicinity of last device served. MC cable length between last device and junction box transition to hard pipe conduit shall be no greater than 25 ft.

## 26 05 26 – Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems

Section includes: Grounding requirements

1. Service Grounding
  - a. Create an equipotential plane for the grounding system at the service entrance equipment by connecting the service entrance ground bus to applicable grounding electrodes listed in NEC article 250.
2. Telecommunications System Grounding and Bonding
  - a. Connect the telecommunications main grounding busbar (TMGB) to the service ground.
  - b. Connect each telecommunications grounding busbar (TGB) to building steel.
  - c. Bond telecommunication equipment chassis, ladder racks, cable trays, conduits, equipment frames, cabinets, and other metallic components to a local TGB or TMGB. Each piece of equipment shall be connected back to the local TGB or TMGB in a radial configuration, i.e., equipment ground connections shall not be "daisy chained" and then connected to TGB.
  - d. Telecom rooms shall have static dissipative flooring bonded to the TGB or TMGB in the same room.
3. Equipment Ground
  - a. Include a separate equipment grounding conductor for each feeder and branch circuit.
  - b. Refeed existing feeders and branch circuits that do not have an existing equipment grounding conductor.

## 26 05 29 - Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems

Section includes: Hangers, Supports and Penetrations

1. Hangers and Supports
  - a. Comply with seismic design required under other divisions where applicable.
2. Wall and Floor Penetrations
  - a. Penetrations shall be sealed to maintain the rating of the wall or floor assembly which they penetrate.



- b. Above ceiling penetrations in full height walls shall be sealed with acoustical filler to maintain the sound attenuating characteristics of the wall.
- c. On exterior walls and in areas where pipe leak/failure could result in water damage to adjacent spaces, a water seal system for penetrations is required.
- d. Coordinate roof penetrations with Division 7 as an integral part of the roofing system.
- e. Cable tray penetrations shall be *STI EZ Path Fire Rated Pathway*, sized for the same cable fill capacity as the associated cable tray.

## 26 05 33 - Raceway and Boxes for Electrical Systems

Section includes: Pull and Junction Boxes, Outlet Boxes, Conduit, Surface Mounted Raceway.

1. Surface Mounted Raceway - Preferred Manufacturers
  - a. *Wiremold*
  - b. *Hubbell*
  - c. Or approved substitution
2. Floor Boxes - Preferred Manufacturers
  - a. *Wiremold Evolution Series*
  - b. *Hubbell SystemOne Series*
  - c. Or approved substitution
3. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. Extension rings are not acceptable on new boxes.
  - b. Telecommunications pull boxes shall conform to BICSI standard.
  - c. Floor boxes covers shall be flush with finished floor except in carpeted areas where a flange is acceptable.
  - d. Surface raceway shall be *Wiremold 4000* or *Hubbell HBL4750* or better. Pre-wired multi-outlet strips are not acceptable.
  - e. In-grade pull and junction boxes shall be of precast concrete construction and shall conform to Municipality of Anchorage Standard Specifications (M.A.S.S.) division 80. Junction box type shall be selected as required by application (Type 1A, Type 2, etc...).
  - f. In grade junction boxes shall have traffic rated lids.
  - g. Provide Liquid Tight Flexible Metal Conduit when flexible conduit is required.

#### 4. Installation

- a. Floor mounted conduit is not acceptable. This requirement applies to mechanical, electrical and service spaces specifically.

Provide dedicated in grade power and telecom conduit stubouts to exterior of building for future use. Future stubouts shall be spaced at approximately 50 ft. intervals on all exterior sides of the building. Cap and tag stubouts with termination location (e.g., “Main Electrical Room”).

## 26 05 36 - Cable Trays for Electrical Systems

Section includes: Cable Tray

### 1. Preferred Manufacturer

- a. *Cooper Industries B-Line Flextray*
- b. *Legrand Cablofil*
- c. Or approved substitution.

### 2. Installation

- a. Clearances
  - i. 12 inches above
  - ii. 3 inches below
  - iii. 6 inches to all sides
- b. Provide cable tray in accessible areas only. Use conduit sleeves in inaccessible areas to connect sections of cable tray.
- c. Cable tray shall be electrically continuous and UL classified as an equipment grounding conductor. Where cables traverse non-continuous sections of cable tray those sections shall be bonded together with an equipment grounding conductor.

## 26 05 53 – Identification for Electrical Systems

Section includes: Electrical Equipment Labeling

### 1. Equipment Labels and Nameplates

- a. Rigid engraved labels and nameplates of 1/16 inch thick laminated plastic.
- b. Fastened with threaded fasteners or pop rivets. Adhesive attachment not acceptable.

## 2. Label and Nameplate Color

- a. Normal Equipment: White letters on a black background.
- b. Emergency Equipment: White letters on a red background.
- c. Standby Equipment: Black letters on a yellow background.

## 3. Label and Nameplate Text Size

- a. 1 inch minimum height letters on service disconnect (red background).
- b. 1/2 inch minimum height letters on secondary feeder breakers in distribution equipment, special equipment housed in cabinets, panelboards, switchboards, motor control centers, transformers and other electrical equipment.
- c. 1/4-inch minimum height letters on disconnects and starters for motors or fixed appliances.
- d. 1/8-inch minimum height letters on lighting control relays, dimmer controls and remote lighting control equipment.
- e. 1/8-inch minimum height, engraved device plates on switches and receptacles where item controlled is not visible from the switch indicating device controlled.
- f. 1/8 inch minimum height, adhesive label (black letter on clear background) indicating branch circuit designation (panel and circuit number) on receptacle and light switch device plates, (e.g., "PA-30").

