

Army Regulation 415–16

Construction

**Army
Facilities
Components
System**

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
5 January 2018**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 415-16
Army Facilities Components System

This major revision, dated 5 January 2018—

- o Updates responsibilities (para 1-4).
- o Designates the Facility Component System database as the single repository for Unified Facilities Criteria compliant designs and the primary source for contingency basing requirements (para 1-5).
- o Updates contingency construction standards, and incorporates contingency funding and authorities (chap 2).
- o Lists the composition of the Army Facilities Components System as it relates to the Theater Army Construction Automated Planning System, the Joint Construction Management System, and the Facilities Component System (para 4-1).
- o Defines the change management process for designs/data within the Facility Component System database and the Joint Construction Management System software within the Army Facilities Components System program (para 4-4).
- o Updates Army Facilities Components System governance structure (para 4-4).
- o Defines the process for collecting data on projects completed using Army Facilities Components System designs (para 4-5).
- o Adds an internal control evaluation (app B).
- o Updates definition of standards of construction (glossary).
- o Incorporates the transition from Theater Construction Management System to the Joint Construction Management System (throughout).
- o Updates guidance on the use of the Army Facilities Components System in planning for and building of temporary facilities in support of contingency operations (throughout).
- o Amplifies the policy governing the use of the Army Facilities Components System (throughout).

Construction
Army Facilities Components System

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



GERALD B. O'KEEFE
Administrative Assistant to the
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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation governs policies, management, and use of the Army Facilities Components System. It explains the purpose, objectives, and uses of Army Facilities Components System, lists the supporting manuals, defines Army Facilities Components System terminology, and delineates the responsibilities of the Army Staff agencies and Army commands in support of Army Facilities Components System.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National

Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve units in support of outside continental United States contingencies requiring the construction of initial and temporary facilities. It also applies to Army Facilities Components System design drawings, construction specifications, supporting logistics data, and associated military engineer planning data. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Chief of Engineers. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to

the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and the establishment of forms other than DA forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Chief of Engineers (DAEN–ZC), 2600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–2600.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Chief of Engineers (DAEN–ZC), 2600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–2600; or email: usarmy.pentagon.hdqa-oc.mbx.daen-zc3@mail.mil.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels B, C, and D for the Regular Army; command level D for the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and command levels C and D for the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This publication supersedes AR 415–16, dated 17 March 1989.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation establishes policy and procedures for the development, maintenance, use, and governance of the Army Facilities Components System (AFCS) program of record for initial, temporary, and semi-permanent construction. Army Facilities Component Systems consists of the Theater Army Construction Automated Planning System (TACAPS) which includes the software Joint Construction Management System (JCMS), the facilities component system database consisting of design drawings, labor and equipment estimates and bills of materiel, and Theater Oriented Guide Specifications (TOGS).

1–2. References

See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

a. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology). The ASA (ALT) will ensure new technology and building materials are coordinated with the Chief of Engineers (COE) and Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CG, USACE) for integration into facilities component system designs and specifications.

b. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment). The ASA (IE&E) will—

- (1) Establish Army policy and strategy for contingency basing.
- (2) Establish and manage reporting of performance metrics and objectives.
- (3) Establish and communicate guidelines regarding energy and sustainability.
- (4) Coordinate Army policies with other Services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

c. Chief Information Officer/G–6. The CIO/G–6 will provide oversight, guidance, and support for the JCMS in accordance with AR 25–1 and AR 25–2 (see chapter 3 reference Automated Information Systems).

d. Director of the Army Staff. On behalf of the DAS, the Director of Army Safety will—

(1) Review and provide technical advice in integrating risk mitigation procedures and processes in standards and planning factors used in AFCS.

(2) Provide assistance in integrating safety in new designs and construction methods.

(3) Assist AFCS in implementing system safety management as defined in DA Pam 385–16.

e. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will ensure all contingency base force protection technologies are integrated into AFCS designs.

f. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4. The DCS, G–4 will—

(1) Participate in operational contract support coordination and planning meetings, as appropriate with contingency construction standards and AFCS standards designs.

(2) Ensure materiel supports contingency construction standards and AFCS designs.

(3) Ensure AFCS automated interface into Single Automated Logistics Enterprise for Class IV information.

(4) Maintain sustainability lessons learned relevant to AFCS.

(5) Coordinate with Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The DCS, G–4 is the Army interface with DLA on supplies/materials.

g. Chief of Engineers. The COE has ARSTAF responsibility for managing the AFCS. The COE will—

(1) Budget for maintenance, management, and modernization of the AFCS to meet established priorities including, but not limited to a perpetual review of the standardized designs to ensure compliance with the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) and doctrine, which provides an acceptable life, health, and safety standard for contingency construction. This will be done on a five year cycle with 20 percent of designs being reviewed each year.

(2) Oversee and provide guidance for all responsibilities delegated to Headquarters/United States Army Corps of Engineers (HQ/USACE) for execution.

(3) Coordinate standard designs with DCS, G–4 to improve construction interoperability with contracted construction services, as appropriate.

(4) Coordinate Contingency-Unified Facilities Criteria (C-UFC) construction standards.

- (5) Coordinate with Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) agencies, Army commands (ACOMs) and other Services, as appropriate, to—
- (a) Confirm user needs, operational doctrine, and priorities.
 - (b) Adopt new construction materials.
 - (c) Help develop operational standards and design data for facilities, structures, and engineering services by other Services.
 - (6) Exploit advances in construction-related technology.
 - (7) Assist in developing policies for individual and unit training in the use of the AFCS.
 - (8) Provide, by 31 December, an annual letter to the ACOMs reporting on the status of the AFCS. Responses to the previous annual letter will be evaluated and appropriate changes will be implemented.
 - (9) Review materiel requirements reflected in engineer support plans (ESPs) and related operational projects.
 - (10) Assign appropriate representation to the AFCS Control Management Board (CMB).
 - (11) Also serve as Commanding General, United States Army Corps of Engineers (CG, USACE).
 - (12) The CG, USACE, serving as the executor of the AFCS program of record, will, through the AFCS program—
 - (a) Establish and maintain the Center of Standardization for Contingency Construction.
 - (b) Prepare and maintain engineering designs, standard drawings, standard construction specifications, bills of materials (BOMs), and construction planning guides for the various facilities, structures, and utilities.
 - (c) Prepare and revise technical publications pertinent to the AFCS.
 - (d) Coordinate with ACOMs, and other Services and agencies, as appropriate, to—
 1. Adopt new construction materials.
 2. Set military and performance characteristics and specifications.
 3. Identify and classify substitute items.
 4. Help develop operational standards and design data for facilities, structures, and engineering services by other Services.
 - (e) Exploit advances in construction-related and operational energy technology.
 - (f) Conduct research to develop new designs and construction methods for facilities to be used in the Joint operations area (JOA).
 - (g) Provide technical advice to AFCS users. This includes special purpose contracts, special computations, and data on proposed revisions or additions.
 - (h) Provide current AFCS data to the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC).
 - (i) Review materiel requirements reflected in ESP and related operational projects.
 - (j) Assist in identifying critical facilities and materiel, and coordinate with the AMC to identify long lead time items for advanced procurement and stockpiling by appropriate commands.
 - (k) Assign appropriate USACE representation to the AFCS CMB.
 - (l) Incorporate an acceptable life, health, and safety standard for contingency structures into the designs within the AFCS.
 - (m) Maintain AFCS training curriculum in accordance with user and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) requirements.
 - (n) Maintain automated master planning and base camp analysis tools.

h. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management. The ACSIM will oversee environmental issues Armywide, as the Army Staff (ARSTAF) proponent for environmental regulations, consistent with AR 200-1.

i. Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command. The CG, FORSCOM will—

 - (1) Integrate the AFCS in field training exercises.
 - (2) Review and send to COE (DAEN-ZC) all comments and recommendations of development and use of the facilities component system that result from base development plans.

j. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. The CG, TRADOC will—

 - (1) Assign a Center of Excellence to act as doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, and education, personnel, and facilities proponent for each AFCS standard design in support of operational and force design requirements.
 - (2) Identify contingency basing and construction concepts and capabilities requirements for the Army in the JOA.
 - (3) Submit to COE (DAEN-ZC), all user requirements for new or changes to types of installations, facilities, and engineering services required by the Army in the field when these requirements are dictated by the combat development process, doctrinal changes, or operational experience in the field.
 - (4) Prepare and process required documents and combat development and training input to show quantity and quality of personnel. These data will be used for any new or revised military occupational specialty that may be required for field engineering support.

- (5) Provide institutional training in the use of AFCS. This training is to be included in both engineer officer and senior noncommissioned officer courses and training literature.
- (6) Ensure Soldiers are trained and units are equipped to execute the construction tasks/missions described in AFCS.
- (7) Review AFCS technical manuals (TMs) for training purposes in schools and combat development centers. Send comments and suggestions for AFCS improvement to COE (DAEN-ZC).
- (8) Develop, maintain, and issue Army planning factors for construction and logistics. This includes factors required to convert operational requirements into facility requirements, to be used with Joint TM 3-34.41.
- (9) Assign appropriate representation to the AFCS configuration control board (CCB).
- k. Commanding General, Army Materiel Command.* The CG, AMC will provide acquisition/logistics services contracting. AMC is responsible for providing all contracting support to AFCS via its subordinate command (Army Contracting Command).
- l. Commanders, Army service component commands.* Commanders, ASCCs will—
 - (1) Submit regional requirements and efficiencies to COE (DAEN-ZC) for integration into standard designs.
 - (2) Review and validate approved AFCS designs and specification.
 - (3) Incorporate and enforce United Facilities Criteria (UFC) standards and designs as the first and primary standard for contingency construction within their area of responsibility.
 - (4) Incorporate and enforce AFCS designs into exercise-related construction.
 - (5) Ensure an ASCC safety official participates in review and validation of approved facilities component system designs and specification.
 - (6) Appoint of a System Safety Project Team in accordance with DA Pam 385-16 to accomplish the initial system safety-related tasks identified by ASCC safety official.
 - (7) Integrate contingency construction standards and AFCS standards designs into planning for operational contract support, as applicable.

1-5. Authorities

Facilities component systems shall be used as the common contingency basing construction database governing the planning, design, construction, maintenance, and closure of contingency bases.

- a.* The facilities component system design database will serve as the sole repository of troop-buildable and UFC compliant designs for contingency basing.
- b.* All Army organizations (including ASCCs) will utilize the AFCS designs for their contingency basing requirements. When a new requirement cannot be met utilizing an existing UFC compliant design from facilities component system database the requesting agency will coordinate with the AFCS team to develop the necessary UFC compliant design to support the new requirement. This design will then be incorporated into the facilities component system design database. Coordination does not have to occur prior to execution of construction.
- c.* Organizations having designs that require inclusion into the facilities component system database and verification of compliance with the UFC will submit them to the AFCS team at: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ERDC -USACE Reach-back Operations Center (Army Facilities Components System help desk).

Chapter 2 Contingency Construction

2-1. Contingency authorities and funding

Services are generally authorized to obligate annual operation and maintenance (O&M) funds for minor construction projects costing not more than \$1 million (Section 2805, Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 169 (10 USC 2805 Chapter 169)). This is a peacetime provision, applicable during contingencies and emergencies; however, “life threatening” is generally considered a safety issue vice an emergency in the context of contingency operations. During combat or designated contingency operations, O&M may be obligated to fund construction projects exceeding these thresholds. The ASCC must consult with the Staff Judge Advocate before making a determination to obligate O&M in such a case.

2-2. Contingency construction authorities

Several broad authorities have been established under 10 USC 2801 that enable the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) or Service Secretaries to carry out contingency construction, to include procuring materials for construction by military forces and the funding of civilian contracts. Figures 2-1 and 2-2 depict decision trees for the contingency construction funding options.

a. 10 USC 2803 authorizes the SECDEF or each Service Secretary to obligate up to a certain amount of funding per year as published in 10 USC 2803 of non-obligated appropriated funds for military construction (MILCON) projects that are vital to national security or the protection of health, safety, or environmental quality and cannot wait for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act because of the level of urgency in protecting those interests.. Projects may not be carried out until seven days after congressional committee notice, or seven days after electronic notice, whichever is earlier. Generally, a previously congressionally approved project must be canceled to un-obligate the \$50 million. Projects funded under 10 USC 2803 are generally funded from cancelled projects or other MILCON project bid savings.

b. 10 USC 2804 authorizes the SECDEF to use MILCON-appropriated funds for contingency construction projects that cannot wait for the next Military Construction Authorization Act, because deferral would be inconsistent with national security or national interest. The SECDEF may authorize a service Secretary to carry out such a project. A project must comply with a 14-day congressional committee notice, or seven day electronic notice, whichever is earlier. Funding for this section is limited to less than \$10 million per year.

c. 10 USC 2805 authorizes the SECDEF or each Service Secretary to carry out unspecified minor MILCON projects not otherwise authorized by law. Projects must have an approved costs of less than \$3 million each (\$4 million, if the project is solely to correct a life, health, or safety threatening deficiency). Projects costing more than one million dollars require prior Secretary approval, Secretarial notice and justification to Congressional committees, and a 21-day waiting period from date congressional notification is received, or a 14-day waiting period after electronic notification (whichever is earlier) before proceeding. Unspecified minor MILCON projects costing less than one million dollars may be funded with O&M funds (see paragraph 2–1 above).

d. 10 USC 2808 authorizes the SECDEF, in the event of a declaration of war or a Presidential declaration of a national emergency (under 50 USC 1601 et seq.), to undertake (or authorize the service Secretaries to undertake) MILCON projects that are necessary to support the use of the armed forces for the war/national emergency. The funds for the projects must be non-obligated, MILCON-appropriated funds. The appropriate Congressional committees must be notified of each project, but there is no waiting period before the project may begin.

e. 10 USC 2811 authorizes the obligation of available O&M funds to carry out repair of facilities projects. Repair projects over \$7.5 million require advance approval by the SECDEF or Service Secretary and congressional notification.

f. Section 2808 of the fiscal year 2004 National Defense Authorization Act (FY 04 NDAA), Authority derived from the NDAA-the SECDEF may obligate appropriated funds available for operation and maintenance to carry out a construction project inside the area of responsibility of the United States Central Command or the area of responsibility and area of interest of Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa that the Secretary determines meets each of the following conditions:

(1) The construction is necessary to meet urgent military operational requirements of a temporary nature involving the use of the Armed Forces in support of a declaration of war, the declaration by the President of a national emergency under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 USC 1621), or a contingency operation.

