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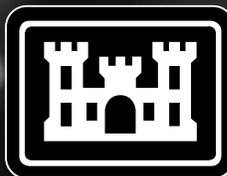
Digest

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Utilities Contracting



US Army Corps
of Engineers®



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PRIMER ON ARMY POWER PROCUREMENT

Evolution of Army Power Procurement

by Rafael Zayas

During the first year of World War II, the President of the United States directed all executive agencies of the Government, directly or indirectly responsible for power procurement, to designate a Power Procurement Officer to handle all contracts and arrangements for electric power. For many years, the Army had been processing power procurement matters through a Utilities Contract Board under the Construction Division of the Quartermaster General. When construction was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, the Utilities Contracts Board functions and personnel were also transferred. As a result of the President's directive, the Chairman of the Utilities Contracts Board was appointed as the Army Power Procurement Officer (APPO). From this organization, the present system of power procurement has evolved.

The Federal Property and Administration Act of 1949 (Public Law 152) established the General Services Administration (GSA) with the authority to issue regulations dealing with contracting and property management activities of executive agencies. This Act gave GSA prime authority to contract for utility services for various government agencies.

During 1947, 10 U.S.C. 2481 (today's 10 U.S.C. 2686) was issued giving conditional authority to the secretary of a military department to sell utilities services when the services are not available from another local source.

In 1950, in accordance with the President's Order of 1 July 1949, the GSA Administrator and the Secretary of Defense executed a Statement of Areas of Understanding in which GSA delegated the authority to procure utility (electricity, natural and manufactured gas distributed by pipes, steams, sewerage, and water) services to the Department of Defense (DoD). The State-

ment of Areas of Understanding also granted limited rights to the Army's Judge Advocate General in representing DoD agencies and other Federal executive agencies in proceedings involving public utilities before municipal, State, and Federal regulatory bodies.

When the DoD delegated the utilities acquisition authority (DODD 5100.32) to the services, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition (today the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) delegated the authority to the Chief of Engineers. As the Department of the Army Power Procurement Officer, he could enter into contracts for the acquisition of public utility services for periods not exceeding ten years. The Chief of Engineers then appointed the Chief of the Utilities Contracts Office as the Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer (DAPPO) with the responsibility of administering the acquisition and sales of utilities services Army-wide. Later, the functions and personnel of the Utilities Contracts Office were transferred to the U.S. Army Facilities Engineering Support Agency (USAFESA), a field operating activity of the Corps of Engineers.

Initially, each major command (MACOM), U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) [today known as Army Materiel Command (AMC)], U.S. Army Military District of Washington (MDW), U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), and the U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM), had an individual known as the Army Power Procurement Officer Representative (APPOR) who had been delegated the authority to act for the Army Power Procurement Officer. The APPOR had the authority to approve utilities services contracts up



to \$3,000,000 (today \$7,500,000) per year. At the time, this authority was high enough to cover more than 95 percent of the Army installations.

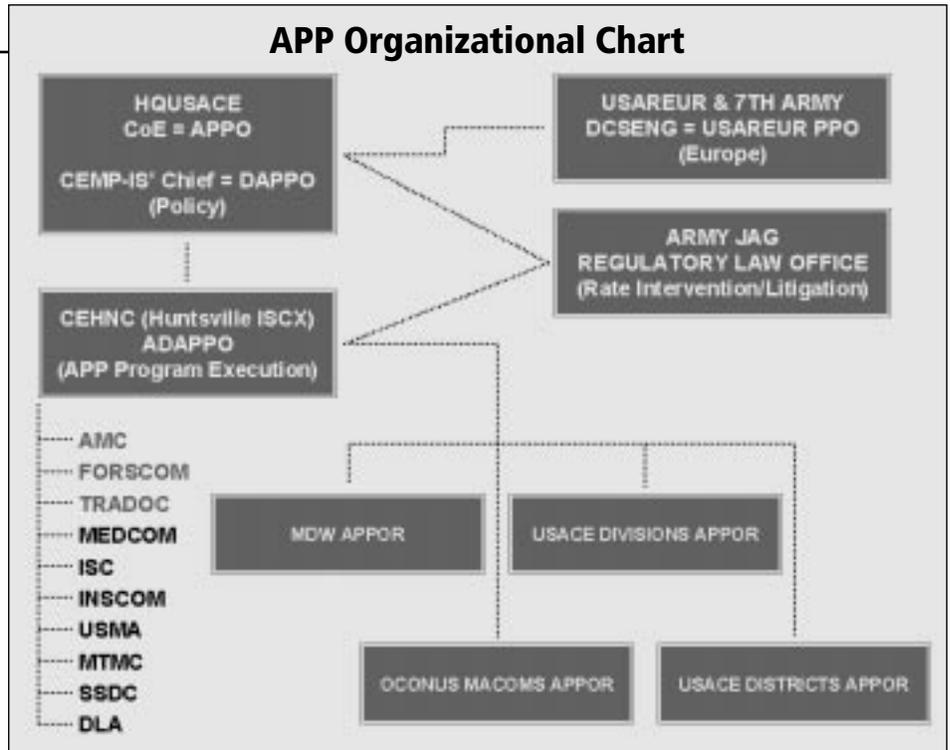
During 1988, USAFESA went through a major reorganization and became the U.S. Army Engineering and Housing Support Center (USAEHSC). During this reorganization, the Utilities Contracts Office became the Directorate of Army Power Procurement with the same functions and responsibilities. In 1991, based on Operation VANGUARD recommendations, FORSCOM and TRADOC transferred their Assistant Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer (ADAPPO) and the APPOR oversight functions to the Directorate of Army Power Procurement. Also during the same year, the Directorate of Army Power Procurement began to assist Army installations in their efforts to privatize their utility systems.

