

## APPENDIX D

### MAJOR PROGRAM DEFINITIONS, LIMITS, PROCEDURES

Air Force Design Awards Program - This program was established in 1976 to recognize and promote design excellence as it relates to the natural and the built environment. No limit is set on the number or type of projects recognized and awarded each year.

Ammunition Storage, Explosive Facilities Construction Program - Managed by the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB). Designs and sites for all facilities involving storage and handling of explosives must be approved by DDESB. DDESB coordination is normally accomplished through User/Major Command channels as early as possible in the project design process.

Army Communities of Excellence Program (ACOE) - A program initiated by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, to foster pride, the fuel of excellent performance. The facilities implications of this program include improvements to existing facilities and related services, and provision of excellent new facilities, with the goal of supporting soldiers and their families and civilian employees with the best possible installations.

Army Environmental Auditing Program - This program is designed to help the installation commander make an assessment of his environmental program. Environmental auditing or compliance assessments provides the necessary information to organize, prioritize and direct the environmental program at each installation. Each installation is required to develop, and update annually, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which contains an external and internal audit procedures to monitor compliance problems and corrective actions.

Army Family Housing Renewal Program - A large percentage of family housing units in the Army are more than 30 years old. Living, storage areas and utility systems are wearing out and are functionally obsolete. The program goal is to provide a standard of living equal to the contemporary civilian community by renovating existing housing units.

Army Pollution Abatement Program (APAP) - A program directed by the Secretary of the Army to correct active violations of environmental requirements. An APAP project is a construction effort to correct active violations of the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, the Noise Control Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act.

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Army Prime Power Program (P3) - This program provides prime utility grade electric power generation, transmission and distribution equipment to commanders-in-chief of unified and specified commands. It trains personnel to install, test, operate, inspect, maintain and support Prime Power plants and transmission and distribution systems. Finally, it loans P3 assets to other military and civilian customers for special high priority electric power requirements such as major exercises, military construction or research and development projects, emergency or planned temporary outages, disaster relief, and nation-building missions. Proponent is the Engineering and Housing Support Center, Fort Belvoir, VA. (CEHSC-M).

Backlog of Maintenance and Repair (BMAR) and Deferred Maintenance and Repair (DMAR) - These classifications represent work that was required during a specific fiscal year, was programmed for accomplishment, but could not be performed due to insufficient resources. BMAR/DMAR is a recognized measurement of existing deficiencies in real property facilities and is used to justify RPMA and AFH maintenance and repair requirements.

Base Operations (BASOPS) - An aggregation of functional activities for operating and maintaining installations and for providing installation type support. This program part of the Operations and Maintenance Account of each service.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) - A DOD program, precipitated by Public Law 100-526, Base Closure and Realignment Act, and Public Law 101-510, that consolidates defense activities at fewer installations, while disposing of those no longer essential to national defense.

Boiler Water and Condensate Chemistry Program - A DA program that requires periodic analysis of boiler water in Army power, heating and air conditioning plants. High horsepower plants submit monthly samples to the Engineering and Housing Support Center and low horsepower plants submit quarterly samples. Analysis results and treatment recommendations are returned to the installation. Training on proper boiler water treatment and cooling water treatment is available from CEHSC.

Chapel Construction Program - A MILCON sub-program managed by the Chiefs of Chaplains, various services. The chapel program includes construction of new chapels and religious education facilities, rehabilitation of existing buildings, and disposal of facilities that are no longer required. The Chief of Chaplains' representatives for the appropriate service must be consulted prior to any work on chapel facilities.

Commercial Activities (CA) Program - Commercial and industrial facilities that are Government-owned and operated, or government owned and contractor operated that provide a product or service used primarily by the Government. In cases where Government operating costs are carefully studied, and are found to exceed those of a potential contractor, commercial activities are converted to contractor operation.

Commissaries Construction Program - A MILCON sub-program managed by the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, Ft. Lee, VA.

Clubs & Morale, Welfare and Recreational (MWR) Construction Program - A MILCON sub-program managed by the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center. This program includes not only officers and enlisted persons' clubs, but a wide range of facilities, constructed by non-appropriated funds, for the direct benefit of service members and their dependents.

Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program - The Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC 1451 et. seq. requires all Federal actions affecting a State coastal zone must, to the extent practicable, be consistent with that State's approved coastal plan. State plans recognize the unique and environmentally fragile nature of coastal zones and prescribe actions to protect these areas. The installation is responsible for determining consistency with the plan and informing the State of its findings. Corps of Engineers districts offer assistance in the CZM program.

Corrosion Reduction Program - This program is designed to help the installation commander assess and enhance their own corrosion reduction program by providing on-site program evaluation and specific recommendations for improvements. Corrosion control is required for compliance with Army policy, and in some cases, Public Law regarding industrial water treatment for steam boiler systems protection of underground storage tanks, gas distribution systems and potable water tanks. In addition, all industrial water systems (i.e., cooling towers, chilled water and water heating systems) and all buried or submerged structures require corrosion control for economical operation and maintenance.

Dam and Bridge Safety Inspection Program - In response to several disasters in the 1970's, USACE began a rigorous inspection program of its own facilities and offered this service to supported installations. USACE has the capability to evaluate dams and bridges regardless of the age of the structure or background regarding its design and construction.

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Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) - The central DOD account used to fund certain IRP and FUDS projects.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), which includes the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program - These programs require each DOD installation to inventory, manage and clean up all ordnance and hazardous and toxic waste sites. Focus is upon cleanup of contamination associated with past activities. IRP funds are funded through the DERA Account and are classified as operation and maintenance. Progress is tracked by the DOD Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management Information System (DERPMIS).

Design Criteria Feedback Program (DCFP) - This program, also called the "3078 Program" is active throughout USACE and requires immediate positive action to be taken by criteria proponents at HQUSACE, and immediate reply to originators, on criteria changes recommended by facilities users, MACOM engineers, districts and divisions.

Dining Facilities Construction Program - A MILCON sub-program managed by the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, Ft. Lee, VA.

Directed programs (fenced programs) - Programs that have been ordered into a program by Departmental or higher authority. Money for these programs is usually set aside in the program guidance to be used if valid projects can be identified and construction can be awarded during the fiscal year that funds are available. Examples of directed programs are ECIP and APAP.

Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) - The ECIP is a MILCON funded program for retrofitting existing Department of Defense energy systems and buildings to make them more energy efficient and provide substantial savings in operating costs. The ECIP will assist the Army in accomplishing the objectives of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act and the Department of Defense Energy plan.

Engineer Basing Program - This uses the Real Property Planning and Analysis System (RPLANS) to help planners at Army installations, MACOM's and HQDA with stationing, planning, programming and facilities utilization tasks. RPLANS provides automated, consistent facilities allowance calculations, an automated method for developing master planning TABs for installations, and a predictive model for estimating costs to maintain and operate facilities in support of various missions.

Fences - Funding levels established by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the secretariats of each service for particular programs. Otherwise known as ceilings or floors, the term refers to funding levels above or below which a program manager may not obligate funds.

Future-Year Defense Plan (FYDP) - The FYDP provides a program that is consistent with current plans, resources, and budget objectives of the services. The FYDP is the basis for more detailed program and budget guidance developed by the services, that outlines the missions and levels of strength needed to meet estimated enemy threats.

Fish and Wildlife Program - An Army program that sells hunting and fishing permits to installation residents and to the public. This program allows for controlled population management, enjoyment of hunting and fishing sports, while providing the Army with modest funds to continue the fish and wildlife program.

Future-Year Defense Program (FYDP) - The official OSD publication that summarizes the approved plans and programs of DoD components. The FYDP contains data from the budget year, and the next four years' programs.