## 4. Junction Box Marking

- a. Junction boxes located in accessible shall have their cover plates marked with circuit number or system using permanent marker.

## 5. Color Coding

- a. Conduits and junction boxes in accessible spaces shall be color coded to identify the system that they house. Use pre-painted product or paint boxes and conduit prior to installation. Color coding as follows:
  - i. Fire Alarm – Red
  - ii. Emergency – Orange
  - iii. Standby – Yellow
  - iv. BAS – Blue

## 6. Electrical Room

- a. Provide panel locator map for each level in the electrical room door located on that level.
- b. Provide framed building one-line diagram in main electrical room.

7. Arc Flash

- a. Provide detailed arc flash label on electrical equipment (Switchboards, Distribution Panels, Panelboards, Transformers, etc.) in accordance with NFPA 70E. Detailed label shall include flash boundaries, PPE levels, shock hazard level and approach boundaries.

## 26 08 00 - Commissioning of Electrical Systems

Section Includes: Recommended level of commissioning for electrical equipment and systems. Recommended systems to commission

- 1. Administrative office and classroom type occupancies: Level 1 Basic Commissioning.
- 2. Teaching Laboratory, machine and wood shop type occupancies: Level 2 Comprehensive Commissioning.
- 3. Research laboratories or occupancies containing critical applications involving life safety, health risks or high value processing: Level 3 Critical Systems Commissioning.

Electrical equipment and systems to commission:

- 1. Generator and ATSS.
- 2. Lighting controls (including interface with other systems such as motor operated windows, A/V equipment, etc).
- 3. Access control system (including door lockdown).
- 4. Power outage test: Proper operation of systems on generator/battery power and proper operation on return to normal power. Systems include but are not limited to the following: phone system, mechanical systems, fire systems, emergency lighting, BAS, elevators, etc.
- 5. Other systems as identified by UAA during project scoping.

## 26 09 13 - Electrical Power Monitoring and Control

Section includes: Electrical Power Monitoring.

- 1. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. Provide power meter in main switchboard.
  - b. Electrical monitoring shall be compatible with the current UAA BAS standards and shall seamlessly interface with the existing Siemens energy metering program. Pulse type electrical metering is not acceptable.
  - c. No phase loss protection/monitoring is required except by approval on a case by case basis.
- 2. Installation

- a. Include power monitor programming and verification in design requirements.
- b. Provide BAS programming necessary to interface with the Siemens cloud based energy metering (EMC) program.

## 26 09 43 – Network Lighting Controls

### 1. Preferred Manufacturer

- a. Building lighting controls –
  - i. *nLight/Sensorswitch*
  - ii. *Lutron*
  - iii. *Wattstopper*
  - iv. Or approved substitution
- b. Stage lighting
  - i. *ETC*
  - ii. *Strand*
  - iii. Or approved substitution
- c. Exterior lighting
  - i. Lighting control panel with astronomical time clock

### 2. Equipment

- a. Ceiling mounted occupancy sensors are preferred, even in small spaces such as offices and storage rooms.

### 3. Installation

- a. In spaces that are not normally occupied (e.g. Janitor closet, storage room, etc.), install occupancy sensor/switch that requires manual operation to turn lights on and turns lights off automatically after a preset delay when space is vacated.
- b. In small office spaces, install occupancy sensor/switch that requires manual operation to turn lights on and turns lights off automatically after a preset delay when space is vacated.
- c. In restrooms install occupancy sensor(s). Locate such that toilet stalls are within coverage zone. Sensor shall turn lights on automatically upon occupancy and off automatically after a preset delay when space is vacated. Utilize dual technology type sensors.

## 26 22 00 - Low Voltage Transformers

Section includes: Secondary transformers.

1. Preferred Manufacturer
  - a. *Square D*
  - b. *Eaton*
  - c. *Siemens*
  - d. Or approved substitution
2. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. 15 to 50kVA: 45dB
  - b. 51 to 150kVA: 50dB
  - c. 151 to 300kVA: 55dB
  - d. 301 to 500kVA: 60dB
3. Installation
  - a. Ground transformer wye secondary as a separately derived system.
  - b. Mount on 3 inch minimum housekeeping pad.

## 26 24 13 – Switchboards

Section includes: Switchboards.

1. Preferred Manufacturer
  - a. *Square D*
  - b. *Eaton*
  - c. *Siemens*
  - d. No substitutions allowed
2. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. Provide Surge Protective Device (SPD) factory installed in panelboards where required. Remote mounted SPDs are not acceptable.
3. Installation
  - a. Mount switchboards on 3 inch minimum housekeeping pad with minimum 2 inch reveal on front and sides.

- b. Indicate clearances dictated by NEC Article 110 by two inches wide bright colored (red or yellow) striping on the floor. On the floor immediately inside the striping, stencil in two inch block letters the statement: "ELECTRICAL CLEARANCE -- STORAGE ILLEGAL INSIDE THIS ZONE."