The USAEHSC reorganized during 1993 and became the U.S. Army Center for Public Works (USACPW). During this reorganization, the majority of the policy/regulation development responsibilities of the Chief of Engineers were transferred to the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff for Installations Management. Utilities contracting was one of the very few policy/regulation development responsibilities retained by the Chief of Engineers. USACPW management emphasis throughout this reorganization was to provide more support and services to MACOMs and Army installations.



Who's Who in Army Power Procurement

The US Army Chief of Engineers (CoE). The Chief of Engineers, acting for the Secretary of the Army, is the Department of the Army Power Procurement Officer (APPO). In this capacity, the CoE is responsible for the administration of the purchase and sale of utility services and for policies, engineering, rates and legal sufficiency in connection with all utility services transactions and contracts in which the Army has a monetary interest. He or she has the authority to approve the acquisition and sales of utility services. The CoE may enter into definite term utility contracts for utility services for periods not to exceed 10 years. He or she may redelegate this authority to the Deputy Army Power



Procurement Officer for the efficient acquisition and/or sales of utility services. (See Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Part 241, Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS) Part 41, and Army Regulation (AR) 420-41.)

The Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer (DAPPO). The Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer resides at the Installation Support Policy Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs. He or she is appointed by the APPO. The DAPPO is responsible for assisting the APPO in the administration of the Army Power Procurement program in accordance with AR 420-41. On behalf of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Army, the DAPPO is also responsible for the development of policy, regulations, standards, and guidance on the acquisition and sales of utilities services, Army-wide.

The Assistant Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer (ADAPPO). The Assistant Deputy Army Power Procurement Officers reside at the Installation Support Center of Expertise (ISCX) Directorate of the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama, (CEHNC) and the MACOM engineer offices of those MACOMs commanded by a four-star Army General. They are responsible for assisting the DAPPO in the administration of the acquisition and sales of utility services in accordance with AR 420-41. Currently, the ADAPPO at the Huntsville ISCX performs the

(continued from previous page)

In 1993, AMC also followed FORSCOM and TRADOC steps by transferring their ADAPPO/APPOR functions to the Directorate of Army Power Procurement.

On 1 October 1998, under a major restructuring of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Military Programs Directorate, the U.S. Army Center for Public Works ceased being a field operating activity of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and became the Installation Support Center (USA-CEISC), a transitional organization under the Corps' Military Programs Directorate. A decision was made to transfer the Army Power Procurement execution functions (utility services contracts approval, utilities services contracting assistance, and rate litigation/intervention) and USACE's utilities privatization responsibilities to the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama, (CEHNC).

The transfer of the utilities privatization responsibilities was effective 1 June 1999. The transfer of the Army Power Procurement functions was effective 2 August 1999. USACE headquarters retained the Army Power Procurement policy and guidance development function responsibilities.

On 29 August 1999, the Installation Support Division was instituted within the Corps' Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs with policy responsibilities for USACE installation support functions. One of the functions of this new activity is the development of policy and guidance on Army Power Procurement or, as it is best described, on utilities contracting.

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ADAPPO and/or the APPOR execution functions (inherited from the former U.S. Army Center for Public Works (USACPW)) for the following MACOMs and organizations:

- U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM)
- U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)
- U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)
- U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM)
- U.S. Army Information Systems Command (ISC)
- U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)
- U.S. Army Military Academy (USMA)
- U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)
- U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC)
- U.S. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)

The Army Power Procurement Representative Officer (APPOR). The Army Power Procurement Officer Representative is appointed by the MACOM engineer. He or she is responsible for providing operational oversight at the MACOM level in accordance with AR 420-41. All Corps of Engineers Divisions engaged in military construction, minor construction, and maintenance and repair projects for Army installations also have an APPOR responsible for overseeing the acquisition of utility services required during the projects. All CONUS MACOMs, except for MDW, transferred their APPOR functions to the former USACPW. Today, the USACPW APPOR execution functions are being performed by the Huntsville ISCX.

The USAREUR Power Procurement Officer (USAREUR PPO). The USAREUR Power Procurement Officer is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Engineering at the U.S. Army, Europe and 7th Army. Subject to Department of the Army policy, the USAREUR APPO is authorized to act for the Army Power Procurement Officer during acquisition and sales of utilities services within the USAREUR Command.

Acquiring utility services

by Rafael Zayas

Army Policy/Goals

The policy and goals of the Army and the Corps of Engineers regarding the acquisition of utility services are:

- Obtain utility services from the most efficient provider taking into consideration reliability, efficiency and safety of the furnished services.
- Promote competition and aggregation. The utility industry, especially natural gas and the electric industry, is presently being restructured permitting the procurement of natural gas and electricity in a competitive environment. In addition, the Department of Defense together with the Military services is looking toward efficient ways of procuring energy (natural gas and electricity). One of the procuring methods that the DoD and the Army are presently looking at is the aggregation of loads from installations and bases among the military services by issuing a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) for the acquisition of the aggregated load. The advantage of this method is econo-

my of scale competitive prices. The DoD is pursuing this method through the Defense Energy Support Center and the General Service Administration programs.

- Provide contracting choices to the installation commander during these times of resources downsizing. Army installations can purchase natural gas and electricity through their installation contracting office, the Defense Energy Support Center, the General Services Administration, or the FEMP Service Network.

Acquisition Authorities

The authorities allowing the procurement of utility services are:

- *Section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949.* Section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, as amended, created the General Service Administration (GSA) with the authority to procure utility service with a contract term of no longer than 10 years.



Army Regulatory Law Office. The Regulatory Law Office, U.S. Army Legal Services Agency, is responsible for:

- Assisting the Chief of Engineers, the Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer, and the Huntsville ISCX on utility regulatory matters.
- Representing the Department of the Army before Federal and State regu-

latory bodies in all cases and hearings relating to communications, transportation, electricity, gas, water, and sewers.

