

Comment #	Comment Type: SC, GC, EC	Commenter Number	Public/Committee	Clause	Subclause	Comment (Verbatim)	Commenter's Reason for Revision	Lead Responder's Recommendation: (RA, (R)A, or (R)D)	Lead Responder's Response to Commenter
1	GC	01P	Public	General	1	Many changes were made to the text that were not shown highlighted in yellow. All substantive changes should be shown in yellow if commenters are only allowed to comment on what is in yellow.	This statement is not correct, "Only Comments on the substantive changes made during the second round of public comments will be accepted. (These changes are highlighted in yellow in the draft of the Standard.)" because not all of the changes are highlighted.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has agreed to include any changes that were overlooked in the 3rd round draft in the 4th draft that will go out for public comment.
2	SC	01P	Public	5.1	5	Ozone depletion potential Define CAS	What is CAS? It is not defined.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The following definition will be added, "assignment by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), a division of the American Chemical Society, which assigns numbers to chemicals to allow for database searches. Most molecule databases allow searching by CAS number."
3	SC	01P	Public	5.1	5	Charrette Delete current definition charrette: final effort to finish a project before the deadline	Definition is incorrect.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee agrees with your assessment and observation and intend to replace with the following definition. "Charrette refers to a collaborative session in which a project team creates a solution to a design or project problem. The structure may vary, depending on the complexity of the problem or desired outcome and the individuals working in the group. Charrettes can take place over multiple sessions in which the group divides into sub-groups. Each sub-group then presents its work to the full group as material for future dialogue. Charrettes can serve as a way of quickly generating solutions while integrating the aptitudes and interests of a diverse group of people."
4	SC	01P	Public	10.1.1	10	Performance Path A Delete section: 10.1.1.1 The Green Globes® LCA Credit Calculator, Version 1.0.3 for Building Assemblies was used to evaluate building assemblies (structural system and envelope) in the conceptual design phase based on life-cycle impacts.	Changing the LCA credit calculator version number is a substantive change. The version number has been inserted but is not highlighted. Comments should be allowed on the LCA credit calculator.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. While the version number was not highlighted in the April 2009 draft out for public comment, the LCA Credit Calculator itself was highlighted and we did receive other comments on the Calculator. The LCA Credit Calculator and a new version number will again be part of the fourth public comment period.
5	SC	01P	Public	10.1.1	10	Performance Path A Delete section: 10.1.1.1 The Green Globes® LCA Credit Calculator, Version 1.0.3 for Building Assemblies was used to evaluate building assemblies (structural system and envelope) in the conceptual design phase based on life-cycle impacts.	Not enough information has been provided to commenters on the LCA credit calculator. The LCA credit calculator should be deleted from the standard. Only one spreadsheet of the tool was provided with the 3rd public review. This was for C26, low rise. The other 7 climate zones and high rise spreadsheets have not been provided. This means that they are not available for review and comment. It also means that they cannot be part of the standard. This means that only lowrise C27 can be used in the standard, and this is unacceptable because it does not apply to the different insulation requirements of the other climate regions and the different high rise requirements. Many of the rows in the spreadsheet are not complete. An incomplete spreadsheet cannot be the basis of a standard. The rows are in red. The note at the top says, "assemblies in red data pending." See, for example, see assembly nos. 55 and 56 in the exterior walls. Spreadsheets must be complete and be provided during public review to be included in the standard. Only 1 of 16 spreadsheets for the LCA Credit Calculator are provided in the 3rd public review.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. Although the committee does not agree to remove the LCA credit calculator, the standard will be going out for a fourth public comment period and at that time will ensure that everyone has access to each of the credit calculators for review. As per the subcommittee work, the spreadsheets address high-rise and low-rise variations for warmer and colder regions. It was subsequently decided to use Zones 3 and 6 as representative of these regions and to replace the less specific north and south average terminology. Using two specific zones results in more specific R-values for the relevant assemblies. Also, the rows in red are not incomplete information. They are intended to signal to the user that this tool is one that will be evolving and future iterations will include additional data. The committee will clarify this editorially.
