



MILITARY STANDARD 1691

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, VETERINARY, AND MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FACILITIES NOVEMBER 21, 2024 CHANGE 1, DECEMBER 18, 2024

Originating Component: Defense Health Agency Facilities Enterprise

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Releasability: No Restrictions

General. This issuance: The Military Standard 1691 (MIL-STD-1691), henceforth referred to as “MS1691”, is best defined as an Interface Standard in accordance with MIL-STD-962D. It is web-based application that allows the Military Health System (MHS) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) to more clearly express basic conceptual intent in the planning and programming of a facility project. The data from the MS1691 allows the planning and programming team to develop a parametric cost estimate for associated furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E) requirements, and allows the design team to address general design requirements early in the conceptual phases of design. The FF&E program to this level of detail supports specificity for more focused and informed architectural concept design. In addition, this tool supports earlier engineering design analysis of alternatives having fewer variances of unknowns relating to FF&E.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

This change, dated December 18, 2024, includes the following:

- o In Section 5, Utility Code 6, added new code “S - Requires Multiple Utility Code 6 Entries; Requires Special Coordination”.

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SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- 1.1. **Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E).** The MS1691 provides a schedule of furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E) for medical, dental, veterinary, and medical research facilities. It is an automated, on-line tool for use as a “single source” database for both Public (limited data element access) and authenticated (unrestricted data element access) users. Used as a component of the Space and Equipment Planning System (SEPS) software, the information contained in the database is expected to be tailored to meet the requirements applicable to a specific project.
- 1.2. **Budgeting.** The information contained in the database, when applied to construction budgets, is used to identify FF&E cost and utility requirements for construction and renovation planning purposes that are typically not included in a Department of Defense (DoD) construction budget. This database is applied to the architectural, financial, and logistical planning, construction and equipping of all medical, dental, veterinary, and medical research facilities included in the using Agencies budget for construction funds and departmental operation funds.
- 1.3. **Casework.** All built-in casework (may include the terms cabinetry, case goods, fixed casework, built-in casework, systems casework) shall be fabricated utilizing materials and construction methods that align with the highest-grade quality and infection control standards for casework for use in high-performing healthcare building applications. Typical industry standards for medical/laboratory grade materiel shall apply in the absence of project specific requirements and/or guidance.
- 1.4. **Drawings and Specifications.** The Joint Schedule Numbers (JSN) or the National Stock Numbers (NSN) shall not be used as substitutes for contract specifications and detail drawings. Citing JSNs and nomenclatures shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to verify and provide all necessary detail drawings and specifications showing actual dimensions, utility connections, accessories, quantity, quality, and performance required of the actual manufacturer’s product line provided under their scope of responsibility. Details shall account for all accessories and options as required in the contract documents.
- 1.5. **Logistical and Acquisition Codes.** This standard establishes a definite demarcation of responsibilities (logistical category and acquisition codes, Tables 1 and 2 respectively) between the various elements involved in the planning, funding, constructing, and equipping of medical, dental, veterinary and research facilities of the Defense Health Agency (DHA), Department of Veteran Affairs (DVA) and other using Agencies (U.S. Public Health Service, Indian Health Service).
- 1.6. **FF&E Planning Link.** The FF&E Planning documentation is available on the DHA page of the Whole Building Design Guide website at <https://www.wbdg.org/dod>.

SECTION 2: SCHEDULE OF TERMS

Terms used in the column headings and body of the schedule are defined as follows:

- 2.1. **Joint Schedule Number (JSN).** The Joint Schedule Number (JSN) is the alpha numeric designation used to identify FF&E during planning, design, and activation activities in support of DHA/VA healthcare facility requirements development. The JSN consists of an alpha character followed by four additional characters or numbers. The first alpha character denotes the commodity group as follows:
- A Architectural
 - C Fixed Casework
 - D Dental Equipment and Casework
 - E Modular Systems
 - F Furniture and Furnishings
 - G Physical Therapy and Gym Equipment
 - K Food Service Equipment
 - L Laboratory Equipment
 - M Miscellaneous Medical Equipment
 - P Plumbing Fixtures
 - R Refrigeration Equipment
 - S Sterilizers, Decontamination and Associated Equipment
 - T Shop Equipment and Tools
 - U User Defined Items (an FF&E item not included in the MS1691 that is created in the SEPS tool for inclusion in a room-by-room report)
 - V Veterinary Equipment
 - X X-Ray Equipment and Accessories
- 2.2. **National Stock Number / Federal Stock Catalog (NSN).** Are used to identify the Federal Supply Group (FSG), Federal Supply Class (FSC), NATO Country Code, and National Item Identification Number (NIIN) of an applicable item.
- 2.3. **Logistical Category (LOGCAT).** The LOGCAT codes listed in Table 1 are used to classify purchase and installation responsibility. The responsibility column is the typical short acronym or term used to identify responsibility of Government and/or the entity acting on its behalf, and Contractor relative to purchase and installation. The description column provides an explanation of the LOGCAT code. Nominal assignment of LOGCATs is assigned to JSNs in the MS1691, however, Defense Health Agency Facilities Enterprise (DHA-FE) reviews and edits these to fit the project's execution strategy. Please note that in the construct of this document, the words "purchase, procurement and/or furnished" are synonymous.

Table 1 MHS LOGCAT

LOGCAT	Responsibility	Description
A	CFCI	Contractor Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment purchased and installed by the construction contractor.
B	GFCI	Government Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment purchased or provided by the Government (or entity conducting business on behalf of the Government) and installed by the construction contractor.
C	GFGI	Government Furnished Government Installed. Equipment purchased or provided by the Government or entity conducting business on behalf of the Government (equipment vendor, Initial Outfitting contractor)
D	VFVI	Vendor Furnished Vendor Installed. Leased or rented equipment, arranged by the Government, or any similar type of arrangement requiring special funding and/or condition.
R	GFCI or GFGI	Reuse. Transferred and reused equipment assets. May be Government Furnished Contractor Installed or Government Furnished Government Installed.

- 2.4. **Acquisition Code (ACQ/INS).** The acquisition codes listed in Table 2 are used by the VA to classify purchase and installation responsibility. The responsibility column is the typical short acronym or term used to identify responsibility of Government and Contractor relative to purchase and installation. The description column provides a definition of the Acquisition Code. Nominal assignments of Acquisition Codes are provided to JSNs in the MS1691. However, the VA should review and edit these to fit the project's execution strategy.

Table 2 VA Acquisition Codes

ACQ/INS	Responsibility	Description
CC	CFCI	Contractor Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment purchased and installed by the construction contractor.
VC	GFCI	VA Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment is provided by the Government and installed by the Contractor (used for major imaging and operating room equipment).
VV	GFGI	VA Furnished VA Installed. Equipment purchased and installed by the Government.
L_RE	Leased or Rented	Other. Equipment leased or rented and installed by the Government.
R	GFGI	Reuse. Transferred and reused equipment assets and there may be a relocation cost associated with them.

- 2.5. **MHS Funding Category.** The Funding Category identifies the categories of funds based upon function and the corresponding appropriations used to provide funding to program,

purchase and install Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment (FF&E) and control systems in DHA-FE project delivery. The two category designations, based on property types are: Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE), also referenced as “Project Funds”, and Personal Property (PP), sometimes referred to as “operational equipment”, generally referenced as “Initial Outfitting and Transition” (IO&T) funds. The definitions for categories of funds and use of appropriations can be found in the Financial Management Regulation (FMR) Volume 02 (DoD 7000.14-R).

2.5.1. Project Funds. These funds are divided into two categories. (1) The funding category used to build, demolish, or alter facilities in Major Construction and appropriations used are 0500 Military Construction (MILCON) funds. These funds are considered an investment account and are available for 5 years. FF&E purchased and installed using these funds are generally considered RPIE and must be expensed against the facility project. Also, other project costs to include architecture, engineering, and cybersecurity services; as well as construction design cost are MILCON project costs. These funds are also used to fund real property acquisition, construction, and land acquisition necessary to complete the construction project. The funding category to improve facilities, infrastructure and demolish is Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) and the appropriations used are Operations & Maintenance (O&M) funding. These funds are available for 1 year.