- Providing consultation, advice and legal guidance to Army, DoD, and other Federal activities on regulatory law matters. **PWD**



- *GSA/DoD Statement of Areas of Understanding (GSA → DoD)*. GSA delegated this authority to the DoD through the GSA/GSA Statement of Areas of Understanding.
- *DoD Directive 5100.32 (DoD → SA)*. The DoD delegated its authority to the Secretary of the Military Services through DODD 5100.32. This directive expired back on 1995. Presently, the Military Services are procuring utility services under an implicit authority. (We continue procuring utility service until we are told to stop procuring.)
- *Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS) Part 41 (ASA(ALT) → CoE)*. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology (the former Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development, and Acquisition) delegated to the Chief of Engineers (CoE) the authority for the administration of the purchase and sale of utility services and policies, engineering, rates and legal sufficiency in connection with all utility services transactions and contracts in which the Army has a monetary interest. He or she has the authority to approve the acquisition and sales of utility services. The CoE may enter into definite term utility acquisition contracts for utility services for periods not to exceed 10 years. He or she may redelegate this authority to the Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer for the efficient acquisition and/or sales of utility services. (See Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Part 241, Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS) Part 41, and Army Regulation (AR) 420-41.)
- *Army Regulation (AR) 420-41 (CoE → DAPPO)*. The Chief of Engineers delegated its authority to the Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer (DAPPO), which resides at the Installation Support Policy Branch of the USACE's Office of the Deputy Commanding General for

Military Programs (inherited from the former U.S. Army Center for Public Works (USACPW)).

- *The Economy Act*. The Economy Act allows the sale and purchase of supply and services to include utility services among Federal agencies.

Acquisition Regulations and Guidance

The published guidance applicable to the acquisition of utility services within the Department of the Army includes:

- *Army Regulation (AR) 420-41 (Chapters 1, 2 and Appendix B)*. AR 420-41 provides policy, responsibilities, approval authorities, and contract approval submittal procedures on the acquisition of utility services.
- *Technical Note (TN) 420-41-2*. TN 420-41-2 provides contract format for the acquisition of utility services in the German and Spanish lan-

on the competitive acquisition of direct supply of natural gas. This program is managed by the Defense Energy Support Center (former Defense Fuel Supply Center).

- *Executive Order 13123*. Executive Order 13123, Greening the Federal Government through Efficient Energy Management, is a new executive order that may affect the procurement of electricity since it encourage Federal Agencies to procure electricity from utility suppliers that use renewable energy. Incorporation of this Executive Order into the FAR is being handled by the Defense Acquisition Regulations (DAR) Environmental Committee.

Technical Approval Levels

The chart below shows the different approval levels based on the estimated annual cost and/or connection charges involved in a utility services contract.

Authority	Acquisition	
	Estimated Annual Cost	Connection Charge
DAPPO/ADAPPO	Over \$7.5M	Over \$500K
APPOR	Up to \$7.5M	Up to \$500K
Installation Commander	Up to \$250K	Up to \$300K

(NOTE: The Army is currently evaluating total decentralization of acquisition authorities. Look for more information in upcoming Public Works Digests.)

guages. This Technical Note only applies to overseas installations in German and Spanish speaking countries. The contracts format is based on the old ASPR Supplement No. 5 contract format.

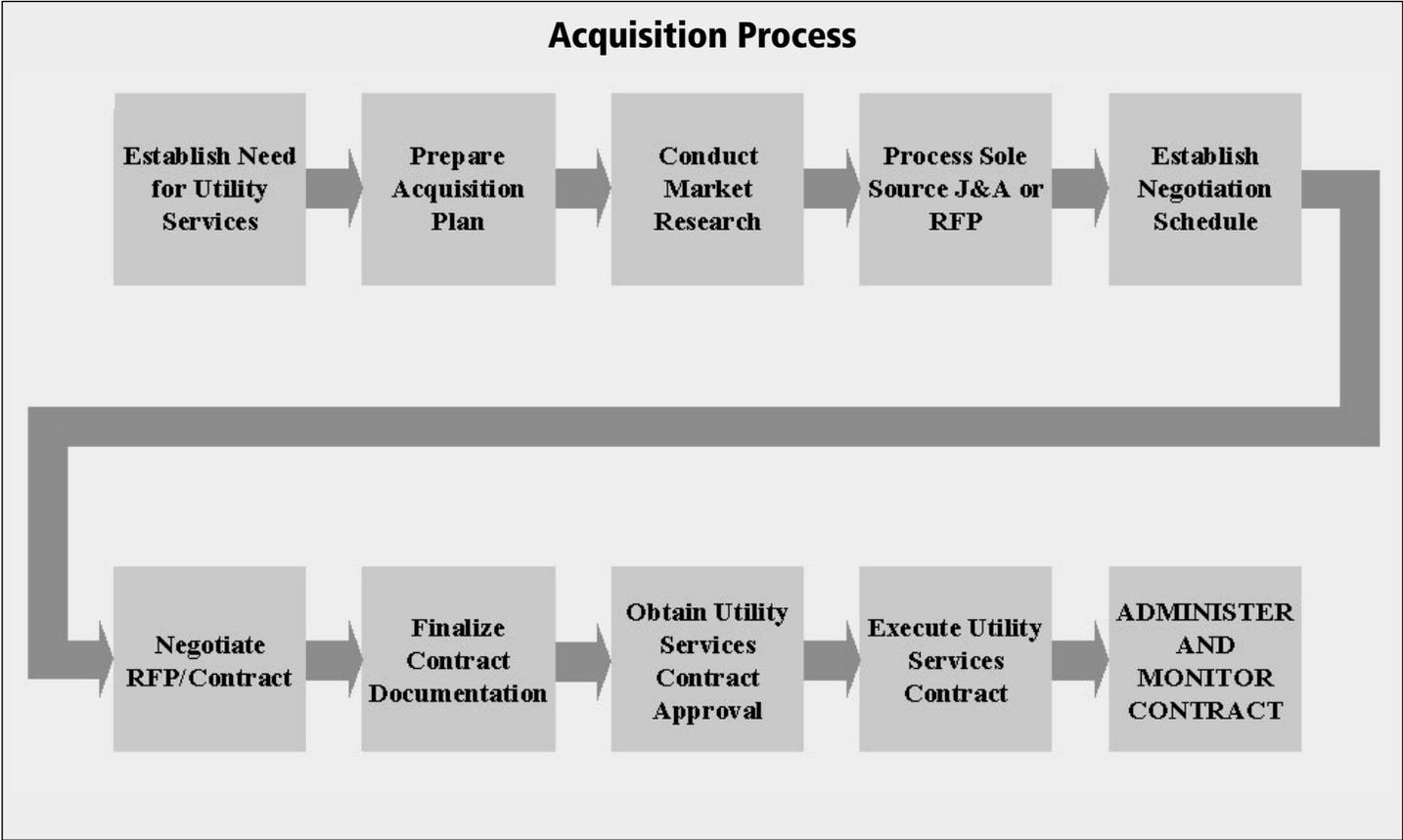
- *Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 41, Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS) Part 241, and Army FAR Supplement (AFARS) Part 41*. FAR Part 41 and its supplements, DFARS Part 241 and AFARS Part 41, provide policy, procedures, and contract format on the acquisition of utility services.
- *Defense Energy Program Policy Memorandum (DEPPM) 93-1*. DEPPM 93-1 provides policy and guidance

The Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer and the Assistant Deputy Army Power Procurement Officers have the authority to approve the acquisition of utility services with an estimated annual cost of over \$7.5 million connection charge of over \$500,000.

The Army Power Procurement Officer Representatives (APPORs) have the authority to approve the acquisition of utility services with an estimated annual cost of up to \$7.5 million or a connection charge of up to \$500,000.

Installation commanders have the authority to approve the acquisition of utility services with an estimated annual cost of up to \$250,000 or a connection charge of up to \$300,000.





Acquisition Process

The Acquisition Process Chart shows the general process used by the Department of the Army for the acquisition of utility services using what FAR Part 41 calls a separate contract. It follows the same procedures as stated in the FAR and its supplements, DFARS and AFARS, when procuring for a

negotiated contract. The only process not identified in the FAR but identified in AR 420-41 is that the final negotiated contract has to be approved by the applicable technical approval authority as described in the “Technical Approval Levels” section.

Process:

- Establish the need and requirement for utility services.
- Prepare acquisition plan according to requirements of the FAR and its supplements.
- Conduct a market research to determine interest.
- Process sole source J&A or RFP, whichever is applicable.
- Establish negotiation schedule.
- Negotiate RFP/Contract.
- Finalize contract documentation to include supporting documentation.
- Obtain contract technical approval based on the estimated annual cost of the contract or the connection charge.

- Execute utility services contract after any recommended changes from technical approval authority are incorporated.
- Administer and monitor the contract terms.

In addition, FAR Part 41 allows Army installations to procure utility services from other federal agencies by using an interagency agreement and from the GSA areawide contracts program, whenever it is more convenient for the government to do so. The above general process chart can be also applied to the procurement of utility services using an interagency agreement or a GSA areawide contract format. Wherever the words “RFP” and “Contract” appear in the chart, interchange them with the words “Interagency Agreement” or “GSA Areawide Contract.” (See the article titled “Using GSA Areawide Contracts” on p.9.)

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Submit your articles and photographs to the Public Works Digest

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Selling utilities services

by Rafael Zayas

Policy/Goals

The policy/goals of the Army and the Corps of Engineers regarding the sale of utility services are:

- Provide utilities services to tenants whenever a local supplier is not available.
- Limit the sales of utilities services off-post as much as possible.

Sales Authorities

The authorities allowing the sales of utilities services are:

- *10 U.S.C. 2686 (former 10 U.S.C. 2481)*. 10 U.S.C. 2686 gives authority to the Secretary of the Army (Military Department) to sell utility services to purchasers within the immediate vicinity of an activity of the Army whenever the utilities services are not available from another local source and the sale is in the best interest of national defense or in the public interest.
- *Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS) Part 41 (ASA(ALT) → CoE)*. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology (the former Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development, and Acquisition) delegated to the Chief of Engineers (CoE) the authority for the administration of the purchase and sale of utility services and for policies, engineering, rates and legal sufficiency in connection with all utility services transactions and contracts in which the Army has a monetary interest. He or she has the authority to approve the acquisition and sales of utility services. He or she may redelegate this authority to the Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer for the efficient acquisition and/or sales of utility services. (See

Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS) Part 41, and Army Regulation (AR) 420-41.)

- *Army Regulation (AR) 420-41 (CoE → DAPPO)*. The Chief of Engineers delegated its authority to the Deputy Army Power Procurement Officer (DAPPO), who resides at the Installation Support Policy Branch of the USACE's Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs (inherited from the former U.S. Army Center for Public Works (USACPW)).
- *The Economy Act*. The Economy Act allows the sale and purchase of supply and services to include utility services among Federal agencies.

Utilities Sales Regulations and Guidance

The published guidance applicable to the sales of utilities services within the Department of the Army includes:

- *Army Regulation (AR) 420-41 (Chapters 1, 3 and Appendix C)*. AR 420-41 provides policy, responsibilities, approval authorities, contract approval submittal procedures, and

contract/MOU formats for the sales of utilities services.

- *AR 215-1*. AR 215-1 provides funding guidance on the sale of utilities services to Morale, Welfare, and Recreational (MWR) activities.
- *AR 210-50*. AR 210-50 provides guidance on the rate components applicable to family housing.
- *TN 420-41-1*. TN 420-41-1 provides detailed guidance on the calculation of utilities sales rates.
- *UTILRATE for DOS*. UTILRATE for DOS, Version 1.0 (Beta 1), is a utilities services rates computations stand alone software that operates in the MS-DOS disk operating system. It provides automated guidance on the calculation of rates for the sales of utilities services.

Technical Approval Levels

The chart below shows the different approval levels based on the estimated annual cost involved in a utilities services sales contract.