## 26 24 16 – Panelboards

Section includes: Panelboards.

1. Preferred Manufacturer
  - a. *Square D*
  - b. *Eaton*
  - c. *Siemens*
  - d. Or approved substitution
2. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. Provide Surge Protective Devices (SPDs) factory installed in panelboards where required. Remote mounted SPDs are not acceptable.
  - b. Panelboards shall accept bolt on breakers only, plug in breakers are not acceptable.
3. Installation
  - a. Surface mount panelboards in electrical rooms.
  - b. Panelboards shall be located in electrical rooms when possible. Flush mounted panelboards in corridors are acceptable.

## 26 24 19 - Motor Control Centers

Section includes: Motor Control Centers.

1. General
  - a. Do not use motor control centers. Feed motor loads from a panel dedicated to mechanical loads. Locate motor starter/disconnect or controller as noted in section 26 2913.

## 26 25 00 – Enclosed Bus Assemblies

Section includes: Feeder and Plug-In Busway.

1. Preferred Manufacturer
  - a. *Square D*

- b. *Eaton*
- c. *Siemens*
- d. Or approved substitution

2. Equipment Characteristics

- a. Busway shall be totally enclosed.

## 26 26 00 - Enclosed Contactors

Section includes: Enclosed Contactors.

1. General

- a. Do not use contactors for branch circuit on/off control. Provide RIB (relay in box) devices for branch circuit control instead. RIBs and contactors shall be provided with indicator lights.
- b. Verify acceptable applications for contactors with UAA Facilities Maintenance and Operations.
- c. Provide contactors with indicator lights.

## 26 27 26 - Wiring Devices

Section includes: Wiring Devices.

1. Preferred Manufacturer

- a. *Hubbell*
- b. *Pass and Seymour*
- c. *Leviton*
- d. Or approved substitution

2. Device Characteristics

- a. Devices shall be heavy duty commercial grade.
- b. Devices shall be rated for 20 amps. Devices rated for 15 A are not acceptable.
- c. Device Color:
  - i. White for devices fed by normal circuits
  - ii. Red for devices fed by optional standby or emergency circuits
- d. Device plates shall be stainless steel.



- e. Provide spare cover plates for floor boxes. Quantity not less than 20 percent of total floor boxes installed.
- f. Provide devices with integral USB charger in public use areas. Coordinate exact quantities and placement with the Owner during the Design Development Phase.

### 3. Installation

- a. Install light switches on the strike side of the door.
- b. Provide light switches with pilot light in mechanical and electrical spaces.
- c. Corridor receptacles shall be on a separate circuit from adjacent spaces.
- d. Receptacles in corridors shall be spaced at minimum every 30 feet.
- e. Provide a ceiling mounted outlet in the center of each classroom for projector.
- f. Provide minimum one weatherproof receptacle on each exterior side of the building on a dedicated circuit.
- g. Provide a dedicated 50 amp twist lock receptacle in large public spaces for connection to portable event equipment.

## 26 28 16 - Enclosed Switches and Circuit Breakers

Section includes: Enclosed Switches and Circuit Breakers.

### 1. Preferred Manufacturer

- a. *Square D*
- b. *Eaton*
- c. *Siemens*
- d. Or approved substitution

### 2. General

- a. Mount Main Service Disconnect on exterior of building. Shunt trip main disconnect is not acceptable.
- b. Use equipment that has color changing trip indicators

## 26 29 13 – Enclosed Controllers

Section includes: Motor Starters and Controllers.

### 1. Preferred Manufacturer

- a. *Square D*
- b. *Eaton*
- c. *Siemens*
- d. Or approved substitution

2. Equipment Characteristics

- a. Motor starters shall have adjustable solid state overload relays. Melting alloy and bimetallic overload relays are unacceptable.
- b. Motor starters shall have a red LED running pilot light and Hand-Off-Auto switch mounted on the enclosure.
- c. Motors starters and VFDs/VSDs must be compatible with FLN/P1 protocol.

3. Installation

- a. Locate motor starters at location of equipment served when possible. Otherwise, wall mount near equipment.

## 26 32 13 - Engine Generators

Section includes: Emergency and Standby Engine Generators.

1. Preferred Manufacturer

- a. *Cummins Power Generation*
- b. *Caterpillar*
- c. Or approved substitution

2. Equipment Characteristics

- a. Generators shall be compression ignition type. Turbine or other types not acceptable.
- b. Engines with special fuel requirements are not acceptable. Engine shall obtain rated output with No. 1 or No. 2 diesel or heating fuel.
- c. Mount generator on suitable full length sub-base with seismically restrained spring-type vibration isolators between the sub-base and the floor.
- d. Exterior generator installations shall be housed in a heated and ventilated insulated weatherproof walk-in enclosure. Enclosure shall have a minimum 3 foot interior clearance around generator for maintenance access.
- e. Exterior generator housing shall be sound attenuating such that when measured at 7 meters from the set operating at full load in any direction, the sound level is less than 65dBa.

- f. Provide a generator remote annunciator.
3. Installation
- a. Generators shall not be installed in basements or in any location that is below grade.
  - b. Mount generator remote annunciator in fire department entry adjacent to fire alarm annunciator.
  - c. Provide hardwired connection to the Building Automation System for annunciation generator running status and fault status.
  - d. Locate generator inside of the building when possible. Where that is not possible, coordinate location with UAA maintenance department.

