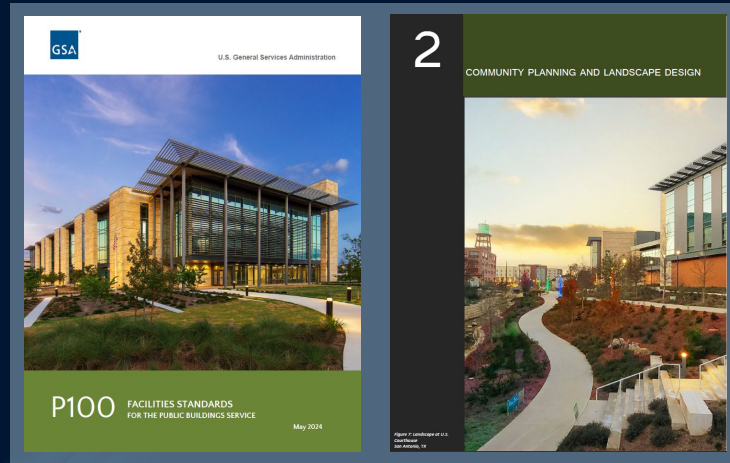


Training

Chapter 2: Community Planning and Landscape Design



This session is being recorded.

P100 A+E Training Series Ground Rules

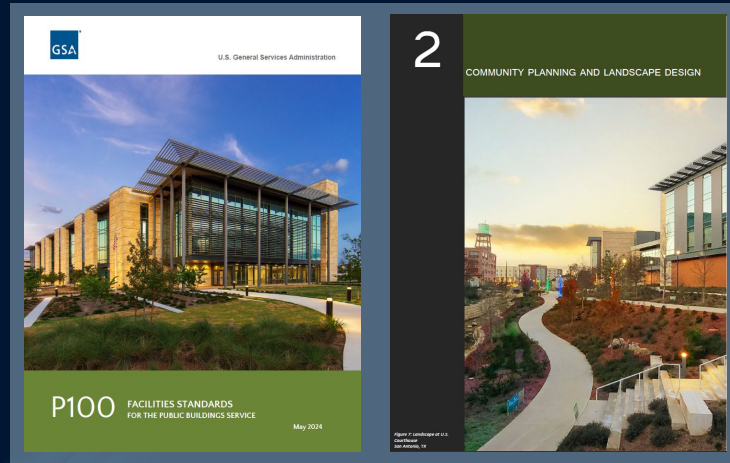
- Attendance will be taken automatically; there is no sign-in sheet
- GSA Participants who attend 95% of the session will be provided CLPs
- If you join by phone, please email your name and the phone number you joined with so we can record your attendance. Address email to: mark.kutchi@gsa.gov & benjamin.pisarcik@gsa.gov
- Mute microphone when not speaking
- Use Q & A to ask questions; questions will be taken at specific intervals throughout and at the end; “raise hand” for urgent questions

P100 A+E Training Series Ground Rules

- Approach each topic in a positive and constructive manner
- Slides and recordings will be made available after the session internally on Insite and publicly on: www.gsa.gov/p100.
- Slides will be added in a few days but recordings will take a few weeks.
- We are starting the meeting recording, please leave the meeting if you do not consent to being recorded.

Training

Chapter 2: Community Planning and Landscape Design



This session is being recorded.

Presenters



Frank Giblin

Director
Center for Community
Planning + Design



Brandon Hartz

Landscape Architect



02

Community Planning

Federal directives, Performance +
Process requirements, Model projects

Community Planning Background [Good Neighbor]

- **Federal Urban Land Use Act of 1949**
- **Public Buildings Amendments of 1988**
 - collaborative design
 - landscape + building design
- **Executive Orders**
12072/13006/13946/14096/14057/14008...
 - downtown locations + local recommendations
 - historic buildings/districts + sustainability + EJ
- **Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act**
 - commercial, cultural, and educational activity
 - shared public use + liveliness



THEME: Consult w/local stakeholders

Leverage Federal Investment for multiple returns, where feasible

2.2 Community Planning

Purpose:

GSA has the responsibility to **leverage its federal real estate actions in ways that support local community planning goals**, and advance regional economic and sustainability objectives while also meeting client agency needs, wherever possible. This derives from several **laws and executive orders (E.O.)** including the Federal Urban Land Use Act of 1949 (40 USC §901-905); the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (40 USC §581(h)); the Public Buildings Amendments of 1988 (40 USC §3312); and E.O. 12072, E.O. 13006, E.O. 14057 and E.O. 14091. These requirements are in addition to and must be coordinated with the local consultation required under NEPA.

