



MILITARY STANDARD 1691

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, VETERINARY AND MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES DECEMBER 1, 2016

Originating Component: Defense Health Agency Facilities Division

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General. This issuance: The MIL-STD-1691, best defined as an Interface Standard in accordance with MIL STD 962D, is a valuable tool allowing 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 project. The data from the tool allows the planning and programming team to develop a parametric cost estimate for associated furniture, fixtures and equipment requirements, and allows the design team to address general design requirements early in the conceptual phases of design. The medical equipment 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 furniture, fixtures and equipment.

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SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- 1.1. **Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E).** This database 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 in construction budgets, is used to identify FF&E for construction and renovation planning not included in a Department of Defense (DoD) or Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) 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 JSN’s and nomenclatures shall not relieve the Contractor and/or Agent 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 2-1 and 2-2 respectively) between the various elements involved in the planning, funding, constructing and equipping of medical, dental, veterinary and research facilities of the Using Military Department, Department of Veteran Affairs and other using Agencies (U.S. Public Health Service, Indian Health Service).
- 1.6. **Equipment Planning Link.** The Equipment Planning documentation is available on the World-Class Facilities website at the following link: <https://facilities.health.mil/home/>, then selecting the “Equipment” icon.

SECTION 2: SCHEDULE OF TERMS

2. 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 MHS/DVA healthcare facility requirements development. The number consists of an alpha character followed by four additional characters. The first alpha character denotes the commodity group as follows:

- A Architectural
- C Fixed Casework
- D Dental Equipment and Casework
- E Modular Casework
- 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 (used in SEPS only)
- 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 2-1 are used by the MHS to classify purchase and installation responsibility. The responsibility column is the typical short acronym or term used to identify responsibility of Government and/or its Agent, and Contractor relative to purchase and installation. The description column provides a detailed explanation of the LOGCAT code. Nominal assignment of LOGCATs are provided to JSNs in the MS1691, however, Services and their Agents should review and edit 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 2-1 MHS LOGCAT

LOGCAT	Responsibility	Description
A	CFCI	Contractor Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment is purchased and installed by the construction contractor.
B	GFCI	Government Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment is purchased or provided by the Government and installed by the construction contractor.
C	GFGI	Government Furnished Government Installed. Equipment is provided by the Government and installed by the Government (equipment vendor or agent).
D	Leased	Other. Leased or rented equipment, arranged by the Government, or any similar type arrangement requiring special funding and/or condition. Justification and approvals may be required for use of this category.
R	Reuse	Reuse. These are existing equipment assets that will be transferred and reused. There may be no purchase costs although relocation funding may be required.

2.4. **Acquisition Code.** The acquisition codes listed in Table 2-2 are used by the DVA 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 detailed definition of the Acquisition Code. Nominal assignments of Acquisition Codes are provided to JSNs in the MS1691. However, DVA and their Agents should review and edit these to fit the project’s execution strategy.

Table 2-2 DVA Acquisition Codes

Acquisition Code	Responsibility	Description
CC	CFCI	Contractor Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment purchased and installed by the contractor.
VC	GFCI	VA Furnished Contractor Installed. Equipment is provided by the Government and installed by the Contractor (used for major imaging and OR 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. These are existing equipment assets that will be transferred and reused and may be a relocation cost associated with them.

2.5. **MHS Funding Category.** The Funding Category identifies the appropriation fund used to program, purchase and install furniture, fixtures, equipment, and control systems in Defense Health Program (DHP) project delivery. The two funding category

designations, based on property types are: “RPIE” (Real Property Installed Equipment), also referenced as “Project Funds”, and “PP” (Personal Property, sometimes referred to as operational equipment), generally referenced as “Initial Outfitting and Transition” (IO&T) funds. Use of appropriations for outfitting of facilities is prescribed in Federal Management Regulation (FMR) Volume 03, Chapter 17.