## 26 33 53 - Static Uninterruptible Power Supply

Section includes: Static Uninterruptible Power Supplies.

- 1. Preferred Manufacturer
  - a. *Vertiv Liebert*
  - b. *American Power and Conversion (APC)*
  - c. *Eaton*
  - d. Or approved substitution
- 2. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. Coordinate equipment characteristics with UAA IT department.
  - b. Division 26 contractor to install hard wired power feed to rack mount UPSs. Rack mount UPSs are typically OFOI equipment.
- 3. Installation
  - a. Install UPS in a readily accessible location.
  - b. Units with weights exceeding 50 lbs shall not be installed in ceiling areas.

## 26 36 23 - Automatic Transfer Switches

Section includes: Automatic Transfer Switches.

- 1. Preferred Manufacturer
  - a. *ASCO 7000 series*
  - b. *Cummins Power Generation*

- c. Or approved substitution
- 2. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. Switch shall be electrically operated and mechanically held.
  - b. Transfer switch shall have an integral control panel on the front of the switch enclosure.
- 3. Installation
  - a. Transfer switch positions shall be monitored on the remote generator annunciator panel.

## 26 51 00 - Interior Lighting

Section includes: Interior Lighting Fixtures and Lamps.

- 1. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. Fixtures shall be commercial grade.
  - b. LED fixtures shall be used where possible.
  - c. Fixtures using HID and incandescent lamps are not acceptable.
  - d. Do not utilize pre-programmed drivers or ballasts.
  - e. Track lighting shall be fed from a single circuit.
- 2. Installation
  - a. Provide lighting on standby circuits in public spaces when standby power is available.
  - b. Light fixtures in service spaces shall be chain hung or surface mounted. Rigid pendants are not acceptable.
  - c. Provide night lights near switches in large spaces.

## 26 52 00 - Emergency Lighting

Section includes: Interior Lighting Fixtures and Lamps.

- 1. Equipment Characteristics
  - a. When an NEC Article 700 emergency generator is available, emergency lighting shall be provided by fixtures that also provide normal lighting for the building and shall be supplied from the generator via a UL924 listed device.
  - b. Use integral battery ballasts/inverter drivers in select fixtures when an emergency generator is not available to achieve required emergency lighting levels.

- c. Provide battery powered Emergency Lighting Units (ELUs) in mechanical and electrical spaces. Avoid the use of ELUs in public spaces unless approved by UAA.

## 26 56 00 - Exterior Lighting

Section includes: Exterior Lighting Fixtures.

### 1. Equipment Characteristics

- a. Exterior fixture light source shall be LED, no exceptions. Housing shall be a smooth form factor with minimal cross sectional area. Shoebox style fixtures are not allowed.
- b. Provide pedestrian scale fixtures and poles for pedestrian only areas and vehicular scale fixtures and poles for vehicular and parking areas.
- c. Exterior fixtures shall be rated to -40 degrees Fahrenheit.
- d. Exterior fixtures, supports and pole assemblies shall be capable of withstanding 100 mph winds with gusts to 130 mph with no damage unless more stringent requirements must be used for a given site.
- e. Provide square aluminum poles.
- f. Provide pile driven or poured concrete base for pole mounted fixtures. Coordinate with Civil to determine appropriate base type for the soil conditions.
- g. Fixture and pole finish: Dark Bronze.

### 2. Preferred Manufacturer

- a. *Lithonia DSX Series*
- b. *Kim Warp 9 Series*
- c. Or approved substitution

End of Division 26

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# Division 27 - Communications

## 27 10 00 - Structured Cabling

Section includes: Technical requirements of the structured cabling system including extended warranty, horizontal telecom cable, horizontal telecom cable patch panels, horizontal telecom cable outlets, backbone fiber optic cabling, fiber optic cabling terminations, fiber optic cable patch cords, telecom racks, telecom room flooring, and telecom room wall mounted plywood.

1. Structured cabling system warranty:
  - a. Provide the longer of twenty (20) years or the length of the Extended Warranty offered by the successful manufacturer.
2. Horizontal telecom cable:
  - a. Category rating: Category 6A
  - b. Preferred cable manufacturers:
    - i. Commscope Systimax 360 GigaSPEED X10D 91B Series Cable (plenum or riser rated as required)
    - ii. Commscope Uniprise Ultra 10G Series Cable
    - iii. Or approved substitution
3. Telecom cable patch cords:
  - a. Category rating: Category 6A
  - b. Preferred cable manufacturers:
    - i. Commscope Systimax 360 GigaSPEED X10D 360GS10E Patch Cords
    - ii. Commscope Uniprise Ultra 10G Series Patch Cords
    - iii. Or approved substitution
  - c. Provide patch cords of the same manufacturer as that which provides the telecom horizontal cabling.
4. Horizontal telecom cable patch panels:
  - a. General: Straight patch panels are preferred. Angled patch panels are not desired.
  - b. Preferred manufacturers:
    - i. Commscope Systimax GigaSPEED X10D 1100GS6 Category 6A Patch Panel
    - ii. Commscope Uniprise Ultra 10G Category 6A Patch Panel