All sales contracts for Title VIII National Housing Act projects (801

Authority

Sales

Estimated Annual Cost

DAPPO/ADAPPO

Title VIII National Housing Act Projects *

APPOR

ON POST: Over \$500K
OFF POST: All **
[ALL SALES RATES]

Installation DPW

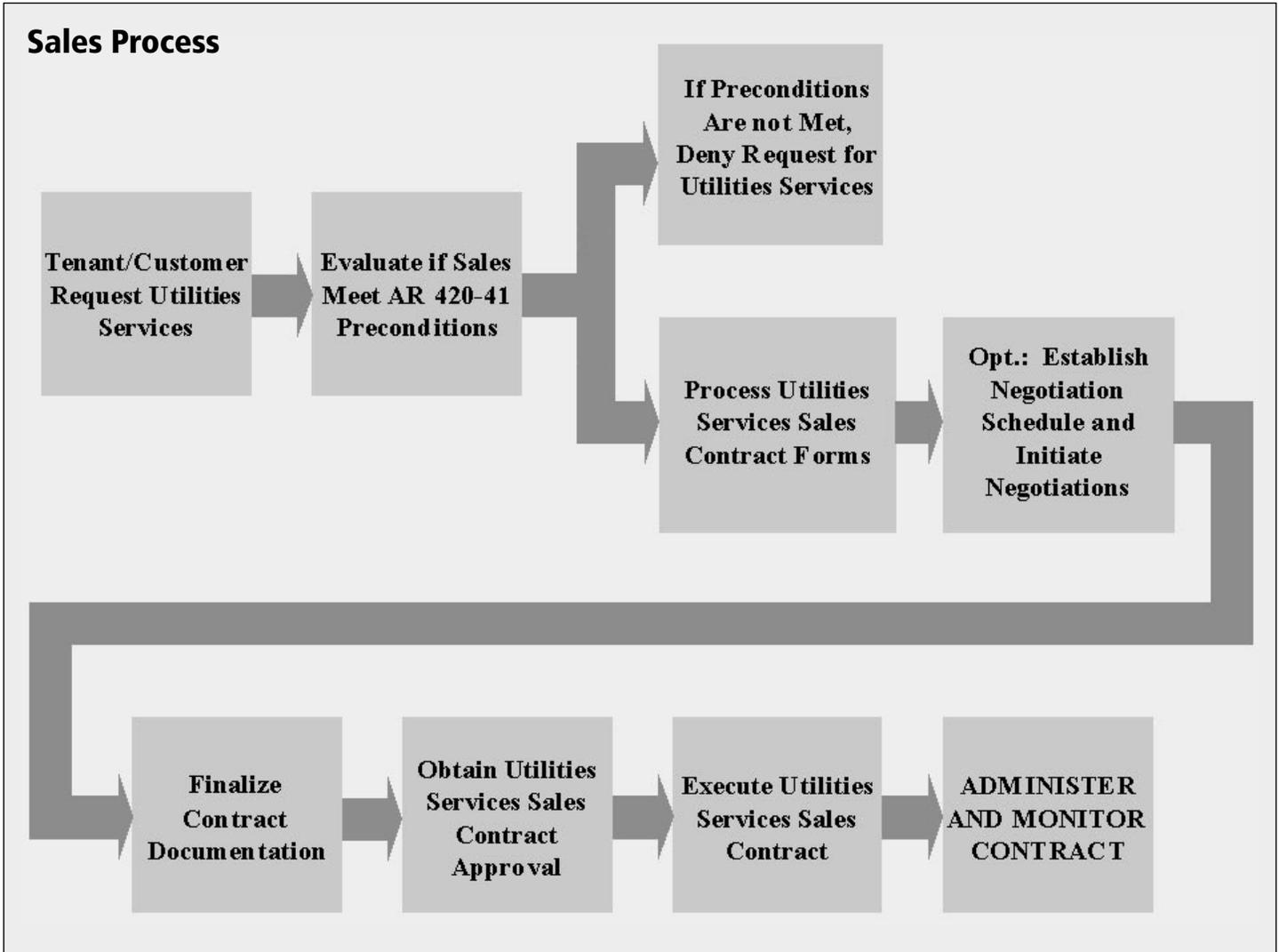
ON POST: Up to \$500K
OFF POST: None

* Coordinated approval with offices of the ACSIM, ASA(ALT), and ASA(I&E).

** Coordinated with the DAPPO (or ADAPPO), and the office of the ACSIM, ASA (ALT), and ASA (I&E).



Sales Process



Wherry housing) will be approved by the DAPPO or the ADAPPO in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army.

The Applicable Army Power Procurement Officer Representative (APPOR) has the authority to approve on-post sales contracts with an estimated annual cost of over \$500,000 and all off-post sales contracts. Off-post sales contracts may require coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army. Also, the APPOR is responsible for the approval of all utilities sales rates.

The installation DPW has the authority to approve on-post sales contracts with an estimated annual cost of up to \$500,000.

Sales Process

The Sales Process Chart above shows the general utilities sales process.

Process:

- Tenant/customer (purchaser) requests utilities services.
- The Utilities Services/Sales Officer evaluates whether sales meet the AR 420-41 required preconditions.
- If the preconditions are not met, the request to purchase the utilities services from the government is denied.
- If the preconditions are met, the Utilities Services/Sales Officer processes the applicable utilities services sales contract forms.
- If the tenant/customer is not satisfied with the government rates, con-

tract terms or conditions, negotiation is allowed. The Utilities Services/Sales Officer establishes the negotiation schedule and initiates the negotiations.

- The contract is finalized together with the supporting documentation as required by AR 420-41.
- The Utilities Services/Sales Officer then obtains approval of the sales contract from the applicable authority.
- Contract is then executed.
- The contract terms are administered and monitored.