(2) The construction is not carried out at a military installation where the United States is reasonably expected to have a long-term presence, unless the military installation is located in Afghanistan, for which projects using this authority may be carried out at installations deemed as supporting a long-term presence.

(3) The United States has no intention of using the construction after the operational requirements have been satisfied.

(4) An estimate of the total amount obligated for the construction.

g. Before using O&M funds to carry out a construction project outside the United States that has an estimated cost in excess of the amounts authorized for unspecified minor MILCON projects under 10 USC 2805(c), the SECDEF shall submit to the congressional committees a notice regarding the construction project. The project may be carried out only after the end of the 10-day period beginning on the date the notice is received by the committees or, if earlier, the end of the 7-day period beginning on the date on which a copy of the notification is provided in an electronic medium pursuant to 10 USC 480.

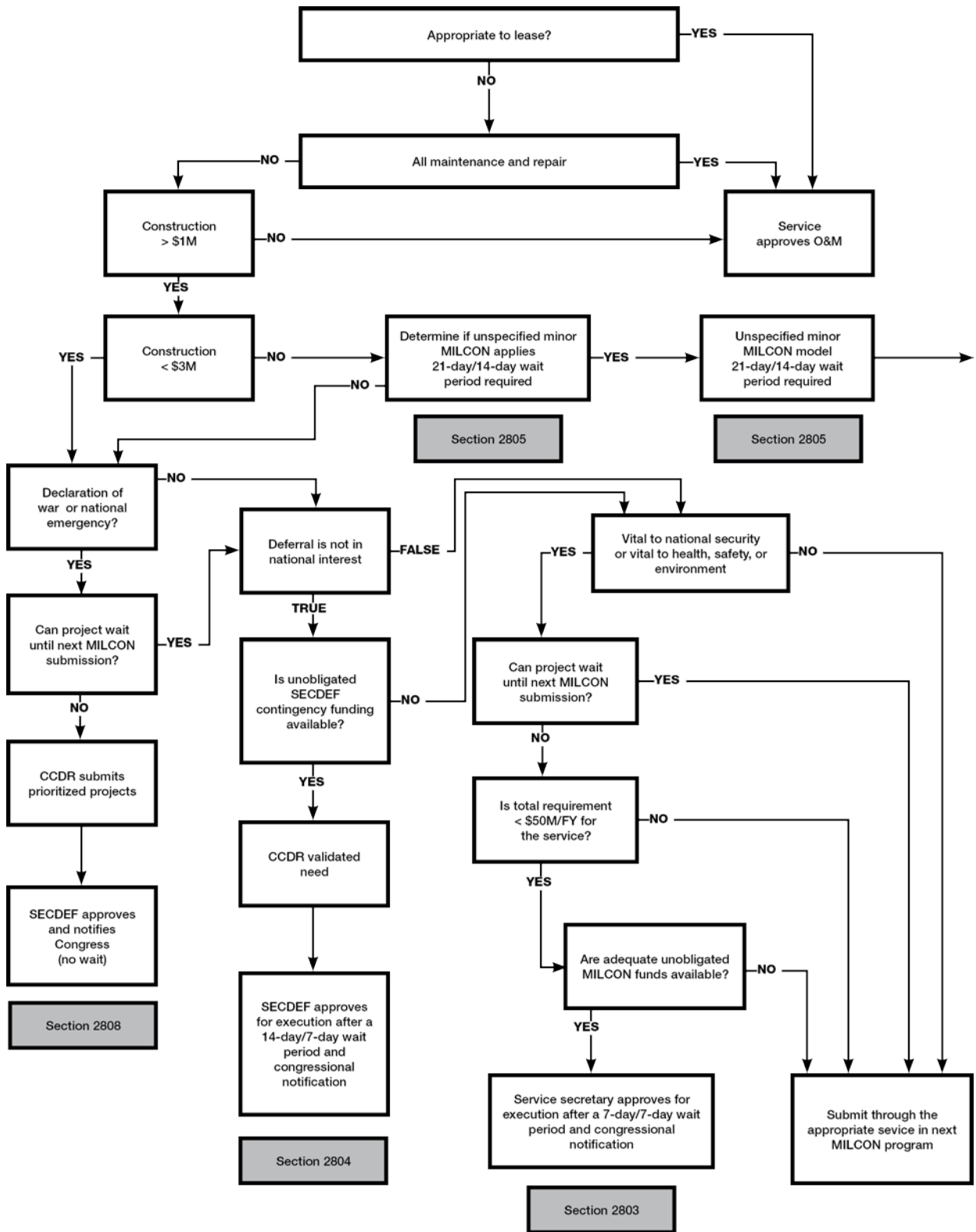


Figure 2-1. Contingency Construction Funding Model Military Construction

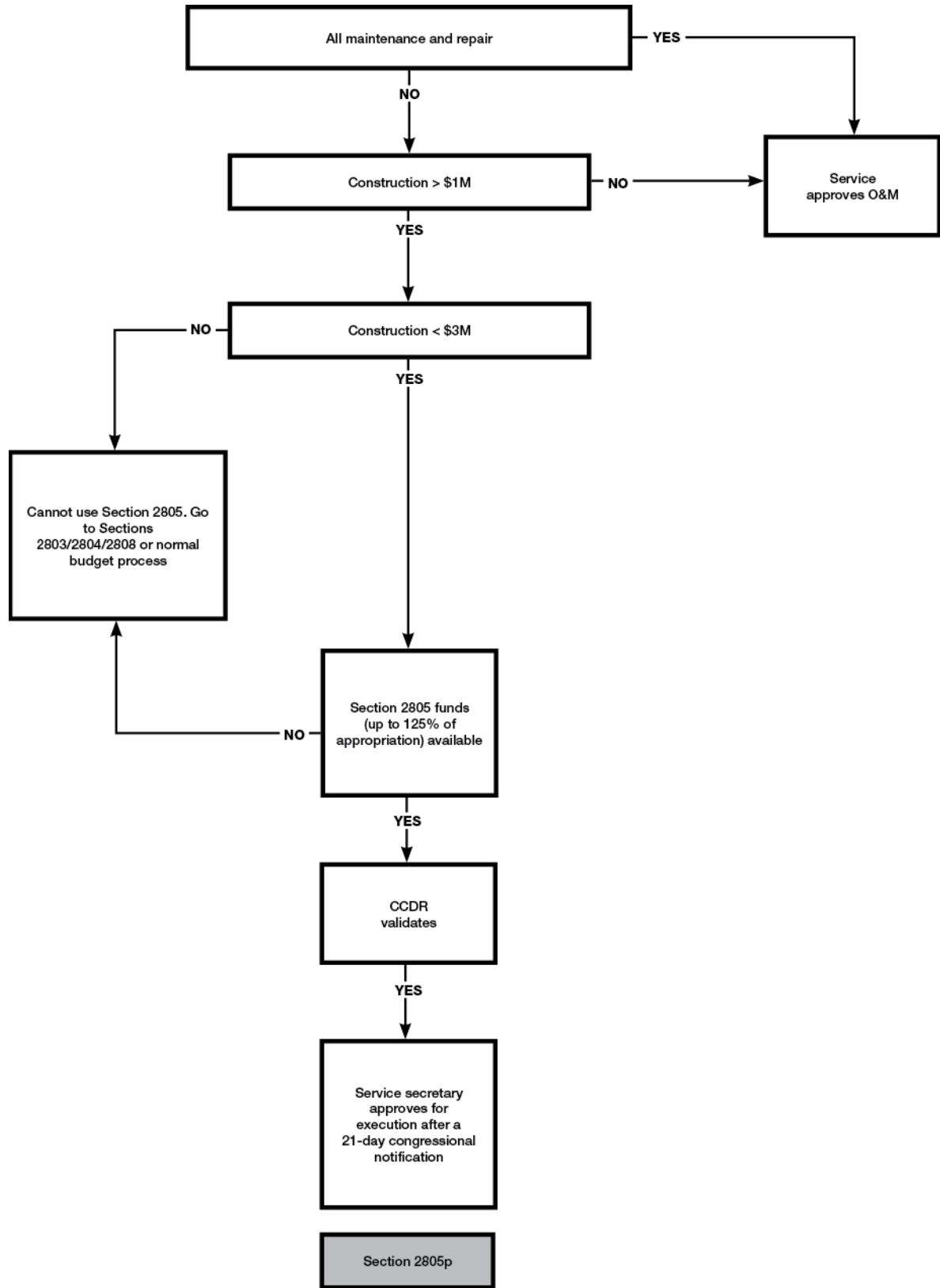


Figure 2-2. Contingency Construction Funding Model (Unspecified)

Chapter 3

Purpose of the Army Facilities Components System

3-1. Objectives

The objectives of the AFCS are to—

- a. Assist ACOMs, combatant commands, and other Service planners and operators in JOA facilities support planning in identifying—
 - (1) Standardized, austere basecamps and facilities requirements to support Army bed down and mission needs.
 - (2) Construction options such as—
 - (a) Phased-construction to upgrade facilities and basecamps.
 - (b) Building systems (pre-engineered, re-locatable, panelized, and stick-built) to fulfill a variety of JOA requirements.
 - (c) Initial, temporary, and semi-permanent standard facilities and installations and the transition between standards.
 - (d) Building designs with variations which are suitable for four basic climates (temperate, frigid, tropical, and desert) and location of appropriate/available construction materials.
- b. Provide designs which—
 - (1) Conform to doctrinal and operational requirements of the users.
 - (2) Employ state-of-the-art and emerging technology in construction designs, materials, and techniques directed towards conserving resources.
 - (3) Conform to applicable building criteria (UFC, C -UFC, and International Building Code) for the contingency construction standard used (initial, temporary, semi-permanent).
- c. Assist in achieving complete and responsive logistic support through scalable and modular designs.
- d. Standardize essential facilities, materiel, and construction techniques which are climate unique and adaptable to local conditions.
- e. Set up a common basis for optimum use of the JCMS to plan and develop military bases (master planning). This includes a related training program in the use of the JCMS.
- f. Operate, maintain, and make available to planners JCMS, for real-time access to the AFCS design, logistics, and planning data.
- g. Provide the theater constructor with the means to employ alternative resources to accomplish the construction mission including—
 - (1) Simplified facility designs which require only some skilled work for assembly. Thus engineer taskings can be expanded by supplementation with non-engineer troops or indigenous labor.
 - (2) TOGS, when combined with facilities component system design drawings, provides the basic documents for construction contracting in the JOA.
 - (3) Performance specifications that allow the in-theater designer and constructor to adapt local construction materials and techniques to meet U.S. forces facility requirements.

3-2. Utilization