- 2.5.1. Project Funds are used to build, renovate, demolish, or otherwise improve facilities and infrastructure. Appropriations used for this purpose are: Military Construction (MILCON), Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Sustainment Restoration and Modernization (SRM), Procurement (i.e. PROC or OP), and/or Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (RDT&E). Equipment purchased and installed using these funds are generally considered Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE) and must be expensed against the facility project. Exception: Procurement-funded facility equipment is noted as “RPIE” in this standard because this equipment is expensed against the facility project although the facility and its components are considered Personal Property. Project costs include architecture and engineering services; construction design; real property acquisition costs; and land acquisition costs necessary to complete the construction project. MILCON is considered an investment account and has an obligation availability of five years. O&M/SRM funds have an obligation availability of one year. RDT&E funds have an obligation availability of two years.
- 2.5.2. Initial Outfitting and Transition (IO&T) program funds are used to acquire Personal Property (PP) equipment and services associated with outfitting and activating facilities during project execution. These funds are centrally managed by the Defense Health Agency and are programmed and distributed on a Project by Project basis. The IO&T program includes Procurement (i.e. PROC or OP), Operations and Maintenance (O&M), and Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriations. OP 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 include those whose system unit cost exceeds \$250K, and have an obligation availability of three years). IO&T program funds may be used for:
 - 2.5.2.1. Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E) services and purchases for initially outfitting facilities resulting from new medical, clinic, or RDT&E facility construction and/or renovation 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 or certification costs when included with the acquisition of CS. Examples of CS are communication and security systems; access control; alarms for refrigeration systems; etc. (See Table 6-1 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.
 - 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).
- 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 \$10,000,000, 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 \$10,000,000.
 - 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 privately-owned 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 JSN's appearing in this standard are used to identify FF&E for all Military and DVA projects. The JSN's details can be found via the World-Class Facilities website at the following link: <https://facilities.health.mil/repository/getFile/11358>.
- 3.2. **Items Not Included.** Funding for items not represented by a JSN (supply, low-cost expendable, non-durable items) in this standard shall be included in the appropriate operating or supply budget estimates.
- 3.3. **Update Process.** Additions, deletions, changes, and corrections to this standard can be made as directed by the DHA Facilities Division (DHA-FD). Updating content in the MS1691 can be found at <https://ms1691.facilities.health.mil/milstd1691/#/> and selecting "JSN Request".

SECTION 4: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

4.1. Special Instructions

- 4.1.1 The using Service/Agency/Department/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 shall be coordinated through 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 using Service/Agency in each instance using Service specific requirements, or the consensus standard DHA IO&T 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, these substitutions shall be coordinated with the using Service/Agency.

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 Project Room Contents (PRC) report that are not listed in this standard shall be assigned a project unique JSN and approved by the using service/agency. 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 MIL-STD-1691 update process.

SECTION 5: UTILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL / DENTAL / VETERINARY EQUIPMENT

5.1. LEGEND OF UTILITIES. The utility codes and descriptions are intended to describe the base utility requirements for a selected JSN. Designers and 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
D	Air, high pressure
E	Oxygen and medical air
H	Oxygen, vacuum and medical air
J	Vacuum and HP air
K	Medical air

Utility 4: Miscellaneous Gas

Code	Description
A	Steam
B	Nitrogen gas
C	Nitrous oxide
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	Liquid gas requirements
H	RF/Magnetic shielding
J	Wall/ceiling support required
K	Empty conduit/pull cord & wall/ceiling support required
M	Earth ground and wall/ceiling support required
P	Lead lined walls and wall/ceiling support required
T	CAT 6 wire to nearest Telecommunications Room

SECTION 6: CONTROL SYSTEMS

6.1 CONTROL SYSTEMS PLANNING MATRIX

For the purposes of this document, Control Systems are defined as common communications, electronic safety and security, and controls systems found in healthcare facilities (Table 6-1). The purpose of this planning matrix is to standardize the funding categorization, sustainment responsibility, and property type descriptions for systems used in facility design, construction, renovation, and outfitting. Information Systems are generally defined as those containing administrative and/or clinical information; Control Systems typically do not contain administrative and/or clinical information. General note: this table only applies to systems, not their infrastructure such as conduit, boxes, etc.

Table 6-1 Systems Planning Matrix

<u>eMASS Naming Convention 2</u>	<u>System Name</u>	<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Sustainment and Maintenance</u>	<u>MED-COI Connectivity</u>	<u>System Type</u>
AV	Integrated Audio-Video Systems and Equipment	PP ¹	Facilities	Case by Case	Control
	Automatic Guided Vehicle Systems	PP	Other	Case by Case	Control
	Facility Solid Waste Handling Equipment	PP	Other	N	Control
DWSS	Electronic Message (Wayfinding) Signage	PP	Other	N	Control
ESSB	Electronic Security System (ESS)	PP ¹	Other	N	Control
PACS	ESS: Access Control System	pp ^{1,2}	Other	N	Control
	ESS: Duress Alarm System	PP	Other	N	Control
IPAS	ESS: Infant Protection Alarm System (IPAS)	pp ^{1,2}	Other	N	Control
IDS	ESS: Intrusion Detection	PP	Other	N	Control
CCTV	ESS: Video Surveillance (VSS)	pp ^{1,2}	Other	N	Control
	ESS: Behavioral Health Staff Assist Alarm	PP ¹	Other	N	Control

