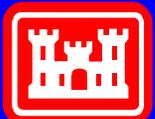


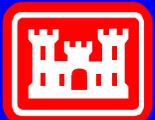
Issue #0

- Why is there no IP in the building?
 - ‘Building’ is a logical (contractual) not a physical designation. There may be IP in the physical building.
 - Maintains division of responsibility... all IP issues are on the UMCS contractors plate
 - Expect to often have separate IP network for UMCS vs sharing existing LAN
 - IP at device level is not standard, so introduces a closed aspect



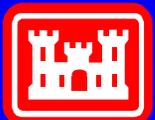
Issue #1

There is no user interface or network management tool specified in 15951 (the building-level spec).



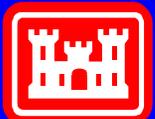
Issue #2

UFGS-13801 requires an LNS-based Network Management tool, and UFGS-15951 doesn't specify any Network Management tool. Does this mean that the building contractor must use the tool provided by the UMCS contractor?



Issue #3

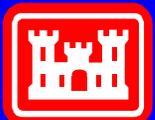
BACnet is an open communications protocol supported by ASHRAE and it's an ANSI Standard as well. It's the most open protocol.



Issue #4

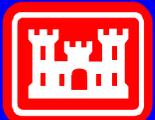
Even if they're equally open, BACnet defines functionality (such as scheduling and alarming) that LonTalk does not.

This means that a system specified around BACnet will be more open than one around LonTalk.



Issue #5

These specifications prohibit the use of BACnet by the Government.



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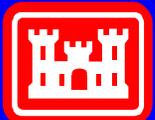
Issue #6

The industry is moving towards web standards like SOAP and XML. The UMCS specification should use these emerging standards.



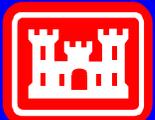
Issue #7

Why specify a network database standard; why not let the vendor install whatever will meet the performance requirements?



Issue #8

Why choose LNS?

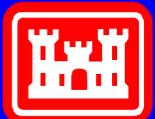


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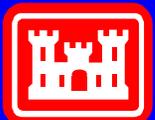
Issue #9

Specifying LNS (or any other specific database standard) restricts competition.



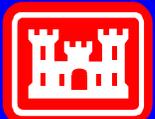
Issue #10

The specifications (UFGS-13801) call for a single LNS Server and a single server for the Monitoring and Control Software. This centralized database/server creates a single point of failure. The use of a central database/server is 'old' technology.



Issue #11

The use of LNS creates a closed system since the contractor/vendor installing the system has rights to the LNS Database.



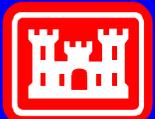
Issue #12

This approach will require the use of closed application programs.



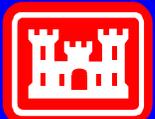
Issue #13

LNS requires a per-node licensing fee which means that a single company gets paid anytime LNS is used. This makes LNS proprietary.



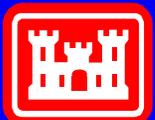
Issue #14

By allowing vendors to install their monitoring and control software the system becomes less open. To prevent this only software that is available to third-parties should be allowed, or the government should specify/provide the specific software package.



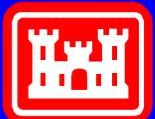
Issue #15

The software may be available from only one vendor (proprietary), and the government will be forced to go back to the original vendor to modify the system.



Issue #16

The specifications don't deal with anything except HVAC; what about integration of other controls?



Issue #17

The specifications do not require web services. They should, as that is the direction the industry is moving.