- a. AFCS provides readily accessible, current, flexible, adaptable, and scalable standard facility designs that address the initial, temporary, and semi-permanent construction of contingency bases and enable maneuver commanders to plan and execute missions across the full spectrum of operations. The AFCS designs are based on general conditions and requirements anticipated in the JOA and are intended for construction by engineer troops with materials furnished through the Army supply system. Civilian contractors may be used to construct JOA facilities by supplementing the AFCS designs with TOGS. The AFCS designs allow for site adaptation and the substitution of locally available materials. AFCS designs incorporate the life, health, and safety standard accepted in the contingency UFCs. If a requirement is created that necessitates a new design, the AFCS user submits the requirement and funding to COE for processing and development of a new design.
- b. AFCS is not restricted to use in the JOA. AFCS designs may provide suitable designs to fulfill other requirements or missions (training (for example, urban operations, vertical construction training, storage facilities, and so forth.))
- c. Tents are usually the preferred method of bedding down troops for short-term deployments. However, in some climates the life span of tents is measured in months, while under other conditions, tents are unsuitable. Because of economics or climatological requirements, AFCS facilities may be the minimum acceptable alternative for short-term deployments. The facility designs/systems in AFCS use conventional (commercially available) construction materials and building systems. By the very nature of materials intended to support a combination of live and dead loads, most facilities will actually have a longer useful life than required to meet the initial and temporary construction standard. Commanders must take care to recognize that most non-engineer observers will interpret the building of temporary standard facilities as an intent to

remain deployed indefinitely, and should therefore be prepared to fully explain the rationale for selecting the standard of construction and type of materials selected for the base camp.

Chapter 4

Army Facilities Components System Description and Governance

4-1. Composition

The AFCS is composed of—

- a.* Planning guidance.
- b.* Designs contained within the facilities component system database.
- c.* Logistical data and BOMs within the facilities component system database.
- d.* User guide.
- e.* TACAPS/JCMS software.
- f.* TOGS.

4-2. Function

AFCS functions include planning, logistics, and construction data to—

- a.* Prepare and support ESP.
- b.* Prepare construction material requirements for ESP, operational projects, and exercises.
- c.* Estimate materials, costs, manpower, and shipping data for military engineering support of military operations.
- d.* Guide construction elements on—
 - (1) Basic basecamp layout.
 - (2) Minimum real estate requirements.
 - (3) Construction and erection.
 - (4) BOMs and equipment.
 - (5) Construction scheduling.
 - (6) Project management.
- e.* Tailor facility designs for—
 - (1) Various degrees of operational responsiveness.
 - (2) Construction standards and methods suited for either phased development or improved operational facilities.
 - (3) Initial construction standards adaptable to available construction materiel, manpower, and equipment.
 - (4) Climatic options in facility designs suited for temperate, tropical, desert, and frigid environments.
- f.* Initiate requisitions.
- g.* Support the completion of DD Form 1391 (FY ____ Military Construction Project Data). The DD Form 1391 is used by the Department of Defense (DOD) to submit to Congress requirements and justifications in support of funding requests for MILCON to Congress. The cost-estimating module of the Programming, Administrative, and Execution DD Form 1391 System (requires an account to access) is the basic tool for the estimator to develop a comprehensive, current working estimate. AFCS can provide the data to support the cost estimate for DD Form 1391 (block 9) when using AFCS designs for a project that exceeds the MILCON threshold.