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Selling utilities services off-post

by Rafael Zayas

1 0 U.S.C. 2686 (former 10 U.S.C. 2481) allows the Secretary of the Army to sell utilities services to purchasers within or in the immediate vicinity of an installation if it is determined that the services are not available from another local source and the sale is in the best interest of national defense or in the public interest.

Army policy, as stated in paragraph 3-1 of the AR 420-41, is to limit the sale to organizations outside the installation as far as possible. The Army is not a utility supplier. Providing utilities services is not a core function of the Army. The Army is not supposed to compete with the utility industry.

To sell utilities services off-post, the installation must meet the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2686, as stated before, and the preconditions for consideration of sale as stated on paragraph 3-1b of the AR 420-41. These preconditions are as follows:

1 The sale will not disrupt present or planned services to the Army.

2 The Services will not be available from local private or public suppliers. The service may be considered to be not available when the revenue from the service is not enough to warrant extending service by a private or public supplier.

3 Construction of facilities or systems by the Government required by the sale will not hinder future construction to serve a customer by a public or private utility company.

4 Sales of utilities services are not prohibited by any contract under which the Government purchases the services; and

5 The purchaser is within the installation or in the immediate vicinity of the installation.

Other considerations to be taken when selling utilities services off-post, which the installation will be required to document and include in its request for the contract approval, are:

1 Purchaser's reason for purchasing the utilities services from the government.

2 Environmental impact. (Meeting Federal and State environmental laws, reliability, and quality standards.)

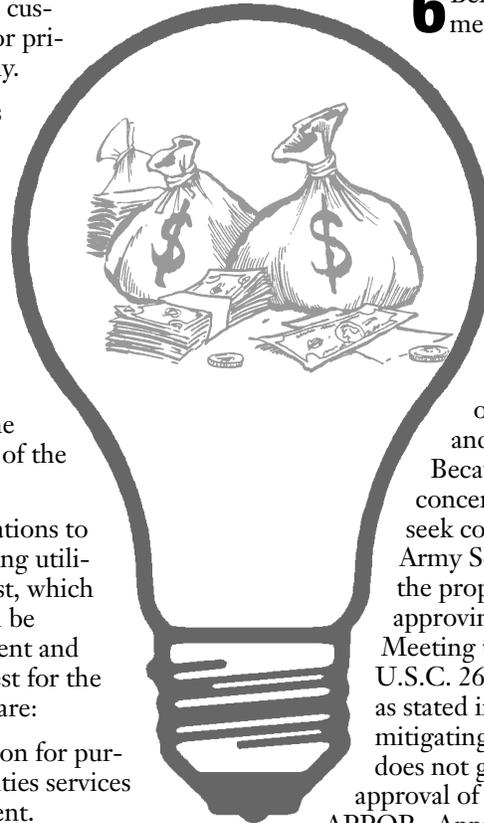
3 Liabilities such as environmental, guarantee of service, damage caused by government system malfunction, conflict with other utility supplier, etc.

4 Impact to the utilities privatization program. Any contract awarded for the sales of a particular utility service off-post should include a statement requiring the termination of the sale contract when the government privatizes the particular utility system.

5 Period term of the contract. Any contract awarded for the sale of a particular utility service off-post shall be

limited as far as possible, usually no longer than five years.

6 Benefits to the government and the public.



AR 420-41 requires that the sales of utility services be approved by the Army Power Procurement Officer (APPOR) who resides at the Huntsville Installation Support Center of Expertise (ISCX) and the MACOMs.

Because of present Army concerns, the APPOR will seek coordination with Army Secretariat following the proper channels before approving any off-post sale. Meeting the requirement of 10 U.S.C. 2686, the preconditions as stated in AR 420-41, and mitigating the above concerns does not guarantee the approval of the contract by the APPOR. Approval will be based on Army Secretariat recommendations.

The rate to be charged for the sales of the utility services off-post is the local prevailing rate of the closest utility company; however, the rate will not be less than the total cost to the government including transmission losses, operations and maintenance costs, capital charges, and administrative overhead.

Appendix C of the AR 420-41 discusses the forms to be used in the sale of utilities.

Installations seeking to sell utilities off-post should emphasize the benefits to the government and the public and mitigate the Army environmental, liabilities, and utilities privatization impact concerns.

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Using GSA areawide contracts

by Rafael Zayas

The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR Part 41) allows the use of GSA areawide contracts, among other contracting instruments, for the procurement of utility services.

A GSA areawide contract is a contract entered into between the General Services Administration (GSA) and a utility supplier to cover utility service needs of Federal agencies within the franchise territory of the supplier. Areawide contracts, similar to basic ordering agreements, provide pre-established contractual vehicles for ordering utility services. GSA areawide contract terms are usually for a period of 10 years. Each areawide contract includes one or more "Authorization" form, in the form of a contract attachment, for requesting service, connection, disconnection, or change in service. This "Authorization" form is the document executed by the ordering agency contracting officer and the utility supplier to order utility service under the areawide contract.

Any federal agency having a requirement for utilities services within an area covered by an areawide contract shall acquire services under the areawide contract unless:

- The service is available from more than one supplier.
- The head of the contracting activity, or designee determines that the use of the areawide contract is not advantageous to the government.

If the service is available from more than one supplier, the service shall be acquired using competitive acquisition procedure. Prior to executing any utility services contract, the contracting officer shall comply with FAR Part 6 (Competition Requirements), FAR Part 7 (Acquisition Planning), and FAR Subsections 41.201(d) and (e) (Section 8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1988, Public Law 100-202).

Areawide contracts generally allow agencies to order utility service at rates approved and/or established by a regulatory body and published in a tariff or rate schedule. However, agencies are permitted to negotiate other rates and terms and conditions of service with the supplier. Rates other than those published may require the approval of the regulatory body.

“Areawide contracts, similar to basic ordering agreements, provide pre-established contractual vehicles for ordering utility services.”