2.2 Community Planning Requirements

2.2.1 Sustainable Locations

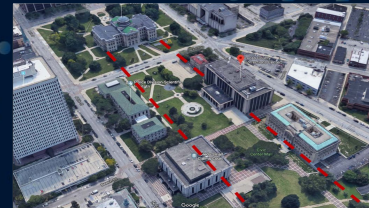
- Align with Local Infrastructure + Preserve Natural Resources
- Support Neighborhood Connectivity, Walkability, Transp Access

2.2.2 Collaborative Design Process

- Design Process Considers Input from Local Officials

2.2.3 Design for Public Use

- Interiors
- Exteriors



2.1.1 Sustainable Locations

Infrastructure & Natural Resources

Chp 2 COMMUNITY PLANNING

Purpose:

Constructing federal facilities in sustainable locations can **lessen the cost burden on local infrastructure**, provide **transportation choice** to reduce congestion, support **access to jobs and services**, conserve **natural resources**, and advance federal and local **sustainability** goals. Sustainably locating a federal facility requires consideration of several factors in addition to mission requirements. These factors include access to transit, walkability, proximity to neighborhood amenities, and maximization of existing road, sewer, and other infrastructure through infill and other efficient development opportunities.

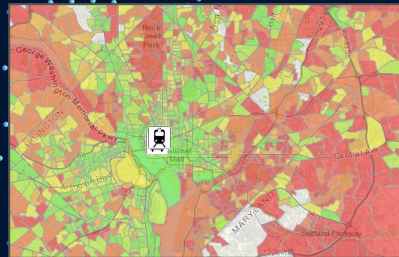
2.1.1 Sustainable Locations	
Site Uses Existing Local Infrastructure Resources and Preserves Natural Resources	
Baseline	Site selection process meets GSA responsibilities under directives described in Chapter 2, Community Planning Performance Attributes, incl GSA ADM 1097.1 and consults with local officials. Site's immediate prior use was not a public park or designated open space. Project earns 1pt under Sensitive Land Protection, LEED v4.
Tier 1	The site meets the Baseline requirements, AND: Site is a previously developed infill site served by existing water and sewer infrastructure. Proposed development on this site is designated by local planning officials as advantageous to local infrastructure and development goals.
Tier 2	The site meets the Baseline requirements, AND: Site is an officially designated brownfield site and has been remediated to the satisfaction of the designating authority OR Site is officially designated for priority redevelopment and earns 1 pt. under Priority Designation under High Priority Site, LEED v4

2.1.1

Sustainable Locations

Connectivity, Walkability, & Transportation

Site Supports Neighborhood Connectivity, Walkability, and Transportation Access	
Baseline	Project's main entrance and all frontages are linked to surrounding sidewalk and crosswalk network, extending out in a 1-mile radius from entrance. Project is within ¼ mile walkable distance of 4-7 diverse uses, as defined under Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, LEED.
Tier 1	The site meets the Baseline requirements, AND: Project is served by qualifying transit routes and stops for bus, streetcar, light rail, etc. such that it earns at least 3 pts under Access to Quality Transit, LEED.
Tier 2	The site meets the Baseline requirements, AND: Project is served by qualifying transit routes and stops such that it earns 5 pts under Access to Quality Transit, LEED.
Tier 3	The site meets the Baseline requirements, AND: Project is within a 200-yard walking/bicycling distance of a designated bicycle network, connecting diverse uses, employment centers, and transit stops as defined under Bicycle Facilities, LEED
M & V	Map detailing connectivity around site, retail and other diverse uses within specified radius or buffer. Project teams are encouraged to use LEED documentation.
Plans & Specs	Site Acquisition and Design Concept materials
Calculations & Analysis	Calculations based on source material from vetted information service or GSA provided data.
References	EOs 12072, 13006, 14057, 14091; and 41 CFR §102-83; Federal Urban Land



- Important agency standards (though largely pre-design)
- Aligned with LEED elements

2.1.3

Design for Public Use

Interiors & Exteriors



Design for Public Use - INTERIORS	
Baseline	Assembly areas in the base building program (e.g., auditoriums, atria, jury assembly rooms) are designed to allow for manageable public access for after-hours use.
Tier 1	Meets Baseline Requirements AND: Assembly areas within the base building program are positioned in relation to public entries and other building amenities to enhance their visibility and utility and to encourage public interest in their use.
Tier 2	Meets Tier 1 Requirements AND: Assembly areas for appropriate public use includes at least one contiguous space that provides a minimum of 2,000 SF.
Tier 3	Meets Tier 2 Requirements AND: Project design and development must be informed by a neighborhood planning or charrette process that

Design for Public Use - EXTERIORS	
Baseline	Design provides clear vision for how all exterior public areas are meant to be used, whether for circulation, passive use, or programmed public use. Design narrative must include ratio of provided site seating to expected building population (i.e. seats/person, assuming 2' linear per seat).

- Often easily achievable
- Tweaks to Core Program to expand usability (e.g., jury assembly)