2.5.2. Initial Outfitting and Transition (IO&T) Funds. This category of funds is used to acquire Personal Property (PP), FF&E and services associated with outfitting and activating facilities during project execution. These funds are centrally managed by DHA-FE and are programmed and distributed on a project-by-project basis. The IO&T program funds include Procurement (i.e. PROC or P); Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (RDT&E); and some O&M appropriations. Procurement appropriations are used to finance investment items and should cover all costs necessary to deliver a useful end item intended for operational use or inventory (items classified as “investment” and financed with Procurement appropriations. It includes those whose system unit cost exceeds \$350K and have an obligation availability of three years). RDT&E appropriations fund the efforts performed by contractors and government installations including procurement of end items, equipment, material, computer application software, and the cost of operation of Research and Development (R&D) dedicated installation activities. RDT&E funds are available for 2 years. O&M charges are those whose benefits are derived for a limited period or expense (different from an investment) in support of the IO&T program. These funds are available for 1 year. IO&T program funds may be used for:

2.5.2.1. FF&E services and purchases for initially outfitting facilities resulting from new facility construction and/or repair projects to current facilities, including delivery, installation, testing, certification, or initial training when included with the acquisition of FF&E.

- 2.5.2.2. Control Systems (CS) and initial installation, commissioning, and cybersecurity costs when included with the acquisition of CS. Examples of CS are Building Control Systems, Fire and Life Safety Systems, Fuel Leak Detection Systems, etc.. (See Table 3 Control Systems Planning Matrix for a comprehensive list of CS systems)
 - 2.5.2.3. Telecommunications equipment: Information Systems (IS) to include delivery, installation, testing, certification costs, or initial training when included with the acquisition of the equipment. (See Table 4 Other Medical and Information Systems Planning Matrix)
 - 2.5.2.4. Specialty research and development equipment and initial installation or certification costs when performed under contract and used within DHA RDT&E facilities.
- 2.6. **VA Funding Category.** The Funding Category identifies the source of funds used to program, purchase and install furniture, fixtures, equipment, and low voltage systems in VA Healthcare Facility projects. The two categories of funds are: “Construction Funds” and “VHA Funds” (Minor, Activation, NRM, and Lease). For the most current definition of VA Funding, please refer to VA Technical Information Library (VA TIL).
- 2.6.1. **Major Program Appropriation (Construction Funds).** These funds provide for constructing, altering, extending, and improving any VA facility, including planning, architectural and engineering services, assessments, and site acquisition, where the estimated cost of a project is over \$20 M, or where funds for a project were made available in a previous appropriation under this heading.
 - 2.6.2. **Minor Program Appropriation (VHA).** These funds provide for constructing, altering, extending, and improving any VA facilities, including planning, assessment of needs, architectural and engineering services, site acquisition and disposition, where the estimated cost of a project is equal to or less than \$20 M.
 - 2.6.3. **Activation (VHA).** Activation includes equipment, furniture, start-up supplies, staffing, training costs, etc., necessary to operate a facility constructed under a new major or minor construction project or for a new major lease.
 - 2.6.4. **NRM (VHA).** The NRM Program includes construction projects less than \$10 million, which includes design, construction, and contract modifications for renovation of existing square footage in the facility.
 - 2.6.5. **Lease (VHA).** VA policy is to lease space only when needs cannot be satisfactorily met in government-controlled space and leasing proves to be more advantageous than any other method of acquiring the space.

SECTION 3: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1. **Joint Schedule Number (JSN).** The JSNs appearing in this standard are used to identify FF&E for all DHA and VA projects. The JSN's details can be found at the following link: <https://milstd1691.va.gov/#/>.
- 3.2. **Items Not Included.** Funding for items not represented by a JSN (supply, low-cost expendable, non-durable items) shall be included in the appropriate operating or supply budget estimates.
- 3.3. **Update Process.** Additions, deletions, and corrections to this standard can be made as directed by the DHA-FE. Updates to MS1691 content can be initiated by going to <https://milstd1691.va.gov/#/> and selecting "JSN Request".

SECTION 4: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

4.1. Special Instructions

- 4.1.1 The using Agency/Contractor may be required to furnish specific equipment information and participate in review of shop drawings and inspections prior to acceptance of technical equipment. Inquiries are coordinated through DHA-FE and the appropriate design and construction Agent.
- 4.1.2. Quality and type of FF&E (stainless steel, steel, wood, gas-fired, electric, etc.) shall be determined by the DHA-FE in each instance using project specific requirements and the consensus standard DHA IO&T performance specifications, based on the intended life and mission of the facility, location, and circumstances under which construction will be accomplished.
- 4.1.3. When design and space limitations necessitate substitution of equipment in the preparation of drawings, the Designer of Record shall coordinate substitutions with DHA-FE and the design and construction Agent.