6	SC	01P	Public	Old 10.6.1	10	Service Life Plan Reinsert section from 2nd public review and renumber sections: 10.6.1 Building Service Life Plan 7 points 10.6.1.1 A building service life plan was prepared and included: • Service life estimates for structural, building envelope and landscape materials that need to be replaced during the life of the building, not including mechanical and electrical assemblies • Expected service life for building assemblies and materials that require inspection and/or need to be replaced during the service life of the building, where service life was based on the following: - temporary buildings < 10 years - medium-life buildings e.g. industrial and parking structures > 25 years - long life building types > 50 years • Documentation of the project design service life, the basis for determination and the following details for each assembly or component used in the building: - building assembly and material description - design service life in years - predicted service life in years - effects of failure - maintenance frequency and maintenance access Informational Reference(s): • CSA S478-05 • ISO 15686 (series) • Building Science Corporation Building Science Digest BSD-144: Increasing the Durability of Building Constructions	The committee did not vote to delete this section. The public review draft does not indicate that the section was deleted. The section needs to be reinserted.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. This section was deleted in error. It will be included in the next version of standard.
7	SC	01P	Public	12.3.2.1	12	Remediation Control Measures Remediation control measures if radon above action level (4pCi/l) exceeding 4 pCi/l.	Control measures are required if radon exceeds 4 pCi/l.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. Your change was not accepted, but we have inserted new language for this section. The specific pCi/l level has been removed and we have clarified the language.
8	SC	02P	Public	6.2.3	6	6.2.3.1 Change to "Building materials made of organic or absorptive materials (such as wood, plasterboard, or insulation)"	Insulation is a major component of the building envelope and should be protected from moisture.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee agrees with your assessment and observation. Insulation will be added to the list as you have suggested.
9	SC	02P	Public		8	8 In intro paragraph change to "Both the Performance Design Option (Path A) and the Prescriptive Design Option (Path B) requires that the proposed building design comply with ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007 or the local energy code., whichever is more stringent.	This clarifies that the code that should be used is the one which saves more energy. If a local code is more stringent than ASHRAE 90.1, the local code should be used.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The section you referenced was not highlighted in the 3rd Round Draft. This was an oversight and it will be highlighted during the next Public Comment Period. However, "Whichever is more stringent" language was in the second public review draft, however there were several comments and the committee agreed that should be removed. The reasoning being as follows: commercial building requirements are very complex and comparable stringencies are not always apparent. For example, one code might be more stringent in the envelope section while another might be more stringent in the HVAC section. Determining overall stringency can be a considerable task even for energy professional. Most states have adopted the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) which references as its basis ASHRAE 90.1. Any state that has a less stringent energy code runs the risk of not being eligible for federal weatherization funding. As such, the lost opportunities in using a less stringent energy code would be small versus the burden of determining stringency.
10	GC	02P	Public	8.4	8	Tables 8.4.1A and B These tables are not as stringent as the 2010 proposal "bb" and should have higher R-values and lower U-values.	The prescriptive envelope requirements are not as efficient as the latest ASHRAE 90.1 proposal and should be revised to have similar values.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. ASHRAE 90.1-2010 has not been approved by ASHRAE. After ASHRAE 90.1-2010 is approved and published, the committee may consider updates to this criteria in future editions.

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11	SC	02P	Public	8.6	8 8.6.11.2	Add "All duct work should have liner or exterior insulation at sufficient thickness to prevent condensation and ensure air is supplied to the intended area at the design temperature (2 points)."	Ducts should be insulated to prevent condensation.	Rejected	This section of the standard was not included in the public comment period. All stakeholders will be notified when the standard will be fully reviewed again during work on a future edition of this standard.
12	GC	02P	Public	10.8	10 10.8.1.1	This provision should be worth more points.	Air barriers are critical energy saving items and awarding more points will encourage greater use of them.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee used Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) from ASTM E1765-07 as a guide to allocate points throughout major sections of the standard. The Committee discussed point allocations further at its February meeting. Overall changes to the point system could be revisited in future versions of the Standard.
