



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
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12 March 2018

From: Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Subj: INTERIM TECHNICAL GUIDANCE (ITG 2018-02) - IMPLEMENTATION OF
NAVADMIN 026/18 POLICY AND EXCEPTIONS TO MINIMUM ANTITERRORISM
UFC STANDARDS FOR NAVY PROJECTS

Ref: (a) NAVADMIN 026/18, Policy and Exceptions to Minimum
Antiterrorism UFC Standards for Navy Projects, February 18,
2018
(b) UFC 4-010-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for
Buildings, February 9, 2012 including Change 1, 1 October
2013
(c) UFC 1-200-01 DoD Building Code (General Building
Requirements), June 20, 2016 including Change 1, 01 February
2018

Encl: (1) Reference (a) NAVADMIN 026/18
(2) NAVADMIN Interpretations

1. Purpose. This ITG provides guidance concerning the implementation of reference (a), see enclosure (1).
2. Background. Reference (b) has been in effect since the FY02 MILCON Program. Reference (a) was issued by Chief of Naval Operations to provide exceptions for Navy projects in line with anticipated changes that will be included in the next revision of reference (b).
3. Discussion. Reference (a) provides exceptions associated with the standards for standoff distance, unobstructed space, progressive collapse, windows and doors for buildings located greater than 50 ft. (15 m) from the installation's controlled perimeter.
4. Applicability. Reference (a) and this ITG are effective immediately and apply only to Navy projects. This ITG and reference (a) are not applicable to Marine Corps projects. This ITG and reference (a) are effective until reference (b), dated 1 October 2013, is superseded.
5. Action. Exceptions addressed in reference (a) must not be incorporated into projects without consideration of Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) OPORDS and/or defense critical

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asset/infrastructure requirements. See enclosure (2) for interpretations of reference (a).

In general, this ITG and reference (a) should be implemented as follows:

- a) NAVFAC must consider impacts to project cost, schedule and execution and make a determination on whether any of the exceptions will be implemented. Consider the following:
 - Design-Bid-Build projects that have not proceeded beyond 35% design completion.
 - Design-Build projects that have not proceeded beyond date of RFP issuance. When an RFP is issued in multiple phases or steps, use the date of the last phase of the RFP issuance.
 - Projects that have a delay, either planned or unintentional, of more than 18 months between design completion and the solicitation of offers for construction, may be re-evaluated to determine if any revision is necessary to implement reference (a). Note: per reference (c), the evaluation must also include retroactive requirements that have been included in the new editions of criteria.
- b) Validate the applicability of these exceptions. Vetting must be as follows:
 - 1) If it is determined that the exceptions allowed by reference (a) are applicable, coordinate with stakeholders to implement the exceptions. This is not intended to require a threat assessment. The coordination with stakeholders is intended to ensure that protective measures are not removed from those facilities that may require protection for critical assets or where the GCC has established more stringent measures. Stakeholders are considered to be the Installation Commanding Officer (ICO), mission commander and Antiterrorism Officer (ATO). In addition:
 - For Navy projects onboard a Joint Base or a non-Navy installation, coordinate with ICO.
 - For non-Navy projects onboard a Navy installation, reference (a) does not apply. If the non-Navy tenant wishes to pursue an exception, they must follow the appropriate service or agency process and coordinate with the ICO and ATO.
- c) Document the final determination with a memo to the project file along with a copy of reference (a).

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6. Coordination. This ITG has been coordinated with OPNAV N46, CNIC N3, and NAVFAC ATFP Ashore.

7. Point of Contact. For clarification or additional information related to this subject, please contact Richard Cofer, P.E., DSN 262-4447, Comm. (757) 322-4447, e-mail richard.cofer@navy.mil or John Lynch, P.E. DSN 262-4207, Comm. (757) 322-4207, e-mail john.J.lynch@navy.mil

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SUBJ/POLICY AND EXCEPTIONS TO MINIMUM ANTITERRORISM UNIFIED FACILITIES
CRITERIA STANDARDS FOR NAVY PROJECTS//

REF/A/DOC/UFC 4-010-01/01OCT13//
REF/B/DOC/OPNAVINST F3300.53C/26MAY09//
REF/C/DOC/OPNAVINST 5530.14E/20NOV17//
REF/D/DOC/OPNAVINST 11010.20H/24JUN15//
NARR/REF A IS UFC 4-010-01, DOD MINIMUM ANTITERRORISM STANDARDS FOR
BUILDINGS, 01 OCTOBER 2013.
REF B IS OPNAVINST F3300.53C, NAVY ANTITERRORISM PROGRAM, 26 MAY 2009.
REF C IS OPNAVINST 5530.14E, NAVY PHYSICAL SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM, 20 NOVEMBER 2017.
REF D IS OPNAVINST 11010.20H, NAVY FACILITIES PROJECTS, 24 JUNE 2015.//
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RMKS/1. In anticipation of and consistent with expected OSD coordinated revisions to reference (a), this message provides amplifying policy and permanent exceptions to specific minimum Department of Defense (DoD) antiterrorism (AT) Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) standards in reference (a). Exceptions described in this message are effective immediately.