Floodplain Management Program - The objective of this program is to support comprehensive flood plain management planning at all appropriate governmental levels and, thereby, to encourage and guide these groups toward prudent use of the nation's flood plains. Executive Order 11988 requires each federal agency, and its installations, to evaluate the effects of its actions, and to avoid financing or issuing permits for construction in such flood prone areas unless no practicable alternatives are available. Information provided through this program includes flood hazard information as well as a full range of technical services and planning guidance on techniques for reducing flood damage and damage potential. Examples of services provided by USACE include evaluation, floodway determination, and determination of 50-year, 100 year and standard project flood outlines for floodplain areas in the United States.

Forestry Program (P7) - The forestry program is primarily funded with reimbursable funds realized from the sale of timber from Army installations. This timber sale program assists trainers who use the land by reducing timber stands for bivouac sites, artillery positions, drop zones and maneuver areas. Contract timber harvesting operations save dollars that would otherwise be spent on government removal of timber.

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Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) - A special relief program which provides financial assistance to those eligible military and civilian employee homeowners, serving at or near a military installation who suffer losses incident to the disposal of their homes caused by a drop in real estate values when such military installations are ordered closed or operations reduced.

Host Nation-Funded Construction Program - Any construction program providing facilities in direct support of DOD personnel or programs that is funded partially or totally by the host nation in which DOD personnel are stationed.

Installation Restoration (IR) - The IR program is authorized by the Defense Environmental Restoration Program and is consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and the National Contingency Plan. It identifies, evaluates and removes or cleans up past hazardous waste sites. Certain actions identified by this program may be eligible for funding by the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA), while others are not; DERA funds are normally applied to those sites having the greatest actual or potential threat to human health, welfare, or the environment. IR is not limited to active installations. Sites on any property for which the Army is responsible under CERCLA are eligible, including third-party sites that were used to support Army activities.

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program - An Army program that integrates training requirements with environmentally sound land management practices and rehabilitates damaged training lands. It uses a Land Condition Trend Analysis (LCTA) to match land/landscape support capabilities with current and future training needs.

Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) Program - Urban sprawl near once rural installation boundaries has increased community involvement with on-installation training missions and activities. The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) sponsors CLUP to promote interaction between installations and adjacent communities to implement compatible land use patterns near military boundaries. Federal cost-sharing is available to communities taking part in this program.

Major Command Five Year Development Program - A program that contains data from the guidance year and four succeeding fiscal years, as submitted by the major Army commanders and evaluated at Departmental level. Included in Army MACOM FYDP are those mobilization construction projects that must be completed prior to M-Day and are programmed within the MACOM's dollar guidance.

McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and Executive Order (EO) 12682 - Title V of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act requires the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to screen federal buildings and real property described in surveys as underutilized, unutilized, or not put to optimum use, and to identify those facilities suitable for the homeless. Under Executive Order 12682 DOD reports all underutilized, underutilized and excess properties that could be effectively utilized or renovated to serve as minimum security facilities for nonviolent prisoners, drug treatment facilities for nonviolent drug abusers, and facilities to assist the homeless. HUD makes the final determination on reported properties for homeless purposes.

Medical Facilities Construction Program - The Defense Medical Facilities Office (DMFO) is responsible for planning, development and execution of this program. DMFO requires submission of five years' worth of program documentation each fiscal year.

Military Construction Program (MILCON) - This term encompasses the Congressionally authorized and appropriated programs that provide the majority of facilities needed to meet mission requirements for Army and Air Force installations and includes family housing.

Military Construction, Army Reserve Components - Programs for the construction and rehabilitation of Reserve facilities exist in all three services. They are generally managed by the Director of Reserve Components, Department of Defense, with detailed management delegated to Chiefs of Reserve components in each of the services. The programs resemble MILCON for the active components in terms of process, budgetary procedures and workflow.

Mobilization Construction Program - Land acquisition or construction that is planned, programmed and executed in support of mobilization contingency missions. In the Army programming system, mobilization construction requirements are addressed in terms of three categories: construction that must be occupied or available by M-Day, construction that is completely designed and ready to award at M-Day, and construction for which design will not proceed until M-Day.

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Operations and Maintenance Engineering Enhancement (OMEE) Program- This is a USACE initiative that secures the services of the construction contractor to perform maintenance on repairs for a period of one year, or possibly more, after the completion of a facility. The concept began field trial during FY 90.