2.1.2

Collaborative Design Process

Design Process Considers Input of Local Officials



2.1.2 Collaborative Design Process	
Design Process Considers Input of Local Officials	
Baseline	<p>For new construction or other projects with significant impact on the public realm (e.g., landscape, facades, perimeter security):</p> <p>Prior to design start, GSA project team (incl. AE or others as appropriate) meets with local officials, shares general project information, gathers officials' input, and reviews local plans. Based on meetings with local officials and other research, the project team completes a community stakeholder analysis (CSA) and a community engagement plan (CEP) to inform its design process.</p> <p>At first Peer Review, the project team presents input it has collected from local stakeholders and explains how the project's developing design strategy is informed by both the stakeholder analysis and community engagement plan. Areas that present potential concerns or opportunities are to be highlighted.</p> <p>At Final Design Concept presentation for Commissioner's approval, the project team presents local input, outlines responding design strategy, and details the relevant building and landscape design elements that demonstrate meaningful response to community engagement. Outstanding issues or challenges in this regard should also be presented to enable GSA leadership's full consideration of the proposed concept.</p>
Tier 1	<p>Meets Baseline performance requirements, AND:</p> <p>Prior to approval of the Final Design Concept, project team must share the relevant elements of the proposed design strategy with local officials and address their feedback in the Final Design Concept presentation.</p>
Tier 2	<p>Meets Tier 1 Requirements AND:</p> <p>Project development must be based upon a Feasibility Study that includes input from local officials on relevant design elements.</p>
Tier 3	<p>Meets Tier 2 Requirements AND:</p> <p>Project design and development must be informed by a neighborhood planning or charrette process that was conducted in partnership with local officials.</p>
M & V	OAE Review of Design Narrative and presentation at relevant reviews
Plans & Specs	Design Concept materials
Calculations & Analysis	N/A
References	<p>Applicable policies:</p> <p>EOs 12072, 13006, 14057, 14091; and 41 CFR §102-83; Federal Urban Land Use Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC §901-905); Public Buildings Amendments of 1988 (40 USC §3312);</p>
Basis of Design	
Construction Verification	Verify relevant design elements from approved Concept presentation.

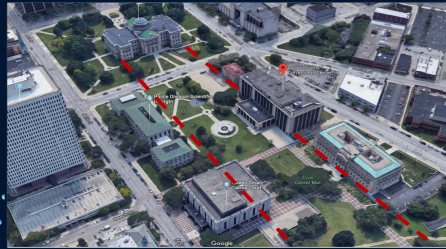
2.1.2

Collaborative Design Process

Design Process
Considers Input of
Local Officials

What projects does this apply to?

New construction or other projects with significant impact on the public realm. That might include landscape design work, facades, perimeter security.



Prior to Design Start

GSA project team (incl. AE or others as appropriate) meets with local officials, shares general project information, gathers officials' input, and reviews local plans. [aka info download]

Based on meetings with local officials and other research, the project team completes a **community stakeholder analysis (CSA)** and a **community engagement plan (CEP)** to inform its design process.

2.1.2

Collaborative Design Process

Design Process
Considers Input of
Local Officials

Community Stakeholder Analysis (CSA)

GSA Internal Use Only - Information is Pre-decisional and Exploratory in Nature												
Stakeholder Name	Org	Org Type or Role	Predisposition	Impact of project? (low-med-high)	Influence on Project? (low-med-high)	What is important to stakeholder?	How could they support project goals?	How could they block/diminish project goals?	Outreach Goal	Outreach Strategy	Last Touch	Next Touch
example	Client Agency X	Building user	Skeptical of survey; worried about losing parking space	High	High	Maintaining parking space; assuring employees and unions of survey confidentiality	Encouraging survey responses; letting process play out; keeping open mind about solutions.	By blocking or under-returning surveys	Ensure high comfort level with process, get their buy in from start; Convey importance of surveys to better serve	Present project effort at monthly tenant meeting; keep _____ informed; provide fact sheet;	4/4/2019	5/15/2019
example	Local Businesses	Business (non-relocation)	Neutral - worried about loss of business from main street during construction/ff	Medium	Low	Having traffic diverted from mainstreet can impact in-place customer base; customers may be confused as to business status or	Provide support in papers and encourage local government/planning department be active	Negative press or potential law-suite over loss of business		Hold initial information meeting to hear concerns; invite to quarterly stakeholder meetings for real time feedback. Send monthly	n/a	TBD
example	Neighboring Planning Department Z	Government	Distrust of federal government. Concerns over design elements, increased traffic.	High	High	Ensuring project is integrated into surroundings, including local character and local planning/economic development plans and	Provide valuable insight into local issues and concerns for better risk management: efficient	Not recommending support to local government officials; not providing local	Create trust and lasting relationships; Create opportunity to resolve local concerns that have schedule	Involve in feasibility study before NEPA scoping; Dialogue and use opportunity for GSA learns more about local plans, context, ongoing	4/1/2022	5/1/2022
example	Homeowner	Private Residence (potential relocation)	Concerned. Property is adjacent to existing port and depending on	tbd	tbd	Would like to avoid relocation. If not possible, wants to have full and complete info about relocation options to plan for	Participate in discussions with project team and GSA Relocation Program to weigh options and	Negative press or potential law-suite over loss of residence.	Create trust and provide complete and timely information. If relevant, engage with homeowner to discuss	Direct meeting and email contact. All outreach should be coordinated through GSA's URA program.	6/15/2019	

- Proactive tool to inform design and stakeholder outreach
- Can be done in-house prior to AE onboarding
- Informs communications + Design strategy

** Details in P100 Submittal Matrix
And in CP+D Google Site

Community Engagement Plan (CEP)

Key Content:

- Context
- Local Input
- Design Response

Kahua No			LPOE Project			ST		
###								
PM:								
Prepared by:								

Community Engagement Plan (CEP)					
RESOURCES	NEPA	Sec 106	Site	Relocation	UrbDev
Central Office:					
Regional Leads:					

** please edit only within the text boxes and do not change sheet structure or name*

Site Context

Guidance - Briefly outline the community and project context. Focus on those elements that would influence or constrain the project strategy, provide context to understand design challenges, and explain how the project's surroundings influence the project.