2. Policy. Any Navy project that requires adherence to reference (a) must be planned and designed to the minimum DoD AT standards unless the applicable geographic combatant commander (GCC) has established more stringent measures in higher threat environments.

3. Exceptions. Requests to deviate above or below minimum DoD AT Standards must be submitted and approved by Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Shore Readiness Division (OPNAV N46) per references (b) through (d), unless the deviation is to meet more stringent GCC measures, per paragraph 2, or to enhance protection of defense critical infrastructure (DCI) as identified in the Navy Critical Asset Management System. Deviations for higher GCC or DCI measures may be approved by the installation commanding officer. For all other projects located more than 50 feet on the interior side of a controlled installation perimeter, the following permanent exceptions to reference (a) apply:

- a. Standard 1: Site plans and designs do not need to incorporate minimum standoff distances, as defined in reference (a).
- b. Standard 2: Unobstructed space must extend out 33 feet from the building. Roadways and parking are allowed within this space.
- c. Standard 6: Existing buildings do not need to incorporate progressive collapse resistance, as defined in reference (a).

Enclosure (1)

d. Standard 10: Window systems, to include glazing, framing, connections, and supporting structural elements, do not have to be designed for blast resistance. Neither dynamic analysis nor testing is required. Subparagraph B-3.1.7 of reference (a) applies for all exterior glazing.

e. Standard 12: Door assemblies, to include doors, framing, fasteners and anchorage, do not have to be designed or tested for blast resistance. Swinging exterior doors for inhabited areas must open outward. Exterior doors for inhabited areas that do not swing outward should be designed per subparagraph B-3.3.3 of reference (a) to mitigate the potential to be propelled into inhabited areas. Glazing in and around exterior doors must comply with subparagraph 3d.

4. Implementation of this policy is mandatory for all projects planned for FY20 and beyond. This policy does not relieve commanders of their responsibility to identify and submit deviation requests to incorporate unique AT measures associated with the project based on mission, conditions, and terrorist threat.

5. This policy remains in effect until superseded by a revision of reference (a).

6. Released by VADM D. R. Smith, N4//

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NAVADMIN INTERPRETATIONS

The exceptions only apply to buildings located more than 50 ft. (15 m) from the controlled perimeter. Buildings less than 50 ft. (15 m) must comply with UFC 4-010-01.

Definitions in UFC 4-010-01 have not been modified by the NAVADMIN

Implementation of this policy is mandatory for all projects planned for FY20 and beyond. This means that FY20 projects and beyond must incorporate the NAVADMIN. However, the exceptions must not be incorporated in projects without coordination with stakeholders to ensure protective measures are not removed from facilities that may require protection for critical assets or where the Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) has established more stringent measures.

Projects prior to FY20 may apply the NAVADMIN and incorporate the exceptions into the projects without having to submit a request for exception. If it's not practical to incorporate the exceptions (i.e. cost or schedule impacts), projects may be planned and designed to UFC 4-010-01. As with FY20 projects and beyond, exceptions must not be incorporated in projects without coordination with stakeholders to ensure protective measures are not removed from facilities that may require protection for critical assets or where the GCC has established more stringent measures.

Regarding the statement in the NAVADMIN, "This policy does not relieve commanders of their responsibility to identify and submit deviation requests to incorporate unique AT measures associated with the project based on mission, conditions, and terrorist threat." This indicates the following stakeholders:

- Mission: Mission Commander
- Conditions (Cost/Schedule installation): NAVFAC and ICO
- Terrorist threat: Installation Antiterrorism Officer (ATO)
 - ATO coordinates with Region
 - ATO coordinates with Geographic Combatant Command OPORD requirements

Exception 3.a:

Standard 1: Site plans and designs do not need to incorporate minimum standoff distances, as defined in UFC 4-010-01.

Interpretation:

Eliminates standoff distance requirements in UFC 4-010-01 Tables B-1 and B-2 for inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting located greater than 50 ft. (15 m) from controlled perimeter.

Eliminates parking and roadways standoff distances to inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting.

Eliminates design for blast requirements and upgrades to inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting located greater than 50 ft. (15 m) from controlled perimeter.