¹ Refer to AR 420-1, “Army Facilities Management” where applicable

² Conflicts with UFC 4-510-01, Change 1 May 2016

C/VTS	Elevators (Controls)	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
911	Emergency Communications Systems (EMS)	PP	Other	N	Information
FARS	Fire Detection and Alarm	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
FPCS	Fire Pump Control System	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
	Fume Hood Alarm	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
FLDS	Fuel Tank Leak Detection System	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
GCS	Generator Monitor and Alarm System	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
	Data Communications Wireless Access Points	PP	Other	N	Information
HWGCS	Heating Boilers (Control System)	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
HVAC	Direct Digital Control for HVAC	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
	Integrated OR System	PP	Other	Y	Control
MD&E	Radiology Equipment	PP	Other	Y	Control
	Data Communications Network Equipment	PP	Other	Y	Information
	Interactive Television System (ITV)	PP ³	Other	N	Control
	Internal Cellular, Paging, and Antenna Systems (e.g. IRES)	RPIE	Other	N	Control
BLS	Lighting Control Devices	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
MNS	Fire Alarm and Mass Notification System	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
MGAS MGCS	Gas and Vacuum Systems for Healthcare Facilities	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
	Network Time Synchronization (NTS)	RPIE ⁴	Other	N	Control

³ Refer to AR 420-1, "Army Facilities Management" where applicable

⁴ NTS is PP if only PP systems are connected. NTS is RPIE for combinations of PP and RPIE systems that include at least one RPIE system.

	System				
NCS	Nurse Call Tone-Visual (NCTV) System	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
NCS	Nurse Call Audio-Visual (NCAV) System	RPIE	Facilities	Case by Case	Control
	Radio Communications Equipment	PP ⁵	Other	N	Control
	Patient Queuing & Clinical Workflow	PP	Other	Case by Case	Control
	Patient Monitoring and Telemetry Systems	PP	Other	Y	Control
	Pneumatic-Tube System (PTS)	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
	Point of Sale System	PP	Other	N	Control
	Point of Use System	PP	Other	Y	Control
COMM	Radio and Public Address Systems	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
	Refrigerator Monitoring Systems	PP	Other	Y	Control
ATS	Infrared and Radio Frequency Tracking Systems	PP	Other	N	Control
	Sound Masking Systems	PP	Other	N	Control
	Surgical Instrument Tracking System	PP	Other	Case by Case	Control
	Voice Communications Terminal Equipment (VoIP)	PP	Other	Y	Information
	Telemedicine Systems	PP	Other	Y	Information
	Communications Services (i.e. CATV Equipment)	RPIE	Facilities	N	Information
	Uninterruptable Power Supply (for RPIE systems)	RPIE ⁶	Facilities	N	Control

⁵ Refer to AR 420-1, “Army Facilities Management” where applicable

⁶ Refer to AR 420-1, “Army Facilities Management” where applicable

	Uninterruptable Power Supply (for PP systems)	PP	Other	N	Control
UMCSB	Utility Monitoring and Control System (UMCS)	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control
	Audio-Video Conferencing (e.g. VTC)	PP	Other	Y	Information
	Water Chillers (Control System)	RPIE	Facilities	N	Control

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).

Agent: A person or organization responsible for providing contractual administration and/or oversight of a business activity or project, or certain phases of the activity/project.

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;
- Act as the market manager for the National Capital Region (NCR) (which includes Walter Reed National Military Medical Center and Fort Belvoir Community Hospital), and the Rhine Ordnance Barracks Medical Center enhanced Multi-Service Markets.

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). 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.

Enterprise Mission Assurance Support (eMASS): The Department of Defense's (DoD) recommended tool for information system Certification and Accreditation (C&A). eMASS automates the C&A process, manages workflow among user roles, and generates a variety of reports based on user needs--including all reports required by the Risk Management Framework (RMF) and the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA).

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. In order 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, OP, OM & RDT&E) used to program, purchase and install furniture, fixtures, equipment, and control systems in Defense Health Program (DHP) project delivery.

General Equipment: As defined in DoDI 5000.64, 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.

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 (ASE) 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 (DVA) 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 Item Identification Number (NIIM): National Item Identification Number is contained in the last 9 digits of the National Stock Number (NSN). The NIIN alone uniquely identifies the item. The first two digits of the NIIN identify the National Codification Bureau (NCB). The other 7 characters are a non-significant serial number. Countries that participate in the National Codification System (NCS) follow common standards and techniques to assign National Stock Numbers (NSNs) to items of supply in their defense inventory.

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 of time (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.

Other Procurement (OP) 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.

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 that equipment which is attached to 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.

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

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.

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 IBE (Installed Building Equipment). (See DoDI 4165.14)