Operation and Maintenance Funding, Army and Air Force - These programs, which exist in the Army, Air Force, and their reserve components, are primarily for the operation, preventative maintenance and repair of facilities, utilities and other improvements. Operations and maintenance funds are not programmed by project or discrete activity, but by category of expenditure to which funds will be applied, e.g., repair, utilities, management, minor construction, and engineer support.

Operation and Maintenance, Army, Air Force Reserve - Operations and maintenance funds for Reserve components facilities are used for the same purposes as are those for active components, but are subject to different funding limitations. These funds are managed by the Director of Reserve Components, Department of Defense, with detailed management delegated to the Chiefs of Reserve components in each of the services.

Outgranting Program - The real estate program that includes the granting of leases, easements, and licenses of Army-controlled real property for private purposes, and permits for intra- and inter-departmental purposes.

Permitting Program - The Corps of Engineers has responsibility for navigable waterways within the United States, and issues permits for various types of access and use.

Power Reliability Enhancement Program (PREP) - The mission of this program is to assure reliable, survivable utilities systems support for critical command, control, communications and intelligence (C3I) facilities.

Ranges, Army - Managed by the Department of the Army Ammunition, Ranges and Training Activity (DAART), and Huntsville Division USACE, for range standards and designs. This program was initiated in the early 1980's when new weapons systems rapidly overwhelmed range capability, and a new family of larger, more sophisticated ranges was required.

Real Property Management System - The life cycle management process whereby military real property requirements are planned, programmed, acquired, operated, maintained and disposed of.

Self-Compensating Project - A minor construction project that results in savings in maintenance and operation costs in excess of the project cost. The project must be over \$300,000. The savings must occur within 3 years of project completion.

Sell and Replace Program - Sale of DoD property is used to generate construction funds to house activities relocated by the disposal action.

Shared Energy Savings (SES) Program - A DOD program that implements the provisions of Title VIII, Section 7201, Public Law 99-242 (42 U.S.C. 8287). An SES project is one where the contractor provides the design, fabrication, construction, financing, and operation and maintenance for energy saving devices and systems to be used by the government. The contractor receives a portion of the resulting energy cost savings and maintenance cost avoidances in return for the work.

Superfund - An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program for the cleanup of hazardous and toxic waste sites nationwide. The Corps of Engineers is the execution agent for EPA in this program.

Traffic Facilities Construction Program - Managed by the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), this program includes any traffic improvements programmed by installations for road or rail access. The Defense Access Highway Improvement Program is also monitored by MTMC.

Unspecified Minor Construction Program. (\$300,000 to \$1,500,000) Urgent minor construction guidance is issued annually, based on funds availability in a single budget line item. Unlike the MILCON and Family Housing programs, urgent minor construction projects are not specifically identified in the FYDP budgets or programs, but are submitted on an "as required" basis by each service to be met with such funds as are available.

NOTE: Statutory approval levels for the most common major programs are shown on the following figures. Figure D-1 depicts approval levels for Operations & Maintenance and MILCON Programs. Figure D-2 depicts approval levels for Family Housing Programs. Figure D-3 depicts approval levels through Troop Construction.

LIMITATION  
IN  
\$000

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE			MILCON	
MAINT	REPAIR	CONSTRUCTION	UNSPECIFIED MINOR	CONSTRUCTION
0	Installation or Major Command Commanders, within delegation authority and availability of funds.		Limited to Special Projects Approved by Department	Limited to Special Projects Approved by Department
200	If repair exceeds \$200,000 and 50% of replacement value DA approval is required. If repairs exceed \$10 / s.f. in WWII facilities MACOM Appvl is required before execution.	Prohibited	Dept HQ Level Appvl Subj to 21-day notif. HAAC/HASC & SAAC/SASC	Congress Authority & Approval. Includes Projects \$1M or less
300				
750	Major Command Level Appvl	Prohibited by Statute	Secretariat Level Appvl Subject to 21-day notificat'n HAAC/HASC and SAAC/SASC	Congress Authority & Approval. Includes Projects \$1M or less
1000				
1500	Department Headquarters Approval	Prohibited by Statute	Secretariat Level Appvl Subject to 21-day notificat'n HAAC/HASC and SAAC/SASC	Congress Authority & Approval. Includes Projects \$1M or less
2000				
3000	Department Headquarters Approval	Prohibited by Statute	Secretariat Level Appvl Subject to 21-day notificat'n HAAC/HASC and SAAC/SASC	Congress Authority & Approval. Includes Projects \$1M or less