- iii. Or approved substitution
  - c. Provide patch panels of the same manufacturer as that which provides the telecom horizontal cabling or from a manufacturer partnered with the cable manufacturer and able to offer the structured cable system warranty.
- 5. Horizontal telecom outlets:
  - a. Preferred manufacturers:
    - i. Commscope Systimax GigaSPEED X10D MGS600 Information Outlet
    - ii. Commscope Uniprise Ultra 10G Information Outlet
    - iii. Or approved substitution
  - b. Provide telecom outlets of the same manufacturer as that which provides the telecom horizontal cabling or from a manufacturer partnered with the cable manufacturer and able to offer the structured cable system warranty.
- 6. Backbone fiber optic cabling:
  - a. Types:
    - i. Indoor:
      - 1. Singlemode – 8.3 micron, OS2
    - ii. Outdoor/Indoor:
      - 1. Singlemode – 8.3 micron, OS2
  - b. Preferred cable manufacturers:
    - i. Corning Cable Systems
      - 1. Indoor – MIC Cable
      - 2. Outdoor/Indoor – FREEDM Cable
    - ii. Commscope Systimax
      - 1. Indoor –LazrSPEED550
      - 2. Outdoor/Indoor - LazrSPEED550
      - 3. Or approved substitution
- 7. Fiber optic connectors – Provide patch panels to house fiber optic cable connectors in the telecom rooms.
  - a. Preferred connector manufacturers:
    - i. Corning Cable Systems



- ii. Commscope Systimax
    - iii. Or approved substitution
  - b. Single-mode
    - i. LC type, fusion spliced, factory terminated “pigtail” connectors
- 8. Fiber Optic Cable Patch Cords – Fiber optic cable patch cords to be approved by UAA ITS and supplied by contractor.
- 9. Fiber Optic Cable Patch Panels – Provide patch panels to fully terminate fiber optic cables strands.
  - a. Preferred connector manufacturers:
    - i. Corning Cable Systems CCH-04U or CCH-03U or CCH-02U
    - ii. Commscope Systimax TeraSPEED patch/connector panels
    - iii. Or approved substitution
- 10. Telecom racks:
  - a. General: Provide industry standard nineteen inch, black, four-post telecom racks unless room clearances do not allow. In such cases, two post-telecom racks are acceptable. Racks will utilize square hole fasteners. Coordinate with UAA ITS for configuration.
  - b. Preferred manufacturers
    - i. Chatsworth
    - ii. Hubbell
    - iii. Middle Atlantic
    - iv. Or approved substitution
- 11. Telecom room flooring:
  - a. Preferred manufacturer (coordinate with Architectural)
    - i. Armstrong SDT
    - ii. Johnsonite IQ Granit SD
    - iii. Or approved substitution complying with the following:
      - 1. ASTM F-150:  $10^6$  to  $10^9$  ohms
      - 2. ANSI/ESD 7.1:  $10^6$  to  $10^9$  ohms
      - 3. ANSI/ESD STM 97.1:  $<10^9$  ohms
      - 4. ANSI/ESD STM 97.2:  $<400V$  with regular footwear

12. Telecom room wall mounted plywood:

- a. Size: Type AC, 4 foot by 8 foot by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.
- b. Paint plywood with two (2) coats of fire retardant, intumescent, white paint. Mask off fire retardant listing stamp at one location for each piece of plywood installed.

## 27 41 00 – Audio-Video Systems

Section includes: Technical requirements of the audio-video systems.

1. Cabling

- a. Preferred Manufacturers
  - i. Liberty Wire & Cable, plenum rated
  - ii. West Penn, plenum rated
  - iii. Or approved substitution

2. Racks

- a. Preferred Manufacturers
  - i. Middle Atlantic
  - ii. Chatsworth
  - iii. Or approved substitution
- b. Projectors
  - i. To be approved by UAA ITS
- c. Switchers/Scalers
  - i. Extron
  - ii. Or approved substitution
- d. Video Conferencing
  - i. To be approved by UAA ITS

3. Equipment Characteristics

- a. Utilize 70V ceiling mounted speakers for sound distribution.
- b. Include space for sliding A/V racks at lectern, credenzas or A/V closets.
- c. Obtain equipment list from UAA Audio Visual Department during the Design Development phase.

#### 4. Installation

- a. Hardwire Audio-Video popups at conference table locations.
- b. Minimum size of conduit from floor boxes to A/V racks shall be 1-1/4".
- c. Utilize IP protocol for interface between lighting control system, electric shade system and A/V system.
- d. Provide low voltage control connection from powered projection screens to A/V controller. In addition, provide wall mounted switch control for powered projection screen at A/V rack location. Projection screens are specified by architectural and shall be capable of open/close operation via a dry contact input.

End of Division 27

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# Division 28 – Electronic Safety and Security

## 28 13 00 - Access Control

Section includes: Access Control System (ACS) panels, ACS card readers, and ACS wiring

1. ACS panels:
  - a. Preferred Manufacturer
    - i. *Lenel*
    - ii. *No substitutes allowed*
  - b. Panel locations:
    - i. Locate panels where applicable to support the building ACS design.
    - ii. Wall mount panels above the accessible ceiling on the secure side of applicable doors.
2. ACS card readers:
  - a. Low security: HID Mifare DESfire v3 capable, proximity card reader, single factor reader
  - b. High security: HID Mifare DESfire v3 capable, proximity card reader with multi factor functionality
    - i. Biometric
    - ii. Electronic key
    - iii. Pin pad
  - c. Interface: Wiegand
3. ACS wiring: As recommended by the manufacturer.