4.2. Notes.

- 4.2.1. Not all items listed in this standard necessarily apply to all construction projects. It is improbable that any project will include all items. Items appearing on project equipment schedules or in a Project Room Contents (PRC) report that are not listed in this standard shall be assigned a project unique JSN ("U") and approved by DHA-FE. It is not mandatory that every item, which applies to a specific project, be listed in this standard.
- 4.2.2. Expendable supplies, hand tools, and accessories are not included in the standard.
- 4.2.3. Unless otherwise specifically noted, dimensions indicated mean:

- a. Height: Outside dimensions bottom to top or floor to top. Not including sloping tops or counter tops.
 - b. Width: Outside dimensions end to end across the front.
 - c. Depth: Outside dimensions from front to back.
- 4.2.4. All dimensions are approximate since they vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Dimensions stated are the composite greatest case reviewed during the MS1691 update process.

SECTION 5: UTILITY REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Legend of Utilities. The utility codes and descriptions are intended to describe the base utility requirements for a selected JSN. Designer of Record (DOR) and FF&E planners must ensure to verify all utility requirements at time of specific equipment selection.

Utility 1: Plumbing (Water and Drainage)

Code	Description
A	Hot and cold water
B	Cold water and drain
C	Hot water and drain
D	Cold and hot water and drain
E	Treated water and drain
F	Cold, hot and treated water and drain
G	Cold and treated water and drain
H	Hot and treated water and drain
I	Drain only
J	Cold water only

Utility 2: Electrical

Code	Description
A	120 volt, conventional outlet
B	120 volt, special outlet
C	208/220 volt
D	120 and 208/220 volt
E	440 volt, 3 phase
F	Special electrical requirements (includes, but is not limited to emergency power, multiple power connections, etc.)
G	208/220 volt, 3 phase

Utility 3: Medical Gas (Provide operating pressures in accordance with NFPA 99)

Code	Description
A	Oxygen
B	Vacuum
C	Air, low pressure (dental or non-medical)
D	Air, high pressure (dental or non-medical)
E	Oxygen and vacuum
F	Oxygen and medical air
G	Oxygen, vacuum and medical air
H	Vacuum and HP air
K	Medical air

Utility 4: Miscellaneous Gas

Code	Description
A	Steam
B	Nitrogen gas
C	Nitrous oxide gas
D	Nitrogen and nitrous oxide gas
E	Carbon dioxide gas
F	Liquid carbon dioxide
G	Liquid nitrogen
H	Instrument Air

Utility 5: Non-Medical Gas

Code	Description
A	Natural gas
B	Liquid propane gas
C	Methane
D	Butane
E	Propane
F	Hydrogen gas
G	Reserved
H	Acetylene gas

Utility 6: Miscellaneous

Code	Description
A	Earth ground
B	Lead lined walls
C	Remote alarm ground
D	Empty conduit with pull cord
E	Vent to atmosphere
F	Special gas requirements
G	Lead lined walls; empty conduit with pull cord
H	RF/Magnetic shielding
J	Wall/ceiling support required
K	Empty conduit with pull cord; wall/ceiling support required
L	Wall/ceiling support required; Vertical and Horizontal communications cabling to the nearest telecom room
M	Earth ground; wall/ceiling support required
P	Lead lined walls; wall/ceiling support required

Code	Description
S	Requires Multiple Utility Code 6 Entries; Requires Special Coordination
T	Vertical and Horizontal communications cabling to the nearest telecom room

SECTION 6: CONTROL SYSTEMS AND OTHER MEDICAL & INFORMATION SYSTEMS

6.1 Control Systems Planning Matrix

The purpose of these planning matrixes is to standardize the funding categorization, sustainment responsibility, and property type descriptions for systems used in facility design, construction, renovation, and outfitting.