13	GC	03P	Public	2	2	USGBC acknowledges the changes made to the Scope of the proposed Green Building Initiative ANSI standard that serve to limit the applicability of this standard to aspects of Design and Construction only. USGBC finds these changes appropriate to avoid potential conflict and/or duplication with the proposed U.S. Green Building Council New BSR/USGBC LEED TM EB O&M-2008, LEED TM for Existing Buildings: Operations and Maintenance.	General Comment - The applicability of the GBI standard to Operations and Maintenance activities for Existing Buildings.		Thank you for your comment.
14	SC	04P	Public	5	5	Definition of Charrette	Incorrect Definition	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee agrees with your assessment and observation and intend to replace with the following definition. "Charrette refers to a collaborative session in which a project team creates a solution to a design or project problem. The structure may vary, depending on the complexity of the problem or desired outcome and the individuals working in the group. Charrettes can take place over multiple sessions in which the group divides into sub-groups. Each sub-group then presents its work to the full group as material for future dialogue. Charrettes can serve as a way of quickly generating solutions while integrating the aptitudes and interests of a diverse group of people."
15	SC	04P	Public	6.2.4.2	6	Need definition of word "major"	ambiguous	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The term "Major Renovation" has been defined as a part of the definitions section of the draft document in section 5.1
16	EC	04P	Public	7.4.1.7.2	7	page 25 provide web links for informational references		Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has decided not to provide internet links for informational references at this time.
17	EC	04P	Public	8.4.4	8	Delete landscaping plans	Not necessary	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee agrees that requiring Landscape Plans for the suggested documentation for section 8.4 is not appropriate.
18	SC	05P	Public		15	Thank you providing thoughtful responses to all to all of our comments from the second comment period.			Thank you for your participation in this process.
19	SC	05P	Public	5.1	5	Assemblies Remove restriction on structure/envelope. Add ceiling suspension systems for drywall and acoustical treatments.	Internal walls are not always load bearing – why would they be considered to be part of the structure or envelope? Add ceilings because these are major assemblies in terms of square footage within a finished space. Drywall grid is used to permanently fasten the drywall in place, forming a fire barrier, etc.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. While we will not be adding your specific suggestion, the definition will be changed to read: "building systems categorized as exterior walls, interior partitions, windows, interim floors, roofs, beams and columns."
20	EC	05P	Public	5.1	5	Assemblies Correct: "intem floors"	This appears to be a typographical error	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The word will be corrected in the next version.
21	EC	05P	Public	5.1	5	Add definition for "Multi-functional assemblies"	This term is used in Section 10.2.1, but is not defined.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has decided not to add a definition for this in section 5. There is additional information on "multi-functional assemblies" included in Appendix O.
22	GC	05P	Public	7.4	7 7.4.1.7.2	University college: add an "or" between the 2 words	University college: add an "or" between the 2 words	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. Your change will be included.
23	SC	05P	Public	10.1	10 10.1.5	Delete bullet 5 and 6	Suggesting that the exact distances must be submitted is extraneous. All that should be required is a statement that the distance is within a 500 mile radius. Providing exact distances may reveal competitive information related to supply sources.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has decided not to incorporate your suggestion.
24	EC	05P	Public	10.2	10 10.2.2.1	Post-industrial: change to pre-consumer	Consistency: post-industrial was not defined, but pre-consumer was.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee agrees to change the wording to be consistent by using pre-consumer in the standard.
25	SC	05P	Public	10.5	10 10.5.1	Add the following sentence to this section "Consider recycling cardboard, metal, brick, concrete, plastic, clean wood, acoustical ceiling tiles, glass, gypsum wallboard, carpet and insulation."	An example will help clarify this section.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. This is a helpful recommendation and the intent will be incorporated into the standard. The wording will state "Items that may be considered for recycling include but are not limited to cardboard, metal, brick, concrete, plastic, wood, acoustical ceiling tiles, glass, wallboard, carpet and insulation."