## 28 23 00 – Video Surveillance

Section includes: Video Management System software, indoor CCTV cameras, outdoor CCTV cameras, CCTV cabling, exterior CCTV housings, Network Video Recording System (NVR) server, and NVR UPS.

1. Video Management System:
  - a. Manufacturer
    - i. *Milestone Enterprise Edition*
    - ii. Or approved substitution

## 2. Hardware

- a. Indoor CCTV camera – Preferred Manufacturer:
  - i. *Axis Communications*
  - ii. Or approved substitution
- b. Outdoor CCTV camera – Preferred Manufacturer:
  - i. *Axis Communications*
  - ii. Or approved substitution
- c. CCTV cabling: Category 6A per Division 27.
- d. Exterior CCTV camera housing
  - i. Exterior, weatherproof, heated enclosure from the camera manufacturer
- e. NVRS server: VMware ESXi based, complete specifications provided by UAA ITS as capacity increases are necessary.
- f. NVRS storage: UAA ITS standard storage platform with capacity increase as necessary and determined by UAA ITS.
- g. One ethernet port with PoE per camera uplink.

## 3. Camera locations:

- a. Camera locations shall be specified and approved by UAA UPD.

## 28 31 00 - Fire Detection and Alarm

Section includes: Fire alarm system panel(s), fire alarm system addressable detectors, fire alarm system wiring, and fire alarm system programming

1. Fire alarm system panels – Preferred Manufacturers
  - a. *Edwards EST-3*
  - b. *Simplex 4100ES*
  - c. Or approved substitution
2. Fire alarm system detectors
  - a. Multi-sensor detector
    - i. Preferred detector type where automatic detection is required and detection technology is appropriate.
  - b. Fixed temperature heat detector

- i. Provide where automatic detection is required and environmental conditions or required detection technology prohibit multi-sensor detector.
  - c. Photoelectric smoke detector
    - i. Provide where automatic detection is required and environmental conditions or required detection technology prohibit multi-sensor detector.
  - d. Duct detector
    - i. Air sampling duct detector housing with addressable photoelectric smoke detector.
    - ii. Provide remote test station in readily accessible location.
- 3. Fire alarm system modules
  - a. Monitor/Input Module
    - i. Converts contact closures at fans, dampers, doors, etc., to digital information for evaluation and alarm.
  - b. Waterflow/Tamper Modules
    - i. Converts normally open waterflow contacts and supervisory tamper contacts to digital information for evaluation and alarm.
- 4. Fire alarm system manual pull stations
  - a. Double action.
- 5. Fire alarm system notification appliances
  - a. Indoor horn/strobes or strobes:
    - i. Candela rating per NFPA 72 requirements
  - b. Outdoor horn/strobes
    - i. Candela rating per NFPA 72 requirements
    - ii. Operating environment from -31 Degrees F to 150 Degrees F
  - c. Sprinkler bell
    - i. 10" Vibrating, Diode
    - ii. Supply via non-silenceable supervised notification circuit
  - d. Booster power supplies
    - i. As required for the installation
- 6. Fire alarm system wiring

- a. Voltage drop shall not exceed 10% at the most distant device in a circuit.
  - b. Circuits shall be sized to accommodate 20% spare capacity.
7. Fire alarm system programming
- a. Obtain the desired version of the system program from the University prior to programming.
  - b. Provide reporting functionality of alarm or trouble condition back to the monitoring system.

End of Division 28



# Division 31 – Earthwork

## Section 31 10 00 – Site Clearing

Section includes: Erosion and sedimentation control, selective site demolition, and site clearing.

### *Part 1 – Design Requirements*

1. Site clearing shall be minimized to the extent possible.
  - a. Tree removal shall include
    - i. Tree removal (above ground)
    - ii. Stump removal (below ground)
2. Clearing and grubbing :
  - a. General: Remove trees, shrubs, grass and other vegetation, improvements, or obstructions as required to permit installation of new construction.
    - i. Completely remove stumps, roots, and other debris protruding through ground surface.
    - ii. Use only hand methods for grubbing inside drip line of trees indicated to remain.
3. Site Salvage:
  - a. All demolished material shall be offered to the Owner. If not desired by the Owner, materials shall become property to be removed from site and disposed of by the Contractor at his expense unless noted otherwise on the Drawings.

### *Part 2 – Products*

1. All products are per MASS.

### *Part 3 – Execution*

1. All products are installed per MASS.

## Section 31 20 00 – Earth Moving

Section includes: Work necessary to shape the existing ground in order to install proposed designs

*Section per MASS*

End of Division 31

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# Division 32 – Exterior Improvements

## Section 32 90 00 – Planting General

Section includes: Planting Submittals and inspection requirements

### *Part 1 – Design Requirements*

Per individual Division 32 sections.

### *Part 2 – Products*

Per individual Division 32 sections.

### *Part 3 – Execution*

The consultant should follow this general process as a timeline for installations and inspections of Division 32 products and materials, or develop a new one as approved by UAA. These processes will supercede similar components of MASS.