Primary Stakeholder Concerns + Interests

Guidance - Summarize issues of note from your completed **Community Stakeholder Analysis (CSA)**. Highlight issues that present the greatest opportunities to advance mutual development goals as well as issues that may require special handling or that present risk to project success.

[Link to Community Stakeholder Analysis for completed Con...](#)

Opportunities to Address Community Interests

Guidance - Based on current understanding of project context, community interests, concerns, and the project direction, please highlight potential project strategies that could help meet GSA's community planning related responsibilities while meeting fundamental project goals.

NEPA Notes + Coordination

Guidance - In order to successfully complete their NEPA responsibilities, project teams should rely upon their regional and central office SMEs to provide guidance and

Summary Engagement Strategy

Navigation Notes:
Project tabs are sorted by Region then by project. Double click on each text box to enter or edit text. The form's structure is meant to work best on GSA laptop screens at 100% zoom. Please enter information only in the white text boxes and do not change the spreadsheet's structure or text outside of those boxes (the sheet structure is important to enable later data collection). Use [Ctrl-Enter] to create paragraph/line breaks if desired. **Please use as much text as you need to provide complete info.**

Purpose of CEP - As a federal agency, GSA has the responsibility to leverage its federal real estate actions in ways that support community development and planning goals, while meeting client agency needs. This derives from long-standing legal mandate (e.g., Public Building Amendments of 1988, Federal Urban Land Use Act of 1949, and EO 12072) as well as sound business practice. Similarly, GSA has the responsibility to take great care in ensuring its projects do not have negative impacts on disadvantaged communities, especially communities of color that have suffered disproportionate environmental and

Most Applicable P100 Collaborative Design Std (Sec. 2.2.2):

Section 106 Notes + Coordination

Guidance - In order to successfully complete their Section 106 responsibilities, project teams should rely upon their RHPOs and central office SMEs to provide guidance and assistance. Please use this section (and the Key Engagement

Key Engagement Milestones

Example:
- TBD. Design Team w/City
- 5/15/22. NEPA Scoping Mtg
- 4/6/2022. City Coord Mtg
- 2/2/2022. Sec 106 CNY

EJ Opportunities

Guidance - While GSA has the responsibility to minimize negative project impacts in all communities, potential impacts in communities with EJ concerns will need particular

[EJ Data](#)

DEIA Opportunities

Guidance - GSA is working to advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and access principles across all of its business practices. Specific to the LPOE modernization projects

Relocation Notes + Coordination

Guidance - Management and communications with residents or businesses subject to the Uniform

[Assigned SMEs by Project](#)
[Comm. Stakeholder Analysis Template](#)

**** Details in P100 Submittal Matrix
And in CP+D Google Site**

2.1.2

Collaborative Design Process

Design Process
Considers Input of
Local Officials



First Peer Review

At first Peer Review, the project team presents input it has collected from local stakeholders and explains how the project's developing design strategy is informed by both the stakeholder analysis and community engagement plan. Areas that present potential concerns or opportunities are to be highlighted.

- Part of design narrative + conversation
- Should inform the evaluation of concepts

Final Concept Presentation

At Final Design Concept presentation for Commissioner's approval, the project team presents **local input**, outlines responding **design strategy**, and details the relevant building and landscape design elements that demonstrate meaningful **response to community engagement**. Outstanding **issues or challenges** should also be presented to enable GSA leadership's full consideration of the proposed concept.

2.1.2

Collaborative Design Process

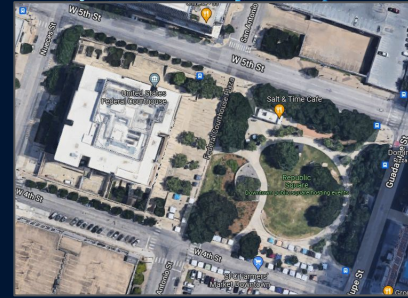
Design Process Considers Input of Local Officials



- Present Site Context / Local Input / Design Response
- Must Inform Commissioner's concept approval

Project Specific Strategies

See Model Projects



Community Planning + Design

Home

Good Neighbor Principles

Services + Resources

Model Projects

New Construction

Renovation

Leasing

Facility Management

Selected Initiatives

Economic Impacts

Engagement Framework

Landscapes Architecture

GIS/Mapping

Training

Contacts

Model Projects

Each GSA project type offers an opportunity to apply GSA's Good Neighbor Principles -- to leverage our real estate investment in support of community goals. The key is to consider how standard GSA processes can be tweaked, enhanced, or broadened to achieve both federal and local goals. No project is perfect, but these projects did this well. They are projects to learn from.