26	SC	05P	Public	10.6	10	10.6 Recommend transforming Section 10.6.1 into Innovation Credits.	As written, this credit is subjective and based on opinion, not science. In addition, specific concerns about the existing elements are noted below (see comments regarding subclauses 10.6.1 & 10.6.2)	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The GBI standard does not have innovation credits. The Committee has decided not to incorporate your change.
27	SC	05P	Public	10.6	10 10.6.1	An architect or design professional provided a letter documenting how the building design uses materials efficiently and/or minimizes the use of raw materials as compared with typical construction practices. Change italics portions to: effectively uses materials while maintaining or enhancing space performance.	Minimizing materials may not lead to the best interior environment. Research from the Center for the Built Environment has shown that most buildings have poor acoustical performance; "green" buildings perform even more poorly. Common ways to reduce materials use are to remove the acoustical ceiling, remove the carpet, and use low-height partitions. All of these have an adverse effect on acoustics and the productivity of the occupants. The goal should be to OPTIMIZE the indoor environment and building performance, not merely to reduce one metric. In addition, no guidance is provided on how one might prove that the goal has been achieved. By showing that someone used a novel use of materials and design to improve access to lighting by x% or decrease background noise by y dB, innovation credits could be awarded.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The committee has decided not to include this change. The intention of this section is to encourage designers to think of ways to use less material.
28	SC	05P	Public	10.6	10 10.6.2	Multi-functional assemblies	This needs to be defined. Almost all assemblies used in a building serve multiple purposes. For example, a window provides access to daylight, keeps out the elements, and can be opened to provide fresh air. Is this worth rewarding? Drywall provides a physical barrier between spaces and serves as a fire and sound block. Again, award innovation credits for truly novel uses and systems.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has decided not to add a definition for this in section 5. There is additional information for "multi-functional assemblies" included in Appendix O.
29	EC	05P	Public	10.7.5	10 10.7.5.1	Definition of "Horizontal Assemblies" should be modified to somehow demonstrate that this definition is valid for this document only.	The following is the definition of "Horizontal Assembly" from Chapter 7 of the 2006 International Building Code: "A fire resistance rated floor or roof assembly of materials designed to restrict the spread of fire in which continuity is maintained." The definition in 10.7 is different and could be perceived as being in conflict.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee does not feel there is a conflict between the definitions. The code definition of Horizontal Assemblies is specific to fire-resistance. The horizontal assemblies that are subject to hydrostatic pressure are the assemblies that GG 10.7.5.1 addresses and in no way conflicts with the code requirements for fire rated assemblies.

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30	SC	OSP	Public	8.5 & 12.4	8	daylighting	Neither one of these sections addresses the role of reflective surfaces in enhancing the amount of daylight that is made available to the occupants of a space. This includes light shelves, as well as reflective surfaces on ceilings, walls and floors.	Suggest adding information from the IESNA Handbook on light reflectance values for various surfaces. Studies have shown that ceiling systems with highly reflective surfaces can significantly increase the amount of natural light that penetrates in a space. [EnergyDesignResources.com, "A Reflection of your Expertise: New Ceiling Materials that Enhance the Efficiency of Your Lighting Design," Issue 33, 2001; Pennsylvania Governor's Green Government Council, "A New Paradigm: High Performance Integrated Systems," http://www.gggc.state.pa.us/gggc/cwp/view.asp?a=515&q=156894]. The use of a highly reflective ceiling is the best way to increase the daylight factor in a space. (Yoon, Y-J and M. Moeck, "Impact of Ceiling and Wall Reflectance on LEED Credits," Journal of Architectural Engineering, September 2005, Vol. 11(3), pp. 81-90.) Surely it makes sense to references to such passive methods of enhancing daylighting in this document.	Rejected	GBI 01-200XP is a rating system and not a design guide. Section 12.4.1 requires that certain daylight performance be met over a percentage of the occupied floor area. To achieve this performance numerous design variables will have to be considered, such as area of glass, transmission of glass, window treatment for glare control, the geometry of the space, reflectance of exterior as well as interior surfaces. All these variables can have significant impact on daylight performance. GBI 01-200XP does not want to dictate specific design solutions but only to require that performance is being met. The GBI 01-200XP committee will add the IESNA's Recommended Practice for Daylighting as an Informational Reference to section 12.4.1.