#### 1. Submittals

- a. Contractor shall submit the following to the Design Project Manager prior to beginning installation:
  - i. Qualification data for:
    1. Landscape Contractor
    2. Landscape Construction Supervisor
    3. Arborist
    4. Planting Soil Manufacturer
    5. Proof of Alaska certification for handling of pesticides/herbicides
  - ii. Product data – for each specified product
  - iii. Associated product certifications
    1. Seed
    2. Limestone and Fertilizer
    3. Manufacturer’s certified analysis of standard products
  - iv. Product sources
    1. The Contractor shall notify the Design Project Manager of the source of the planting soil.

2. Plant Materials: Include quantities, sizes, quality, and sources for plant materials.
3. Boulders: Include source location for boulders, and representative photos typical of rock yard or quarry specific to the Project.

v. Product testing

1. For each unamended soil type and the specified planting soil, furnish soil analysis and a written report by a qualified soil-testing laboratory. At a minimum, soil analysis shall include:
  - a. Percentages of organic matter.
  - b. Gradation of sand, silt, and clay content (including a grain size distribution curve)
  - c. Cation exchange capacity.
  - d. Percentage of deleterious material (greater than #4 screen).
  - e. pH.
  - f. Mineral and plant-nutrient content of soil (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium at a minimum).

vi. Samples - for each specified product

vii. Maintenance Plan

2. Exterior Plants

- a. Inspection – Contractor shall receive approval of exterior plant products and materials prior to offloading of material. Attendance required by:
  - i. Landscape Architect
  - ii. UAA Operations Representative
  - iii. Contractor Representative
- b. Inspection – Contractor shall receive approval of planting bed layout and installation prior to moving ahead with next product and/or material installation. Attendance required by:
  - i. Landscape Architect
  - ii. UAA Operations Representative
  - iii. Contractor Representative

3. Subgrade and Drainage

- a. Inspection – Contractor shall receive approval of subgrade and drainage prior to moving ahead with next product and/or material installation. Attendance required by:
  - i. Landscape Architect
  - ii. UAA Operations Representative
  - iii. Contractor Representative
- 4. Planting soil
  - a. Planting soil Installation Inspection – Contractor shall receive approval of planting soil placement prior to moving ahead with installation of plant materials. Attendance required by:
    - i. Landscape Architect
    - ii. UAA Operations Representative
    - iii. Contractor Representative
- 5. Irrigation
  - a. Inspection – Perform system test, per 32 98 00 Irrigation. Attendance required by:
    - i. Landscape Architect
    - ii. UAA Operations Representative
    - iii. Contractor Representative
- 6. Substantial Completion – All products and materials complete prior to this inspection
  - a. Inspection – Contractor shall receive punch list of final items to complete before project closeout. Attendance required by:
    - i. Landscape Architect
    - ii. UAA Project Manager
    - iii. UAA Operations Representative
    - iv. Design Team Prime Project Manager
    - v. Contractor Representative
- 7. Acceptance Inspection
  - a. Inspection to verify that all products and materials have been installed per Substantial Completion punch list.
  - b. Attendance required by:
    - i. Landscape Architect

- ii. UAA Operations Representative
  - iii. Design Team Prime Project Manager
  - iv. Contractor Representative
- 8. Warranty Completion Inspection
  - a. Attendance required by:
    - i. Landscape Architect
    - ii. UAA Operations Representative
    - iii. Design Team Prime Project Manager
    - iv. Contractor Representative
- 9. Maintenance Period and Warranty shall be:
  - a. For exterior plants and everything included in this section: one year
  - b. For lawns and grasses and everything included in this section: one year
- 10. Inspection to occur after warranty period ends.

## **Section 32 91 00 – Planting soil**

Section includes: Planting soil.

### *Part 1 – Design Requirements*

### *Part 2 – Products*

1. All products are per MASS, with additions listed below.
2. Submittal – Contractor to provide submittal to UAA that indicates proposed location for planting soil location, with either test results that prove the soil does not include weed species or a UAA rep can visit the pit location and verify in person. This submittal is necessary to move ahead with planting soil installation.

### *Part 3 - Execution*

1. All products are installed per MASS.

## **Section 32 92 00 – Turf and Grasses**

Section includes: Seed Mixes, Lawn Fertilizer, Lawn Lime, Tackifier (mulch), Sod

### *Part 1 – Design Requirements*

1. Aesthetics.

2. Safety.
3. Plant health and longevity.

*Part 2 – Products*

1. All products are per MASS.

*Part 3 - Execution*

1. All products are installed per MASS.

## **Section 32 93 00 – Plants**

Section includes: Plant Material, Mulch, Anti-desiccants, Fertilizer/Lime, Water, Wood Stakes and Ties, Herbicides, Landscape Edging, Pesticides/Herbicides