4-3. Automation of Facilities Component System

TACAPS/JCMS is an automated tool developed for use by AFCS for AFCS users (planners, operators, and contractors). It is an interactive, unclassified system which allows planners to roll-up facilities, BOMs, and construction man-hours for each construction mission. The JCMS can be used to ease the selection of facilities component system facilities and base-camps while considering theater priorities, standards of construction, resource constraints, and climate. Facility requirements can be generated on a unit basis or by an operational requirement.

4-4. Army Facilities Components System Governance

a. The AFCS program manager (PM) is responsible for the execution of the AFCS program and in that capacity has responsibility for controlling change to the program. The PM executes changes to the program through a series of boards. The CMB is the senior board responsible for making decisions on changes to facilities component system. Because the facilities component system has Joint implications, the CMB will inform the Joint Operational Engineer Board (JOEB) through the JOEB Coordination Group of Class I changes (fit, form, function, and funding) to the facilities component system and JCMS.

b. The boards are tiered and assist the PM in managing the submission, analysis, and recommended changes to the AFCS program. The AFCS PM is the approval authority for any change other than Class I changes and those Class I changes delegated to the PM by the CMB. The Program Management Office (PMO) reports to the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE) on the areas of AFCS program of record; therefore, the PMO reports to the COE through the OCE.

c. The PMO is responsible for overseeing the change process. Figure 4–1 depicts the overall process a change undergoes when the request is initiated by a customer. Figure 4–2 depicts the process a change undergoes when the PMO believes it is a design-related request. Figure 4–3 depicts the process a change undergoes when the PMO believes it is an information technology (IT)-related request. Figure 4–4 depicts the process a change undergoes when the PMO believes it is a training and doctrine-related request.