For the purposes of this document, Control Systems are defined as systems used to monitor and control equipment and systems found in healthcare facilities. Control Systems typically do not contain administrative and/or clinical information. Building Control Systems are identified in Table 3.

Table 3 Control Systems Planning Matrix¹

Control System	System Name	Property Type	Sustainment and Maintenance
Building Control Systems /Utility Monitoring and Control Systems (UMCS)			
	Heating Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC) Control System (i.e., Boilers, Chillers, etc.)	RPIE	Facilities
	Electrical Distribution (Interior) Control Systems (i.e., UPS and building level generators)	RPIE	Facilities
	Medical Gas and Vacuum Systems for Healthcare Facilities	RPIE	Facilities
	Building Lighting Control System	RPIE	Facilities
	Conveyance/Vertical Transport Control System (i.e., Elevators) (C/VTS)	RPIE	Facilities
Electronic Security Systems (ESS)			
	Access Control System (ACS)	PP	Other
	Behavioral Health Staff Assist Alarm (BHSA)	PP	Other
	Duress Alarm System	PP	Other, Installation
	Electronic Security System (collection of multiple ESS)	PP	Other, Installation
	Infant Protection Alarm System (IPAS)	PP	Other
	Intrusion Detection System (IDS)	PP	Other, Installation
	Video Surveillance System (VSS)	PP	Other

¹ Coordinate with the DHA Facilities Enterprise PMO for Med-COI connectivity related requirements and planning.

Fire & Life Safety (FLS)			
	Fire Detection and Alarm Control System (includes Pump, Suppression, and Reporting)	RPIE	Facilities
Miscellaneous Control Systems			
	Cathodic Protection Monitoring System	RPIE	Other, Facilities
	Fuel Leak Detection System (FLDS)	RPIE	Facilities
	Fume Hood Alarms	RPIE	Facilities
	Shade Control System	RPIE	Facilities
	Pneumatic-Tube System (PTS)	RPIE	Facilities
	Public Address (PA) System	RPIE	Facilities
	Utility Metering Control System	RPIE	Facilities

6.2 Other Medical and Information Systems

The Following Systems are not considered Control Systems.

Information Systems, including Medical Systems, are generally defined as those containing administrative and/or clinical information. These systems use various integrated voice, data, imaging, visual, and telemedicine systems to provide quality healthcare. The Contractor must validate the systems that are required for each specific project to appropriately plan infrastructure requirements.

Medical and Information Systems typically found in healthcare facilities are identified in Table 4.

Table 4 Other Medical and Information Systems Planning Matrix

Other Systems	System Name	Property Type	Sustainment and Maintenance
	Audio-Video Conferencing	PP	Other
	Automated Sensitive Medical Products Monitoring (i.e., Refrigerator Monitoring)	PP	Other
	Cable Television Services	PP	Other
	Local Area Network and Wireless (LAN/WLAN) Equipment	PP	Other
	Electronic Messaging System	PP	Other
	Emergency Communications Systems (EMS-911)	PP	Other
	Infrared and Radio Frequency Tracking Systems (RTS)	PP	Other
	Interactive Television Systems (ITV)	PP	Other

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	Internal Cellular Antenna Systems (includes distributed antenna system and other scalable propagation systems)	PP	Other
	Integrated OR System (IOR)	PP	Other
	Nurse Call Audio Visual (NCAV)	PP	Other
	Nurse Call Tone Visual (NCTV)	PP	Other
	Patient Monitoring and Telemetry Systems	PP	Other
	Patient Queuing & Clinical Workflow	PP	Other
	Point of Sale	PP	Other
	Point of Use System	PP	Other
	Radio Communications Equipment	PP	Other
	Radiology Equipment (RAD)	PP	Other
	Surgical Instrument Tracking System	PP	Other
	Telemedicine Systems	PP	Other
	Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS)	PP	Other
	Telephony Services	PP	Other

GLOSSARY

G.1. DEFINITIONS.

Activations: The term used by the Department of Veterans Affairs that includes planning, scheduling, and budgeting for equipment, furniture, start-up supplies, staffing, training costs, etc., necessary to operate a new facility constructed under a major construction project, or for a new major lease, and should begin at the onset of design. Activation needs are not funded with construction funds. The early planning of the equipment, start-up supplies, staffing, and any training of staff required to eventually operate the new facility is included in activation.