Figure D-1. Statutory Approval Levels of Various Programs

LIMITATION

IN  
\$000

	OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (190000)		CONSTRUCTION (180000)	
	MAINT. & REPAIR (192000)	INCIDENTAL IMPROVEMENTS (192000)	NEW (181000)	POST ACQUISITION (183000)
0				
2	MACOM/INST./DWELLING UNIT			DEPT. APPROVAL PER D.U. SEE NOTE D & E
15		INSTALLATION/ MAJOR COMMAND APPROVAL PER PROJECT	AUTHORIZATION  BY  CONGRESS	
40	INSTALLATION/ MAJOR COMMAND APPROVAL PER PROJECT			DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL PER PROJECT
200		PROHIBITED		SEE NOTE D & E
500	DEPARTMENTAL HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL PER PROJECT	BY		
1000		STATUTE		
2000				
3000				

**Figure D-2. Family Housing Statutory Approval Levels.**

NOTES:

(A) Congress approves maintenance for general officers quarters of \$25K or more per dwelling unit in a FY. For GOQ approved by Congress, Department can approve maintenance increases up to \$5,000. The Secretariat approves combined O&M for GOQ of \$25K or more per dwelling unit in an FY.

(B) Installation or Major Command commanders are limited to \$15K per non-GOA dwelling unit for major M&R work within a FY. For non GOQ, major M&R greater than \$15K per dwelling unit within a FY requires Congressional notification.

(C) Installation or Major Command commanders are limited to \$2K per dwelling unit (\$5K per dwelling unit when necessary for an exceptional family member) within a FY and \$200K per project. Secretariat can approve up to \$40K adjusted by area cost factors per dwelling unit for exceptional cases.

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(D) Initial annual program is authorized and appropriated by Congress based on projects submitted in the Family Housing Budget. Department has authority for reprogramming of funds up to \$40K per dwelling unit (\$35K absolute for foreign source dwelling units) (adjusted by area cost factor) and \$1.5M or 20%, whichever is less, for projects over \$1.5M. Note GOAs will not be included in BP 183000 reprogramming.

(E) Congress must approve, individually, projects for foreign source dwelling units whose improvement and major maintenance and repair work over a three year period exceeds \$35K (absolute).

LIMITATION

IN \$000	COST CATEGORIES (SEE NOTE A)		TRAINING
	FUNDED (SEE NOTE B)	UNFUNDED (SEE NOTE C)	MISSION FUNDS (P2) (SEE NOTE D)
0	OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS MAY BE USED FOR PROJECT COSTS	NOTE: NO APPV'L. LIMIT, HOWEVER COSTS ARE RECORD- ED AS PROJECT DOCUMENTATION	NOTE: NO LIMIT, BUT MUST BE AVAILABLE FUNDS AND MUST RELATE DIRECTLY TO  EXERCISE MUST BE REPORTED TO OSD IF OVER \$100K. NOT  RECORDED AS  PROJECT DOCUMENTATION
300	MINOR  MILITARY  CONSTRUCTION		
1,500	MILCON CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL		

**Figure D-3. Projects Accomplished by Military Organizations (Troop Units).**

NOTES:

(A) Project costs are directly relatable to construction of complete and usable facilities.

(B) Materials/supplies, travel per diem, equipment maintenance, transport of supplies and materials, installed capital equipment, and COE overhead costs.

(C) Troop labor, equipment depreciation, planning and design.

(D) Cost of supplies, Class I rations, Class III POL, Class IV repair parts, Class V ammo, and other costs necessary for training unit.