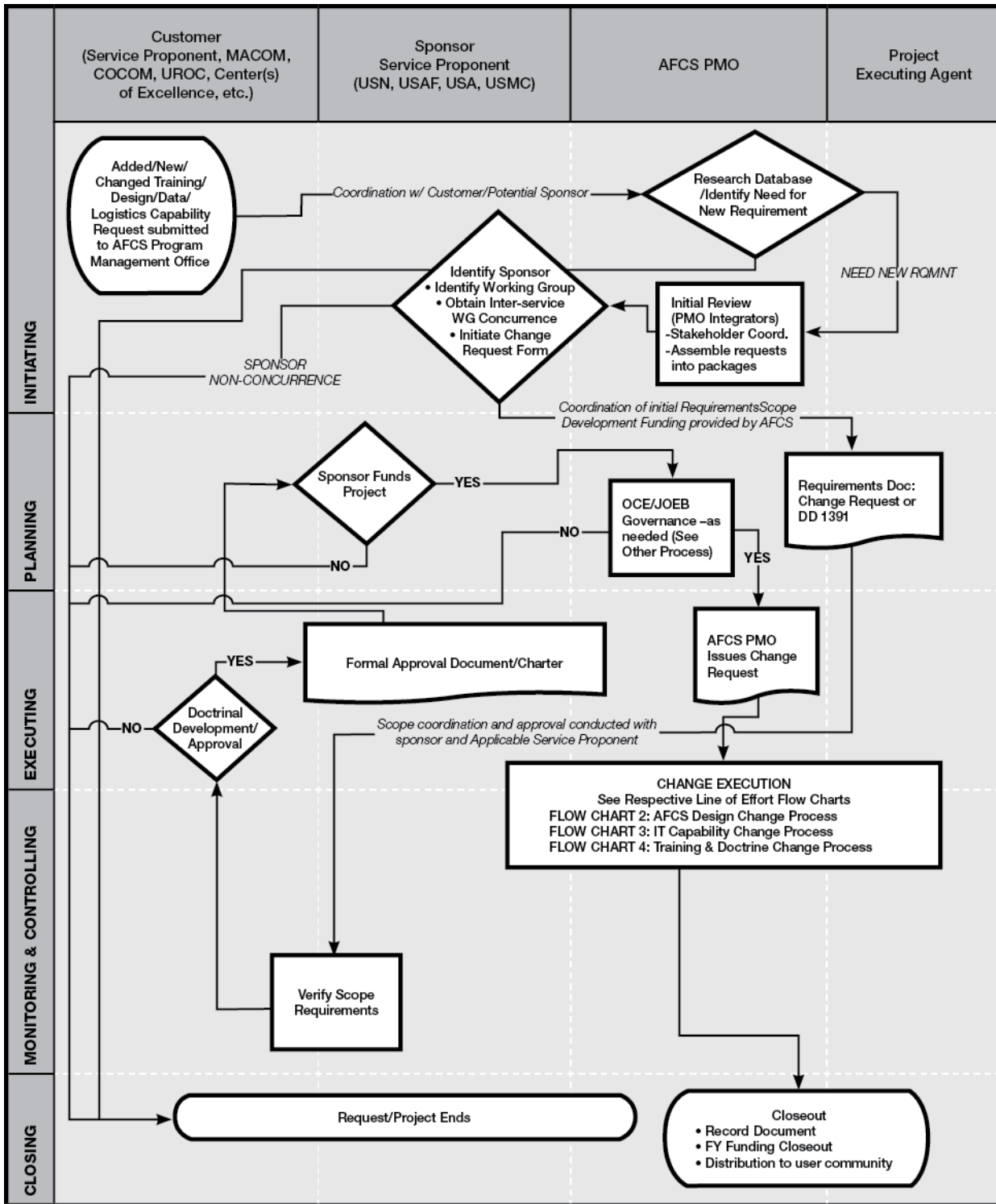


Figure 4-1. Army Facilities Component System Change Management Process

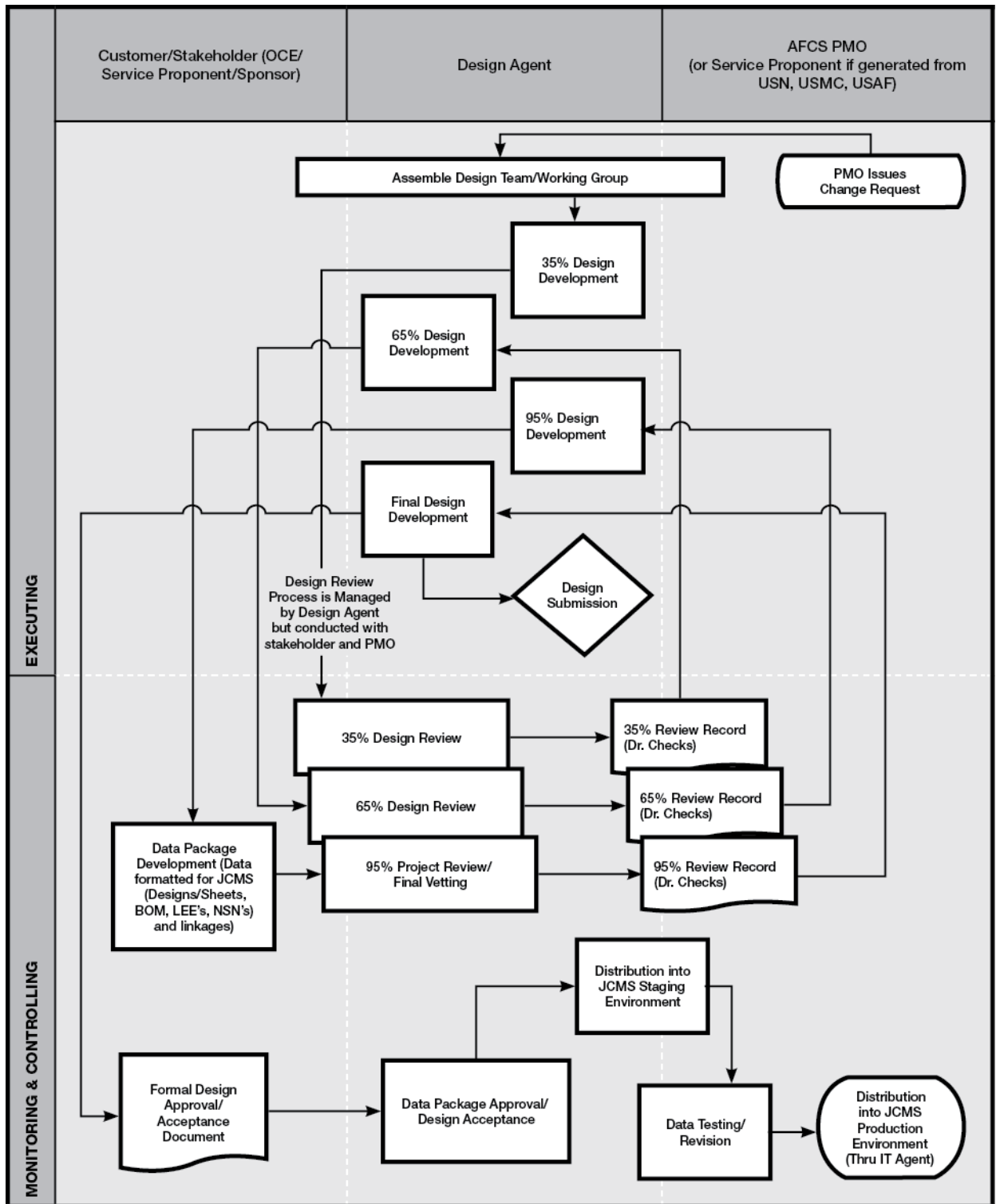


Figure 4-2. Army Facilities Component System Design Change Process

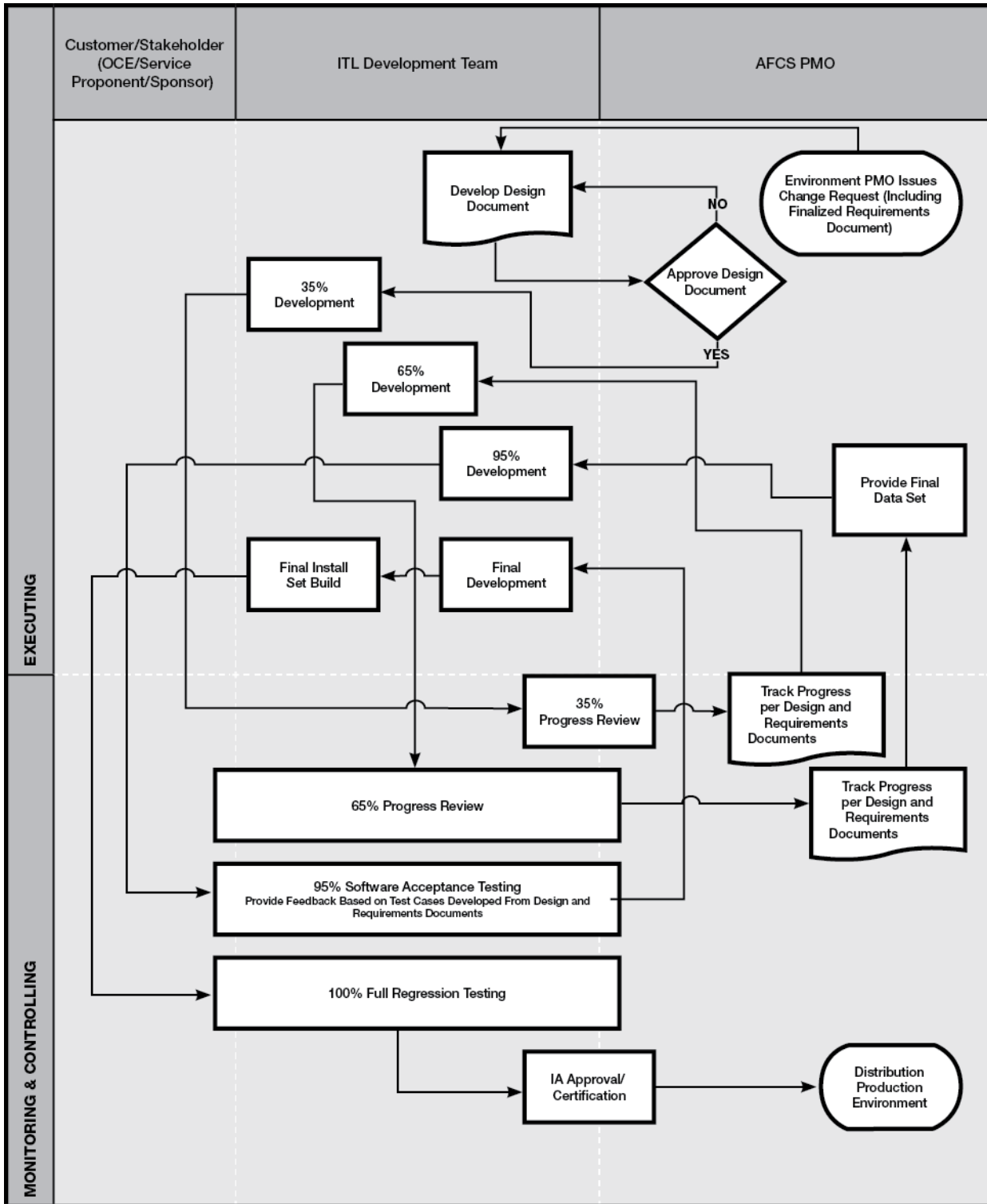


Figure 4-3. Army Facilities Component System Information Technology Change Process