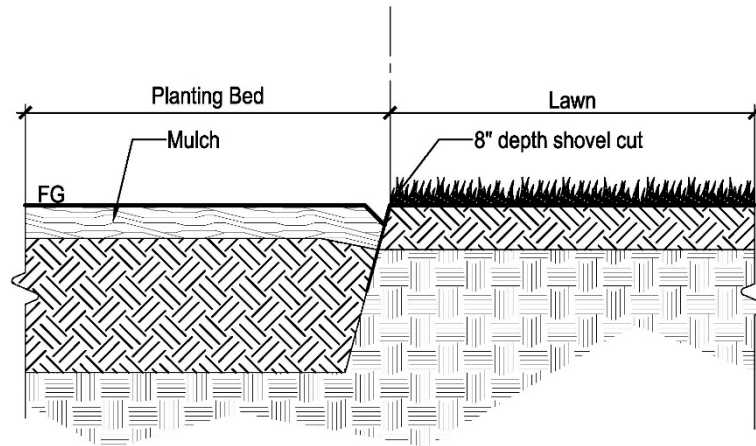
*Part 1 – Design Requirements*

1. Aesthetics.
2. Safety.
3. Plant health and longevity.

*Part 2 - Products*

1. All products are per MASS, with additions listed below.
2. All plant materials shall be nursery grown. No native dug material shall be allowed unless for use within revegetation or naturalized planting areas.
3. Plant Materials NOT approved for use on UAA Campus:
  - a. All species on the following lists:
    - i. USDA Select Invasive Plants of Alaska (latest version)
    - ii. In addition to those deemed invasive by USDA per above, trees, shrubs, and perennials that shall not be used without UAA approval:
      1. *Prunus padus* – Mayday
      2. *Caragana arborescens* – Peashrub
2. Landscape Edging:
  - a. General: heavy-duty commercial grade aluminum landscape edging
  - b. Model: 3/16” thickness by 5.5” depth edging. Edging profile shall allow overlapped/locked connections via telescoping together utilizing channels along top and bottom edges.
  - c. Attachment: Staked with minimum 12” depth stakes.

- d. Finish: Aluminum
3. Shovel-cut edge shall be:
- a. An 8" depth cut edge separating two types of softscape materials.



## Shovel-Cut Edge

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

dt-edge-shvl.dwg

### Part 3 - Execution

1. All products are installed per MASS, with additions listed below.
2. Landscape edging shall be installed:
  - a. Around the perimeter of the building maintenance strip
  - b. In locations around ornamental planting beds with high visibility
  - c. Around the mulched bed of individual deciduous tree plantings in lawn
  - d. Between maintained landscape areas and lawn
  - e. Per manufacturer's directions.
3. Shovel-cut edge shall be installed in the following locations:
  - a. Around mulched bed at base of individual evergreen trees
  - b. Between naturalized planting areas and lawn



4. Inspect per Section 32 90 00 – Planting General

## Section 32 94 00 – Planting Accessories

Section includes: Boulders, landscape fabric, geotextile fabric, mineral mulch and building maintenance strip.

### *Part 1 – Design Requirements*

### *Part 2 - Products*

1. All products are per MASS, with additions noted below.
2. Building maintenance strip
  - a. Preferred product:
    - i. Mulch: Mineral mulch with type per project.
    - ii. Landscape edging: per 32 93 00
    - iii. Landscape fabric: per MASS
  - b. Alternative selection:
    - i. Mulch: Shredded bark mulch, per MASS

### *Part 3 - Execution*

1. All products are installed per MASS, or per manufacturer's recommendation, with additions noted below.

## Section 32 96 00 – Transplanting

Section includes: Protecting of existing vegetation that is affected by execution of the Work, whether temporary or permanent construction and collection of materials for reuse.

### *Part 1 – Design Requirements*

1. Engage a qualified Arborist to direct plant-protection measures in the vicinity of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation indicated to remain.
2. Engage a qualified Arborist to direct plant salvage work for trees, shrubs, and other vegetation indicated to be salvaged.
3. No earthwork or grading shall be done within the drip line or identified protection boundary of existing trees that are to be protected and remain.
4. Protection fence shall be installed around the entire boundary of vegetation to be protected.
5. Protection fence shall be 6' chain link fence.

*Part 2 – Products*

1. All products are per MASS.

*Part 3 – Execution*

1. All products are installed per MASS.

## **Section 32 80 00 – Irrigation**

Section includes: All work and materials for the design and installation of the various types of irrigation systems.

*Part 1 – Design Requirements*

*Part 2 – Products*

1. Watering Bags
  - a. For single stem trees with branching above 25".
    - i. General: Upright style watering bag. Provide single back with minimum 15 gallon storage for up to 4" caliper. Provide two bags or minimum 25 gallon storage for greater than 4" caliper.
    - ii. Material: green polyethylene with nylon webbing, polypro straps and nylon zippers. UV stabilized to withstand exposure to sunlight. Fill opening to fit up to 3" diameter hose
    - iii. Notes: Bag should be designed to release water within 5 to 9 hours after filling. During maintenance period, bag should be refilled sufficient to maintain adequate soil moisture.
  - b. For multi-stem trees or those with branching below 25".
    - i. General: Low profile donut-style watering bag with minimum 15 gallon capacity.
    - ii. Material: PVC with Removable dual PVC emitters. Continuously waters for 5 to 8 hours.
    - iii. Notes: Bag should be designed to release water within 5 to 9 hours after filling. During maintenance period, bag should be refilled sufficient to maintain adequate soil moisture.
2. Irrigation system:
  - a. General:
    - i. All irrigation system components shall be new and of industrial or commercial grade. All components shall be fabricated by brand name manufacturers.

END OF DOCUMENT



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