Renovation



New Construction



Leasing



Facility Management

Center for Community Planning + Design | Good Neighbor Program
GSA Office of Architecture and Engineering - Washington DC



Community Planning + Design Team



Frank Giblin - AICP
Director



Amber Levofsky - MBA, PMP
Project Assistance + Special Projects



Brandon Hartz - PLA, LEED AP
Senior Landscape Architect



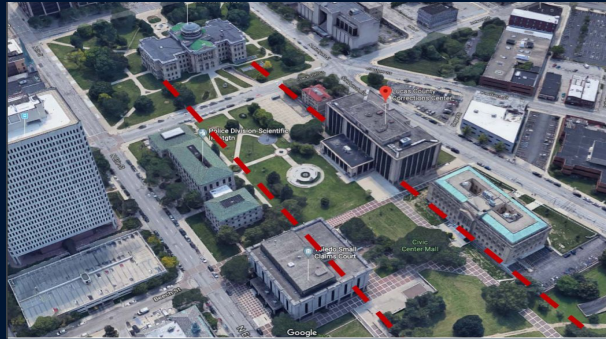
Karen Handsfield - AICP, LEED AP
Project Assistance + Location Policy



Ruth Kroeger - AICP
Project Assistance + GIS/Mapping



- Project site + urban design reviews
- Policy + Tools development w/other PBS programs
- Onsite Project technical assistance
- Staff support + Training



Questions?

[More Info: Center for Community Planning + Design](#)



02

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Categories, content, and
rationale for updates



PRESENTATION FORMAT

Slide template for how P100 changes will be presented

R1 - Volpe Center

2.X.X Section Title

What's the issue?

(Simple description of policy gap)

What's changed in P100?

“this part already existed in P100, but this part is new”

What's the Impact?

(Simple description of expected outcomes)



PRECIPITATION + WATER USE

How storm water runoff
and potable water are
managed on site



2.5.2.1 EISA Section 438



What projects are subject to the EISA 438 law?

- Disturbance area \geq 5,000 sf
- Non-maintenance activity
- Change in use

What does the EISA 438 law require?

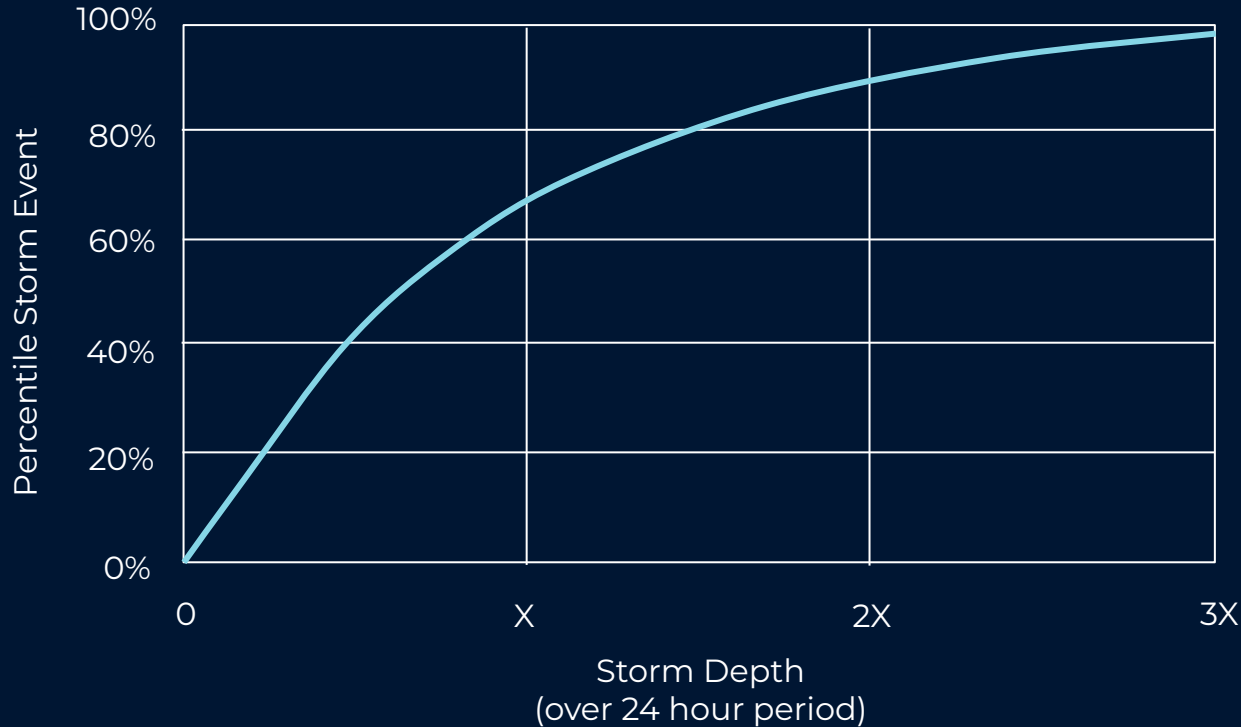
- Capture, infiltrate, or reuse runoff from the 95% storm event
- Or mimic the hydrology of a predevelopment condition