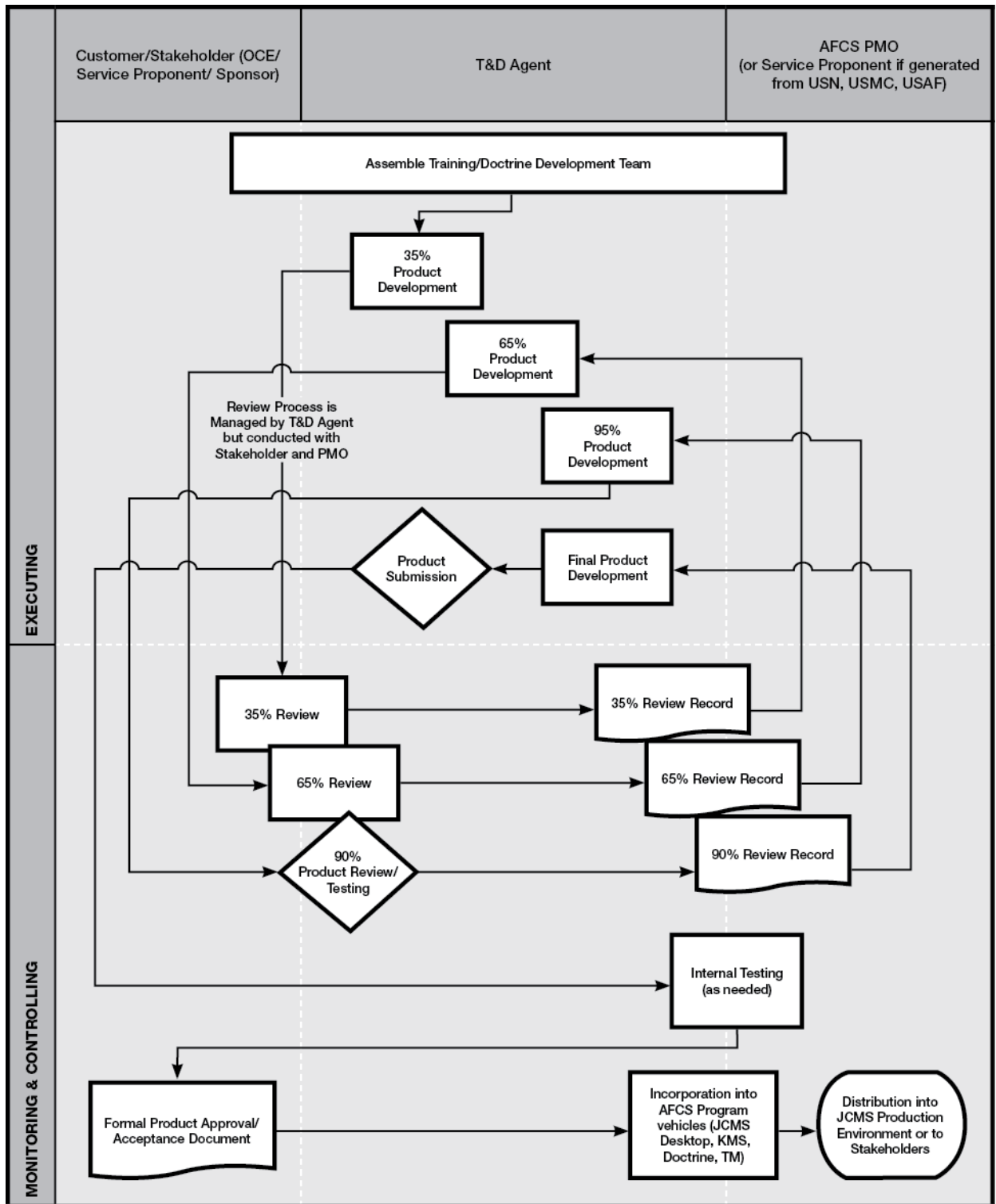


Figure 4-4. Army Facilities Component System Training and Doctrine Change Process

d. The Director of the OCE chairs the AFCS CMB. The purpose of the CMB is to evaluate Class I configuration change requests (fit, form, function, and funding) and to provide approve/reject/hold direction to the AFCS PM. Membership in the AFCS CMB is designated as required by the AFCS PM and may include O-6 level representatives from the following:

- (1) OCE.

- (2) U.S. Army Engineer School.
- (3) Maneuver Support Center of Excellence.
- (4) Theater Engineer Commands.
- (5) Active Army/Reserve Component Engineer Brigades.
- (6) Navy Facilities Engineering Command.
- (7) Air Force Civil Engineer Center.
- (8) Headquarters, USACE.
- (9) Other representatives as required.

e. The AFCS functional CCBs are led by a person (Servicemember or DOD civilian) nominated by the AFCS PM and approved by the CMB. The members of the CCB are primary customers/users of AFCS who are designated by the AFCS PM (primarily customers/users of AFCS). The purpose of the functional CCBs is to manage and recommend change to the AFCS CMB in accordance with the AFCS configuration management plan (CMP). The functional lead for each discipline may request approval for changes to the PM without submission to the CMB. The functional level CCBs are—

- (1) Training and doctrine CCB.
- (2) IT CCB.
- (3) Information Assurance CCB.
- (4) Design CCB.
- (5) Logistics (CCB).
- (6) Medical (CCB).

f. The AFCS functional configuration review boards (CRBs) are usually led by the functional lead for that discipline who has been designated by the AFCS PM. The members of the functional CRBs are primarily technical experts in the area of the proposed change who have been designated by the AFCS PM. The functional CRBs are responsible for conducting working group sessions to analyze and make recommended changes to the AFCS CMB within their respective functional areas. They are—

- (1) Training and doctrine CRB.
- (2) IT CRB.
- (3) Design CRB.
- (4) Logistics CRB.

g. The project level CRBs may be U.S. Government agencies or private contractors developing products for AFCS. They are responsible for developing products and recommending changes through the functional CRBs and the CCBs to the AFCS CMB in accordance with the AFCS CMP.

h. The DOD partner CCBs are the Services and other U.S. Government agencies that use or have input into AFCS products. The purpose of the DOD partner CCBs is to recommend Service or agency changes to the facilities component system program. The DOD partner CCBs submit those changes into the functional CRBs and CCBs for disposition in accordance with the AFCS Configuration Management Plan.

i. Each AFCS functional CCB holds quarterly meetings and may meet additionally as needed. All functional CCBs meet during the AFCS annual workshop. DOD mission partner CCBs meet in accordance with organizational guidance. Project level CRBs meet in accordance with established AFCS program guidance.

4–5. Army Facilities Components System review

Annually, the COE will send a letter to the senior Army organizations responsible for the execution of theater construction projects using AFCS. This letter will apprise the AFCS community of the status of the AFCS program and invite both comments on the current programs well as recommendations for the future program. Specifically, the letter will contain the following:

- a.* A summary of the AFCS program and initiatives.
- b.* A list and brief description of AFCS projects for the previous year, active AFCS projects, AFCS new starts for the current year, and proposed projects for the out years.
- c.* The field's review comments/recommendations made in response to the previous annual letter and the AFCS management's intended actions/answers.
- d.* A description of the major AFCS programs and activities.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 25–1

Army Information Technology (Cited in para 1–4c.)