Blast design and standoff distance may be required due to a GCC's OPORD or when specifically identified for the protection of assets such as critical infrastructure.

Questions may come up about eliminating standoff distance at existing buildings previously designed with standoff. The NAVADMIN only applies to new Navy projects. It is not intended to be retroactively invoked on existing buildings previously designed to UFC 4-010-01.

Exception 3.b:

Standard 2: Unobstructed space must extend out 33 ft. (10 m) from the building. Roadways and parking are allowed within this space.

Interpretation:

Eliminates unobstructed space relative to the standoff distance requirements in UFC 4-010-01 Tables B-1 and B-2 for inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting and sets them at 33 ft. (10 m).

Eliminates parking and roadways standoff distances within the unobstructed space for inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting located greater than 50 ft. (15 m) from controlled perimeter.

Allowing roadways and parking within the unobstructed space may be eliminated due to a GCC's OPORD or when specifically identified for the protection of assets such as critical infrastructure.

Exception 3.c:

Standard 6: Existing buildings do not need to incorporate progressive collapse resistance, as defined in UFC 4-010-01.

Interpretation:

Eliminates the progressive collapse requirements for existing inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting located greater than 50 ft. (15 m) from controlled perimeter.

No change for new construction.

Progressive collapse avoidance may be required for existing buildings due to a GCC's OPOrd or when specifically identified for the protection of assets such as critical infrastructure.

Exception 3.d:

Standard 10: Window systems, to include glazing, framing, connections, and supporting structural elements, do not have to be designed for blast resistance. Neither dynamic analysis nor testing is required. Subparagraph B-3.1.7 of UFC 4-010-01 applies for all exterior glazing.

Interpretation:

Eliminates the requirement to design and construct window systems, glazing, framing, connections, and supporting structural elements for blast resistance for inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting located greater than 50 ft. (15 m) from controlled perimeter.

Enacts UFC 4-010-01 Subparagraph B-3.1.7 as the mandatory, minimum glazing requirements for all exterior glazing for inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting.

Exterior glazing includes glazing in storefronts, doors, windows, curtain walls, clerestories, skylights and exterior stairwells.

Subparagraph B-3.1.7: Provide no less than 1/4-inch (6-mm) nominal polycarbonate or laminated glass for exterior windows or skylights. The 1/4-inch (6-mm) laminated glass consists of two nominal 1/8-inch (3-mm) glass panes bonded together with a minimum of a 0.030-inch (0.75-mm) interlayer of a material designed and tested for bomb blast resistance. For Insulated Glass Unit (IGU), use the polycarbonate or laminated glass for the innermost lite as a minimum.

For laminated glass, provide a glazing frame bite in accordance with ASTM F2248. For polycarbonate provide a glazing frame bite of no less than 1.5 times the polycarbonate thickness.

Blast analysis and upgraded window systems may be required due to a

GCC's OPOrd or when specifically identified for the protection of assets such as critical infrastructure.

Exception 3.e:

Standard 12: Door assemblies, to include doors, framing, fasteners and anchorage, do not have to be designed or tested for blast resistance. Swinging exterior doors for inhabited areas must open outward. Exterior doors for inhabited areas that do not swing outward should be designed per subparagraph B-3.3.3 of UFC 4-010-01 to mitigate the potential to be propelled into inhabited areas. Glazing in and around exterior doors must comply with subparagraph 3d.

Interpretation:

Eliminates the requirement to design and construct exterior door systems, framing, connections and glazing for blast resistance for inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting located greater than 50 ft. (15 m) from controlled perimeter.

Enacts UFC 4-010-01 Subparagraph B-3.1.7 (see Exception 3.d) as the mandatory, minimum glazing requirements for all exterior door glazing systems for inhabited buildings, primary gathering buildings or billeting. This includes both sliding doors and revolving door systems.

Subparagraph B-3.3.3 Alternative Designs.

As an alternative to the above testing provisions for glazed and unglazed doors, position doors such that they will not be propelled into inhabited areas if they fail in response to a blast or provide other means to ensure they are intercepted by a surface with sufficient strength to keep the doors from translating into inhabited areas if they fail or otherwise ensure they do not become hazards to building occupants. The glazing in glazed doors must still meet the glazing and frame bite provisions of Standard 10 if this alternative is exercised to reduce the glazing hazard. The framing, connection, and supporting structure provisions of Standard 10 do not have to be applied for this alternative. Where it is not possible to design surfaces to safely intercept doors, the doors will be designed to remain in the door frames.

Blast analysis and upgraded door systems may be required due to a GCC's OPOrd or when specifically identified for the protection of assets such as critical infrastructure.