2.5.2.1 EISA Section 438

NOTHING
NEW
HERE

Example Graph of Historical Storm Intensity

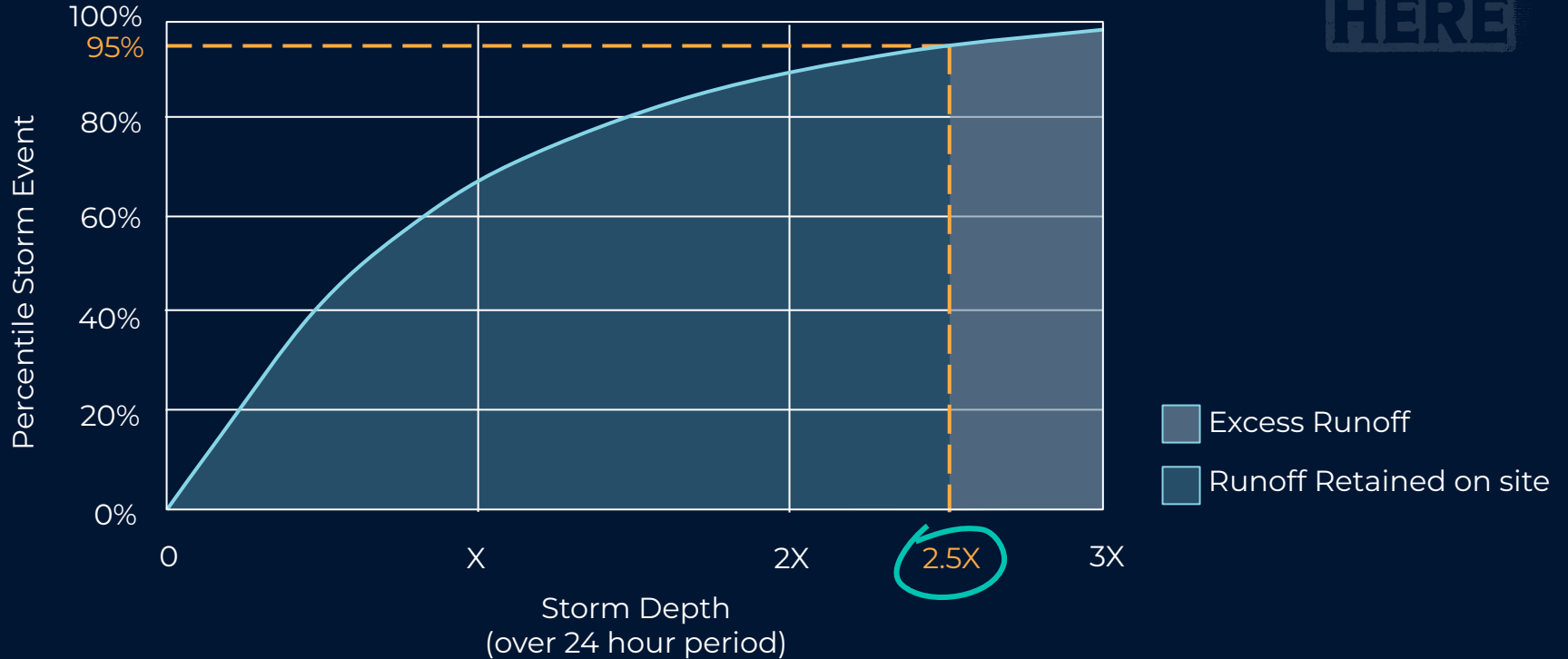




2.5.2.1 EISA Section 438

NOTHING
NEW
HERE

Example Graph of Historical Storm Intensity





2.5.2.1 EISA Section 438

What's the issue?

Some confusion whether stormwater requirements can be waived.

What's changed in P100?

“compliance with EISA 438 is required by law and cannot be waived.”

What's the Impact?

Continue to follow the law.



2.5.3.1 Precipitation

What's the issue?

E.O. 14072 directed the Federal Government to accelerate use of:
“site solutions grounded in nature.”

What's changed in P100?

“Utilize resilient nature based solutions to manage runoff in lieu of traditional gray infrastructure whenever possible.”

What's the Impact?

Explore options for incorporating nature based solutions on every project.



2.5.3.2 Water Use

What's the issue?

P100 lacks a standard for rainwater harvesting.

What's changed in P100?

- [ARCOSA/ASPE/ANSI Standard 63-2020: Rainwater Catchment Systems](#)
- [ARCOSA/ASPE/ANSI 78: Stormwater Harvesting System Design for Direct End-Use Applications](#)

What's the Impact?

Projects harvesting rainwater shall adhere to the ANSI standards.



2.5.3.2 Water Use

What's the issue?

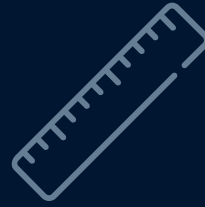
Harvested water sourced from offsite facility may not be suitable for use.

What's changed in P100?

“...capital projects may use recycled water sourced from a centralized treatment facility to meet these requirements. Testing of the recycled water should be conducted to determine if the chemistry is compatible for sustaining the proposed plant palette.”

What's the Impact?

Test water from offsite, analyze results, and make informed decision.