Acquisition Code: The acquisition code is used by the Department of Veterans Affairs to classify purchase and installation responsibility for furniture, fixtures and equipment (FF&E).

Control System: Within the facilities/buildings community, control systems are commonly referred to as Platform Information Technology (PIT). These systems utilize both hardware and software that is physically part of, dedicated to, or essential in real time to the mission performance of special purpose systems.

Defense Health Agency (DHA): The Defense Health Agency (DHA) is a joint, integrated Combat Support Agency that enables the Army, Navy, and Air Force medical services to provide a medically ready force and ready medical force to Combatant Commands in both peacetime and wartime. The DHA supports the delivery of integrated, affordable, and high-quality health services to MHS beneficiaries and is responsible for driving greater integration of clinical and business processes across the MHS by:

- Implementing shared services with common measurement of outcomes
- Enabling rapid adoption of proven practices, helping reduce unwanted variation, and improving the coordination of care across time and treatment venues
- Exercising management responsibility for joint shared services and the TRICARE Health Plan

Design and Construction Agent: The agency designated by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) responsible geographically (or by agreement) to erect, via contract, designs of MTFs. The Agent is responsible for the project from construction contract solicitation, through facility occupancy, through the Warranty period(s). See DODI 4270.5 for more details. Current Design and Construction Agents are:

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC)
- The Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) in the United Kingdom.

Equipment: Equipment is personal property that is functionally complete for its intended purpose, durable, and nonexpendable. Equipment generally has an expected service life of 2

years or more; is not intended for sale; does not ordinarily lose its identity or become a component part of another article when put into use; has been acquired or constructed with the intention of being used. This definition includes Military or General Equipment.

Federal Supply Class (FSC): The FSC is a commodity classification designed to serve the functions of supply and is sufficiently comprehensive in scope to permit the classification of all items of personal property. To accomplish this, groups and classes have been established for the universe of commodities, with emphasis on the items known to be in the supply systems of the Federal Government. The structure of the FSC, as presently established, consists of 78 groups, which are subdivided into 645 classes. The FSC utilizes a four-digit coding structure. The first two digits of the code number identify the group, and the last two digits of the code number identify the classes within each group. The primary application of the FSC code number is in the National Stock Number (NSN). The NSN for an item of supply consists of the applicable four-digit FSC code number plus the nine-digit National Item Identification Number (NIIN).

Federal Supply Group (FSG): The Federal Supply Group (FSG) identifies, by title, the commodity area covered by classes within the group. Each class covers a relatively homogeneous area of commodities, in respect to their physical or performance characteristics, or in the respect that the items included therein are such as are usually requisitioned or issued together or constitute a related grouping for supply management purposes.

Fixed: Fastened to walls, floors, or ceiling, or to steam, gas, plumbing, electrical power, low-voltage lines in a permanent manner.

Funding Source: The funding source identifies the appropriated funds (MILCON, PROC, OM & RDT&E) used to program, purchase and install furniture, fixtures, equipment, and control systems in Defense Health Program (DHP) project delivery.

Information Systems (IS): A discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information. Note: Information systems also include specialized systems such as industrial/process controls systems, telephone switching and private branch exchange (PBX) systems, and environmental control systems.

Integral Equipment: This equipment may also be referred to as installed equipment, built-in equipment, building service system equipment, architecturally significant equipment or building fixtures. Integral equipment is affixed to or built into a real property facility as an integral part of the facility. The removal of this equipment may generally cause some damage to or alteration of the facility or make the facility somewhat incomplete or unusable for its designed functionality.

Joint Schedule Number (JSN): The JSN is a five-position alpha numeric expression used to identify a unique FF&E item, or system, in facility planning documents. The first alpha character denotes the equipment group (A-architectural, C-casework, P-plumbing, etc.). The

remaining characters align like items in logical groupings (clinical specialty, modular furnishings, clinical analyzers, etc.)

Logistical Category (LOGCAT): The logistical category code is an alpha character (A, B, C, D or R) used to identify purchase and installation responsibility of commodities (furniture, fixtures & equipment) planned for inclusion in Military Health System facility construction projects.