Upon execution of the "Authorization" form by the contracting officer and the utility supplier, the utility supplier must furnish services without further negotiation, at the current rate, applicable published or unpublished rates, unless other rates and/or terms and conditions are separately negotiated by the federal agency with the supplier. Deviation from a published rate, terms, and/or conditions may be subject to the applicable regulatory body approval.

The contracting officer shall execute the "Authorization" form and attach it to a DD Form 1155, Order for Supplies or Services, along with any modifications such as connection charges, special facilities, or service arrangements. The contracting officer shall also attach any:

- Specific fiscal, operational, and administrative requirements of the agency.
- Applicable rate schedules.
- Technical information.
- Detailed maps or drawings of delivery points.

- Details on government ownership, maintenance, or repair facilities.
- Other information deemed necessary to fully define the service conditions in the "Authorization"/contract.

The GSA areawide contract or the "Authorization" must also include the clauses required by FAR 41.501, regardless of whether the rates or terms of

conditions of service are fixed or adjusted by a regulatory body. Applicable FAR 41.501 clauses omitted on the GSA areawide contract must be included in the "Authorization."

The "Authorization" (period) term may be for up to the remainder of the GSA areawide contract term at the time of the "Authorization" execution. The ordering contracting officer may execute an "Authorization"

for a shorter period. Installation contracting officer shall follow the proper contract's technical approval channels.

A copy of the executed GSA areawide contract "Authorization" package shall be forwarded to GSA at Public Utilities Division (PPU), Public Buildings Service, Washington, DC 20405, within 30 days after execution.

The GSA areawide contract "Authorization" administrative contracting officer should closely monitor the "Authorization" performance for any applicable refunds or credits due to the "Authorization" negotiated terms and conditions during the life of the "Authorization."

To find out if there is a GSA areawide contract for your area or for more information on GSA areawide contracts, direct your web browser to the GSA Public Building Service's Public Utilities website at <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/xu/puindex.htm>.

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GSA Natural Gas Program can save money

by Edward J. Gerstner

The General Services Administrations (GSA) has several natural gas contracts which can supply 100 percent of an installation's needs, with the exception of pipeline interruption or curtailment resulting from the transfer of the National Utilities Management Program from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This program is administered by the Vancouver, Washington, GSA Office and could be the ticket for installations to procure natural gas at prices below Local Distribution Company (LDC) or other natural gas suppliers.



“At no cost to the customer, GSA will do a cost analysis to determine the most economical method to purchase natural gas.”

At no cost to the customer, GSA will do a cost analysis to determine the most economical method to purchase natural gas. Contracts include assignment of a

utilities specialist who monitors, nominates and balances the customer's natural gas needs.

For installations whose natural gas contracts are

approaching termination dates or who do not now have contracts with LDCs, this program can reduce costs. GSA is another tool within the federal government utility services contracting toolbox that is available to the entire federal community, including Army installations.

For more information on this program, please contact GSA directly. Interested installations should contact Bill Dennison, (360) 905-6105 or e-mail: bill.dennison@gsa.gov.

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Edward J. Gerstner works on utilities contracting issues in the Huntsville Installation Support Center of Expertise.

Revisions to Job Order Contracting

On 13 September 1999, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, & Technology) issued an interim change to the Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS).

This change implemented two revisions to Subpart 17.90, Job Order Contracting, as follows:

- The threshold for an independent government estimate is changed to \$100,000 (vice \$25,000) to coin-

cide with the FAR threshold for construction costs.

- The change to the new task order limit of \$500K now allows ordering officers to issue task orders up to that limit.

Both revisions increase the efficiencies of the JOC process and save the DPW staffs, already severely downsized, a tremendous amount of time.

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Quick construction contracting

by Alicia Gregory

The Savannah District executed its first Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract at Fort Bragg.

Flashback to 1997....

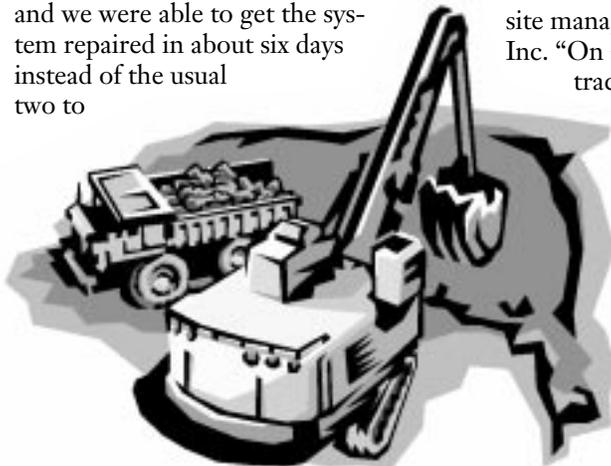
The deputy commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps called the engineers in. He wanted repairs to his soldiers' barracks made immediately. He didn't care how, he just wanted them to do it. And he didn't differentiate between the engineers from the Savannah District, the Public Works Business Center (PWBC), or the contractor. To him, they are one entity.

"The IDIQ contract was an option Savannah District gave us," explained COL Robert Shirron, director of Fort Bragg's Public Works Business Center. "It sounded like a good idea since we often have to execute a very tight timeline from the customer." [The district now calls its IDIQ contract, Quick Construction Contracting or QCC.]

QCC allows the installation to complete its small and medium Real Property Maintenance (RPM) projects (repairs, maintenance, minor construction and remediation, etc.) in a relatively short period of time.

LTC John O'Dowd, former special assistant to the deputy commanding general, XVIII Airborne Corps, said the contract allowed his command group "to get exactly what we asked for on time and at the quoted price.

"We used it at Faith Barracks when we had a problem with the hot water system," continued O'Dowd, who now commands the 30th Engineer Battalion. "We didn't have enough hot water and we were able to get the system repaired in about six days instead of the usual two to



three weeks it normally takes. There is nothing we had in all the tools of contracting that could fix the problem that quickly."