SITES CERTIFICATION

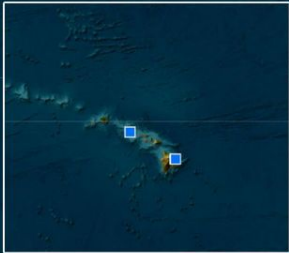
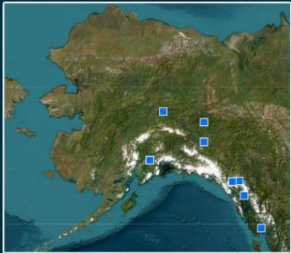
3rd party sustainability
rating system for
landscapes

R1 - Volpe Center

GSA SITES Portfolio

- 1 New Federal Building - Miramar FL
- 2 Domenici Courthouse - Albuquerque NM
- 3 Columbus Land Port of Entry - Columbus NM
- 4 CRC Records Center - Winchester VA
- 5 Pelosi FB Plaza - San Francisco CA
- 6 New US Courthouse - Greenville SC
- 7 Otoy Mesa Land Port of Entry - San Diego CA
- 8 New US Courthouse - Anniston AL
- 9 New US Courthouse - Nashville TN

#Sustainable
SITES
Initiative



 GSA-Owned Facility



2.5.3.2 SITES

What's the issue?

Information is not conveyed consistently.

What's changed in P100 (throughout all sections)?

“SSI” and “Sustainable Sites Initiative” changed to: “SITES”

“Green Building Rating System” changed to: “Green Business Certification Inc (GBCI)”

Removed incorrect references of prerequisites as credits

What's the Impact?

A little less confusion.



VEGETATION

Preserving existing plant material and proposing new plant species on a site

2.5.5.1.1 Documenting Ex. Vegetation

What's the issue?

Removing mature trees without professional consultation.

What's changed in P100?

“Existing mature trees should be prioritized for preservation whenever possible... a certified arborist should determine if targeted pruning of tree canopy and/ or root mass can be utilized to accommodate the project program and preserve trees in lieu of removal.”

What's the Impact?

Rely on an arborist for professional recommendation before taking action.

2.5.5.1.4 Tree Replacement

What's the issue?

P100 lacks a tree replacement standard.

What's changed in P100?

“Where city, county, or other jurisdictional standards have been adopted for tree replacement, projects should follow those local replacement ratios to recompense for project-driven tree removal”

What's the Impact?

Follow local tree replacement policy ratios on projects.

2.5.5.2 Introducing New Vegetation

What's the issue?

Native plants are critical support for wildlife.

What's changed in P100?

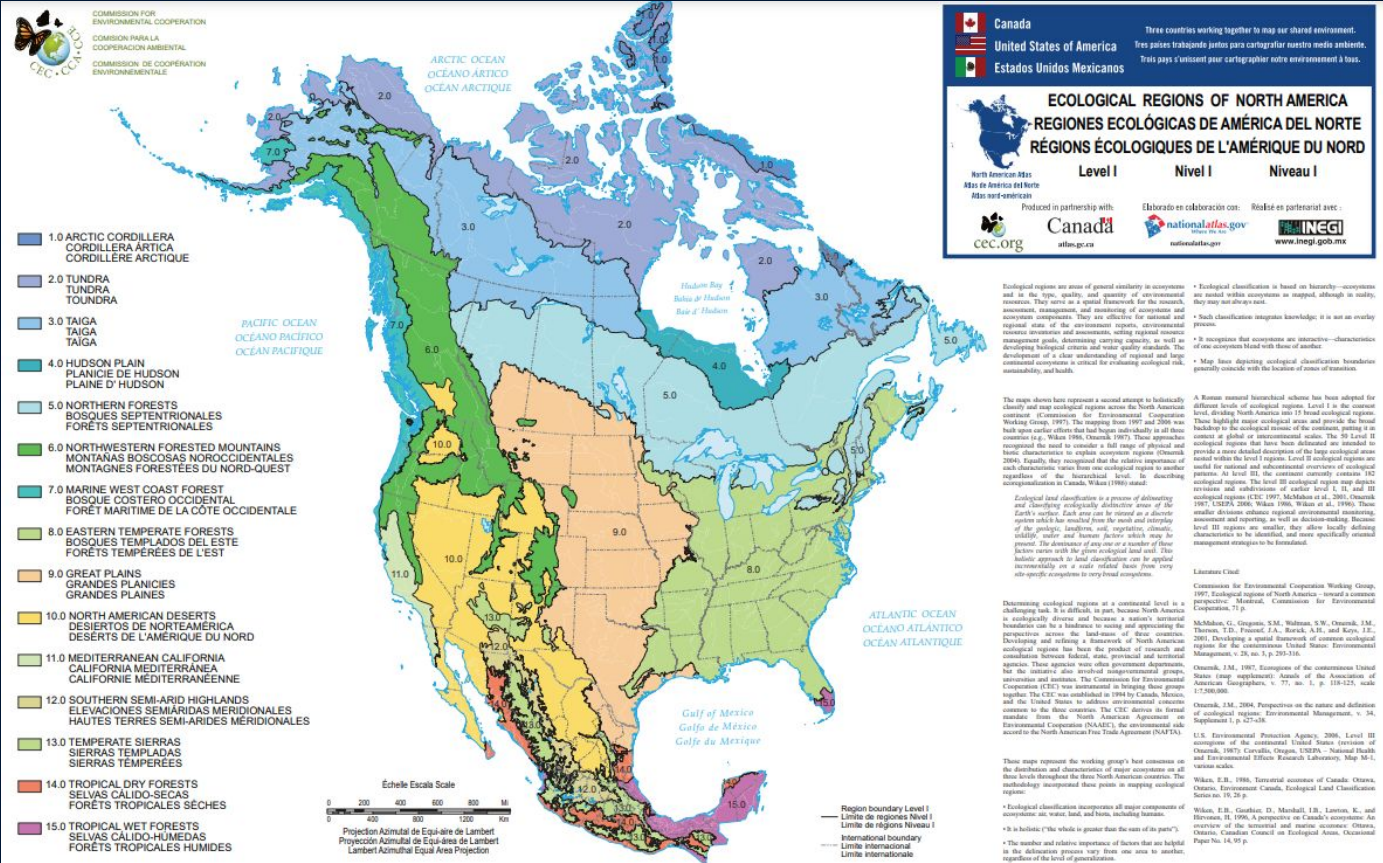
“Native tree, shrub, vine, and herbaceous species should be prioritized over non-natives... For lists of high wildlife value plant species to support local food webs, reference the National Wildlife Federation Keystone Plants by Ecoregion.”