31	SC	OSP	Public	8	8	8.10 Create a section to offer credit for low voltage systems.	Thank you for responding to initial comments regarding adding low voltage systems. Contrary to your response, low voltage power systems are currently available and have been around for decades that meet the requirements of the National Electric Code. Because these systems efficiently use renewable energy sources, they should be recognized in Green Globes. New features such as solid state lighting, HVAC controls, building automation controls, fire alarms, security systems, and lighting controls combined with energy sources such as solar, wind, fuel cell, and battery are enhancing productivity and sustainability. These features and sources all use or produce low voltage. Therefore the utilization of an organized low voltage power distribution system will work efficiently with these power sources and reduce wiring material and cost. References: www.emergealliance.org , http://hightech.lbi.gov/dcpowering/ and http://www.lbi.gov/Science-Articles/Archive/EETDDC-power.html	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has decided not to include your change. GBI 01-200XP does not want to favor one technology over another. If low voltage systems or any innovative technology which saves energy or reduces CO2e emissions would be encouraged and certainly be allowed to be used in the Section 8's Performance Design Option. There is a very long list of innovative technologies that save energy and reduce CO2e emissions. GBI 01-200XP cannot, unfortunately, list them all. This is why we have included a Performance Design Option.	
32	SC	OSP	Public	12.2	12	12.2.1.1 (1)	Change "the test methods specified below" to "the test methods specified in the footnotes of the Tables".	This change will add clarification to this paragraph, because as written it is unclear as to where the test methods are located.	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee agrees with your suggested wording.
33	SC	OSP	Public	12.2	12	Table 12.2.1-C	Please add the following after the test methods specified in footnote #1: ("Note: Both of these test methods are intended to use ventilation rates specified in ASHRAE 62.1-2007.)	This additional will allow specific ASHRAE ventilation rates to be used. The current version of CA/DHS/EHLB/R-174 specifies generic ventilation rates for a school and office scenarios and references an outdated version of ASHRAE 62.1.	Rejected	Thank you for your comment. We do not agree to make this change at this time. The two test methods do not both use ASHRAE 62.1-2007. As the testing methods are updated by their sponsors, they will be reviewed further by the committee.
34	SC	OSP	Public	12.6	12	12.6.1.1	Following "high performance ceiling tile" Add to the eighth bullet "180 Articulation Class (AC) minimum".	Recommend that you add a minimum for high performance ceiling tiles since you added a minimum for wall panel height.	Accepted	Thank you. Your suggested change will be incorporated into the Standard.
35	EC	OSP	Public	12.6	12	12.6.1.4	Recommend changing "RT-60" to "RT ₆₀ "	The 60 should be a subscript	Accepted	Thank you. Your suggested change will be incorporated into the Standard.
36	SC	OSP	Public	12.2	12	12.2.1-C	Add "acoustical ceiling tiles and wall treatments" as example of products that must meet this requirement.	Clarification	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has decided to add the following wording "acoustical ceilings and casework/cabinetry."
37	SC	OSP	Public	Appendix N	15		Consider adding ceiling assemblies		Rejected	Thank you for your comment. The Committee has decided not to include your suggestion. At this time the data is not available in the LCA Credit Calculator.
60	EC	OGP	Public	6.2.2	6	6.2.2.1	6.2.2.1 Mandatory regulatory requirements were supplemented by including engine idle reduction strategies, and use of clean alternative fuels (such as biodiesel and ULSD), engine retrofits, and/or engine repowers. Informational Reference (s): ● US EPA National Clean Diesel Campaign	The concern is that the current language appears to confuse four distinct clean diesel practice options. These four distinct clean diesel practice operations are as follows: 1. idle reduction strategies 2. use of clean alternative fuels (such as biodiesel and ULSD) 3. engine retrofits 4. engine repowers	Accepted	Thank you for your comment. The Committee agrees to incorporate the change.