MED-COI: The Medical Community of Interest (MED-COI) is an enterprise Multi-Protocol Label Switched Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (VPN) that provides the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) a secure logical medical enclave to serve as a key enabler for full personal health care information interoperability between the DoD and the VA to support delivering health care by both Departments.

Military Health System (MHS): The Military Health System is the enterprise within the United States Department of Defense that provides health care to active duty and retired U.S. Military personnel and their dependents.

Mobile: Equipment on wheels or casters.

Modular: Having parts that can be connected or combined in different ways.

National Stock Number (NSN): A National Stock Number is simply the official label applied to an item of supply that is repeatedly procured, stocked, stored, issued, and used throughout the federal supply system. It is a unique item identifying series of numbers. When a NSN is assigned to an item of supply, data is assembled to describe the item.

Operations and Maintenance (OM) Funds: Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds include many separate appropriations. O&M appropriations traditionally finance those things whose benefits are derived for a limited period (e.g., expenses, rather than investments). Examples of costs financed by O&M funds are headquarters operations, civilian salaries and awards, travel, fuel, minor construction projects of \$1M or less, expenses of operational military forces, training and education, recruiting, depot maintenance, purchases from Defense Working Capital Funds (e.g., spare parts), base operations support, and assets with a system unit cost less than the current expense/investment threshold (\$250K). O&M appropriations are normally available for obligation for one fiscal year. O&M appropriations are budgeted using the annual funding policy.

Personal Property (PP): All property (systems and equipment, materials, and supplies) except real property (land and improvements to facilities), and records of the Federal Government. (See DoDI 5000.64)

Portable: Movable by hand (generally less than 30 pounds in weight), including equipment which is attached to a utility line by attachment plug, screw-on fitting, or quick disconnect fitting, and that which is of such size and use that special consideration must be given to its location.

Procurement (P) Funds: The Procurement appropriation category consists of a number of procurement titles such as Shipbuilding and Conversion Navy, Aircraft Procurement Air Force, Missile Procurement Army, Procurement Marine Corps, etc. Procurement appropriations are used to finance investment items and should cover all costs necessary to deliver a complete and useable end item intended for operational use or inventory. Items classified as investments and financed with Procurement appropriations include system unit costs that equal or exceed \$250K. The cost of fabricating and installing additions or modifications to existing end items is also funded with procurement appropriations, with certain limited exceptions. Procurement appropriations are normally available for obligation purposes for three years, except for the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy appropriation, which is available for five years. Procurement appropriations are budgeted using the full funding policy.

Project Funds: Appropriations of various types utilized in the acquiring or constructing of capital facilities.

Real Property: Land and improvements to the land (i.e., facilities). Real Property includes equipment affixed and built into the facility as an integral part of the facility (such as heating systems), but not movable equipment (e.g., plant equipment, industrial equipment, buoys). The DoD Real Property Unique Identifier (RPUID), if available, should be used to identify each real property asset. (See FMR 130103)

Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE): An item of equipment that is affixed and built into a facility as an integral part of that facility. To qualify as RPIE, the equipment must be necessary to make the facility complete, and if removed, would destroy, or severely reduce the designed usefulness and operation of the facility. RPIE costs are included as a funded initial construction or renovation cost. RPIE may be accounted for as a real property equipment asset record, but not as a separate facility record in the real property inventory. RPIE includes such items as control systems, heating, cooling, electrical, emergency lighting, etc., and is synonymous with Installed Building Equipment (IBE). (See DoDI 4165.14)

Research Development Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Funds: RDT&E appropriations finance research, development, test and evaluation efforts performed by contractors and government installations to develop equipment, material, or computer application software; its Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E); and its Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E). These efforts may include purchases of end items, weapons, equipment, components, and materials as well as performance of services – whatever is necessary to develop and test the system. This applies to automated information systems as well as weapon systems. RDT&E funds are also used to pay the operating costs of dedicated activities engaged in the conduct of Research and Development programs. RDT&E funds are used for both investment-type costs (e.g., sophisticated laboratory test equipment) and expense-type costs (e.g., salaries of employees at R&D-dedicated facilities). There is an RDT&E appropriation for each service (Army, Navy, and Air Force) as well as one to cover other Defense agencies, operational test and developmental test. RDT&E appropriations are normally available for obligations for two years. RDT&E funds are budgeted using the incremental funding policy.