AR 25–2

Information Assurance (Cited in para 1–4c.)

AR 200–1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Cited in para 1–4h.)

AR 415–28

Real Property Category Codes (Cited in glossary.)

DA Pam 385–16

System Safety Management Guide (Cited in para 1–4d(3).)

JP 3–34

Joint Engineer Operations (Cited in glossary.) (Available at <http://dtic.mil/>.)

10 USC 480

Reports to Congress: submission in electronic form (Cited in para 2–2g.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

10 USC 2801

Scope of chapter; definitions (Cited in para 2–2.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

10 USC 2803

Emergency construction (Cited in para 2–2a.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

10 USC 2804

Contingency construction (Cited in para 2–2b.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

10 USC 2805

Unspecified minor construction (Cited in para 2–1.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

10 USC 2808

Construction authority in the event of a declaration of war or national emergency (Cited in para 2–2d.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

10 USC 2811

Repair of facilities (Cited in para 2–2e.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

50 USC 1601

Termination of existing declared emergencies (Cited in para 2–2d.) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

50 USC 1621

Declaration of national emergency by President; publication in Federal register; effect on other laws; superseding legislation (Cited in para 2–2f(1).) (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/>.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 11–2

Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 25–30

Army Publishing Program

AR 415–32

Engineer Troop Unit Construction in Connection with Training Activities

AR 420–1

Army Facilities Management

EP 1105–3–1

Base Camp Development in the Theater of Operations

FAR 52.236–13

Federal Acquisition Regulation Accident Prevention (Available at <http://www.gpo.gov/>)

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD website at <http://armypubs.army.mil>; DD forms are available on the OSD website at <http://www.esd.whs.mil/directives/forms>).

DA Form 11–2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DD Form 1391

FY ____ Military Construction Project Data

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B-1. Function

The function of this evaluation is to ensure effective implementation of AFCS.

B-2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to provide feedback to Army units regarding compliance with the reporting procedures specified in this regulation.

B-3. Instructions

Answers must be based upon actual testing of key internal controls such as document analysis, direct observation, interviews, sampling, and simulation. Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated annually and each time a Command Inspection Program occurs. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B-4. Test Questions

- a.* Are designs being reviewed on a 5-year cycle to ensure compliance with doctrine and UFC (rate of 20 percent of designs reviewed per year)?
- b.* Are units submitting their designs for review to ensure compliance with UFC and subsequent inclusion into the facilities component system database?
- c.* Are units utilizing UFC compliant designs from AFCS?
- d.* Are funds being programmed to provide for design review for UFC and doctrine compliance?
- e.* Are TRADOC Centers of Excellence being consulted with during the review of designs that they are the proponent for?

B-5. Supersession

Not applicable.

B-6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the Chief of Engineers (DAEN - ZC), 2600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-2600.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ACOM

Army command

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

AMC

Army Materiel Command

AR

Army Regulation

ARSTAF

Army Staff

ASA (ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

ASA (IE&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

ASCC

Army service component command

BOM

bill of materials

C – UFC

Contingency–Unified Facilities Criteria

CCB

configuration control board

CG

Commanding General

CIO/G–6

Chief Information Officer/G–6

CMB

Control Management Board

CMP

configuration management plan

COE

Chief of Engineers

CRB

Configuration Review Board

DA Pam

Department of the Army pamphlet

DAS

Director of the Army Staff

DCS

Deputy Chief of Staff

DCS, G–3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

DCS, G-4
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DD
Department of Defense

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DOD
Department of Defense

ESP
engineer support plan

FORSCOM
Forces Command

FY
fiscal year

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IT
information technology

JOA
Joint operations area

JOEB
Joint Operational Engineer Board

MILCON
military construction

NDAA
National Defense Authorization Act

NEPA
National Environmental Policy Act

NSN
national stock number

O&M
operation and maintenance

OCE
Office of the Chief of Engineers

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

PM
program manager

PMO
Program Management Office

SECDEF
Secretary of Defense

TM
technical manual

TOGS
Theater Oriented Guide Specifications

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

UFC

Unified Facilities Criteria

USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USC

United States Code

Section II**Terms****Complex**

The highest order building in AFCS. A complex is composed of a group of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support a military function or provide a specific service. Where installations are located contiguously or on the same reservation, the combined property is designed as one complex and the separate functions as activities of that site. A complex is also real estate (under the control of, and established by order of HQDA) on which services or functions of the Army are performed.

Facility

A physical plant (that is, real estate and improvements, including a separate building or piece of equipment) that supports a function. A facility is also any piece of equipment which, as an operating entity, contributes or can contribute to a function by providing some specific type of physical support. Facilities are the next lower order below Complex. AFCS facility numbers are based on the facility class and construction category codes listed in AR 415–28.

Item

The lowest order AFCS building block that is composed of one or more pieces of recognizable construction material or related basecamp equipment in the AFCS Hierarchy. All items are identified by national stock numbers (NSNs) (for example, NSN 5610–00–250–4676, a 94-pound bag of Portland cement).

Standards of Construction

Standards that establish levels of quality of facilities that materially influence the level and amount of construction to be done. The standards provide construction criteria which minimize engineer and logistic effort, while providing facilities of a quality consistent with the mission requirements, personnel health and safety, and the expected availability of construction resources (described in detail in JP 3–34). Initial standard facilities are designed to support operations up to 6 months. These minimum austere facilities require minimal engineer construction effort and provide immediate operational support to theater units. Temporary standard facilities are designed to support operations up to 24 months. These austere facilities are intended for sustained operations and may either replace the initial standard facilities or be used from the start of the operations. However, many facilities in AFCS can sustain operations in excess of 24 months by virtue of the inherent durability of most construction materials. Reference may be made to these facility designs in the event the user desires information on facilities with a useful life exceeding that currently authorized for theater of operations planning purposes.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms****Army Facilities Components System**

Army Facilities Component System (AFCS) is the program of record that includes TACAPS, facilities component system database, and TOGS.

Environmental Assessment

Environmental Assessment (EA) (formal; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)) document as opposed to environmental assessment, which is an informal environmental assessment that has not gone through the NEPA process).

Facilities component system database

The Facilities Component System database contains the designs, drawings, and design data (labor and equipment estimates, bills of material) for the AFCS.

Joint Construction Management System

The Joint Construction Management System (JCMS) is the software that allows users to access the facilities component system database.

System safety management

A management discipline that defines system safety program requirements and ensures the planning, implementation, and accomplishment of system safety tasks and activities consistent with the overall program requirements.

Theater Army Construction Automated Planning System

Theater Army Construction Automated Planning System (TACAPS) consists of an integrated set of software applications referred to as the Joint Construction Management System, and the IT infrastructure that, in combination, provide access to the AFCS designs, logistics, and planning information. TACAPS is an unclassified system that allows various authorized users that include, but are not limited to military planners, engineers, supply agency personnel, and construction personnel across multiple branches of Service and government agencies to interactively access pre-defined and pre-approved AFCS design data in direct support of their construction missions.

UNCLASSIFIED

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