What's the Impact?





















Prioritize specification of native plant species wherever possible.



2.5.5.2 Introducing New Vegetation



2.5.5.2 Introducing New Vegetation

Plant Type	Plant Genus	Sample of Common Species (not all encompassing)	# Caterpillar Species that Use this as a Host Plant	# of Pollen Specialist Bee species that Rely on this Plant
Shrubs	<i>Salix</i>	Coyote willow (<i>Salix exigua</i>), Goodding's willow (<i>Salix gooddingii</i>)	240 	19 
	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Dwarf bilberry (<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>), Thinleaf huckleberry (<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>)	116 	
	<i>Ericameria</i>	Rubber rabbitbrush (<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>), Parry's rabbitbrush (<i>Ericameria parryi</i>)	20 	89 
	<i>Chrysothamnus</i>	Long-flowered rabbitbrush (<i>Chrysothamnus depressus</i>), rabbitbrush (<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>)	24 	87 
Flowering Perennials	<i>Gutierrezia</i>	Sticky snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia microcephala</i>), Broom snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>)	7 	89 
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Plains sunflower (<i>Helianthus petiolaris</i>), Nuttall's sunflower (<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i>)	52 	84 
	<i>Grindelia</i>	Curlycup gumweed (<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>)	8 	71 
	<i>Heterotheca</i>	Camphorweed (<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>), Hairy false goldenaster (<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>)	6 	65 
	<i>Verbesina</i>	Cowpen daisy (<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>)		53 
	<i>Solidago</i>	Western goldenrod (<i>Solidago lepida</i>), Rocky Mountain goldenrod (<i>Solidago multiradiata</i>)	51 	46 
	<i>Baileya</i>	Desert marigold (<i>baileya multiradiata</i>)	2 	45 

2.5.6.1 Pollinator Nesting

What's the issue?

Nesting/ planting host species for all pollinators are important.

What's changed in P100?

“bees” changed to “birds and insects”

What's the Impact?

Design with consideration for other pollinators besides bees.



SITE MAINTENANCE + PARKING

Two less glamorous, but super important aspects of healthy functioning sites

2.5.8.1 Sustainable Site Maintenance

What's the issue?

The right personnel are not involved in reviewing site maintenance plans.

What's changed in P100?

“Facility Managers, preferably stationed at or with knowledge of the project site and surroundings, should be involved in the development of short- and long-term maintenance plans to ensure viability.”

What's the Impact?

Project teams to engage specific FM personnel that know the site.



2.5.9.1 Parking Lots

What's the issue?

Name of section and tree planting requirements need clarification.

What's changed in P100?

“Parking Fields” *changed to* “Parking Lots.”

“One three-inch caliper shade tree must be provided for every 1,250 sf of parking area. This is roughly equivalent to one tree for every 8 parking spaces.”

What's the Impact?

A little less confusion.



2 NEW SECTIONS

These sections are
completely new to P100

R7 - Columbus LPOE

2.5.4.3 Aggregates

What's the issue?

Loose aggregates have been picked up thrown as projectiles with malintent.

What's changed in P100?

- Only applies to publicly accessible areas
- Loose aggregates are size-restricted
- Very small pebbles or large rip rap/ boulders are okay
- Aggregates within gabion walls or binded in place are also okay

What's the Impact?

Use care when specifying loose stone sizes.

2.5.7 Extreme Heat

What's the issue?

Extreme heat has become a life safety issue in many places.

What's changed in P100?

- Focus on sites experiencing extreme heat or within urban heat islands
- Consider material selection and surface albedo
- Consider tree or structured shade and allow prevailing winds across site
- For properties with large expanses of paving, high pedestrian traffic, or queuing, follow SITES credit 4.9 to 'Reduce Urban Heat Island Effects'

What's the Impact?

Design for cooling shade, solar reflectance, and prevailing winds.



Questions?

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