QCC is a comprehensive contract that allows a variety of jobs to be performed under it by task orders. The task orders usually fall within the range of \$10,000 to \$500,000 each. Working somewhat like modifications to a standard construction contract, task orders are issued as needed. They range from building company operations facilities

to installing gas lines. To date, more than 81 task orders totaling \$11.5 million have been completed on Fort Bragg's \$13.5 million contract.

The contract is designed to do smaller projects in a quick and expeditious manner. Instead of going through the normal procurement process, the customer sends the Corps of Engineers' field office a project description and the field office, in turn, sends a request to the contractor for the task order. The contractor then gets bids from sub-contractors to do the work.

"QCC tends to lead to a better outcome because the contractor is involved earlier in the process," said Gil White, site manager for Rust Constructors, Inc. "On a typical firm/fixed price contract we would have very little if any interface with the user up front." [Under the firm/fixed price contract the contractor doesn't get involved until after the scope of work is completed.] With QCC, the contractor is available and involved during the development of the scope of work.

"With this type of contract," said White, "we have a lot of interface with the user and really get to the core of what the user wants."

"We knew we could turn to Rust and they could do a quality job within the time constraints but," said Shirron, "in order for them to do that, we have to give them the complete scope of work up front and then negotiate price. That is the most difficult part of using



the contract—deciding quickly on the scope of work."

According to CPT Joe Armstrong, the Savannah District's QCC project engineer at Fort Bragg, the district has devised a system where they go out and nail down the scope of each project up front, which cuts down on changes and time extensions resulting from changes. Key to this system is the creation of a team (consisting of the contractor, several district team members, and representatives from the PWBC) that is solely dedicated to QCC.

"I see it as the wave of the future for doing O&M (Operations and Maintenance) work," said Armstrong. "If we continue to execute projects in an expeditious manner like we have done in the past, the customer is going to want more and more contracts under QCC."

The district also has QCCs for Fort Gordon/medical construction in the southeast and three regional contracts (for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia).

POC is CPT Joe Armstrong, (910) 396-1211. **PWD**

Alicia Gregory is a public affairs specialist at the Savannah District, USACE.



Need assistance on utilities contracting, utilities privatization, or ESPC?

by Rafael Zayas

During these times of workforce downsizing, installation commanders are finding themselves struggling with the day-to-day operation and management of their utilities infrastructures and energy programs. The Installation Support Center of Expertise (ISCX) at the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama, in conjunction with the Corps' districts and the Corps' Installation Support Offices, has the expertise to provide MACOMs, installations, and the Army assistance on an assortment of utilities contracting, utilities privatization, and energy savings performance contracting (ESPC) services, among other services.

The table below shows the different services that they can provide in the areas of utilities contracting, utilities privatization, and ESPC:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Installation Support Center of Expertise (ISCX), U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center

- Utilities Contracting Technical Approval
- Utilities Contracting (Acquisition and Sales) Assistance
- Rate Intervention/Litigation
- Utilities Contracting Legal Services
- Utilities Privatization Program Management
- Utilities Privatization Contracting Assistance
- Technical Evaluation of Utilities Privatization RFPs
- Utilities Privatization Economic Analyses (Feasibility Studies, IGCE)
- Utilities Privatization Legal Services
- Energy Program Management
- Energy Savings Performance Contracting
- ESPC Measurement and Verification

Division's Installation Support Offices

- Liaison Services with the Huntsville ISCX and the Corps' Districts
- Limited Utilities Contracting Services
- Limited Utilities Privatization Services

Districts

- Utilities Contracting (Acquisition) Approval/Assistance under MCA
- Utilities Privatization Program Management
- Utilities Privatization Contracting
- Utilities Privatization Real Estate

The points of contact at the Huntsville ISCX are:

- Edward J. Gerstner, (256) 895-1503 or e-mail: edward.gerstner@hnd01.usace.army.mil

Utilities contracting (acquisition and sales) Approval, utilities contracting (acquisition and sales) assistance, and rate litigation/intervention.

- Bobby Starling, (256) 895-1531 or e-mail: bobby.h.starling@hnd01.usace.army.mil

Utilities privatization assistance, privatization feasibility/LCCA studies, and ESPC.

- Charles E. Williams, (256) 895-1140 or e-mail: charles.e.williams@hnd01.usace.army.mil

Utilities contracting and privatization legal assistance.

If your MACOM or installation needs utilities contracting, utilities privatization, and ESPC assistance from the Army Corps of Engineers, please contact the Huntsville Engineering and Support Center, the designated Corps Program Manager Forward or Installation Support Office (ISO) for an explanation of the services that they can provide and how your installation can benefit.

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DSCR Offers Online Catalogs Online

Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) has expanded its online catalogs of products available to our customers. Our newest catalog, Energy Efficient Motors, joins our other catalogs listed below:

- *Energy Efficient Motors*
- Corporate Contract Catalog
- Commercial Battery Catalog
- Environmental Products Catalog
- Law Enforcement Catalog
- Saws Catalog
- Welding Machines Catalog
- Welding Powers Customer Valued Contract Catalog

All our catalogs feature online ordering capabilities using existing MILSTRIP/FEDSTRIP requisitioning procedures. For our customers who prefer to order using their IMPAC card, these products can be ordered using the DOD E-MALL at <http://www.emall.dla.mil>. You can also download these catalogs into Dbase IV or ASCII formats for your convenience.

☎ If you have any questions about our online catalogs or about ordering online, please call our Customer & Weapon System Support office toll free at (800) 345-6333, DSN 695-5699 or 695-5673, or e-mail: fschneider@dscr.dla.mil **PWD**



Fort Worth District's utilities privatization experience

by Leslie L. Bearden

After almost four years, the Corps of Engineers' Fort Worth District Contracting Office succeeded in awarding the first privatization contract for the Directorate of Public Works at Fort Benning, Georgia. Here's how we did it.

In the fall of 1995, the former U.S. Army Center for Public Works called the district looking for a contracting office to solicit, negotiate and award contracts for the privatization of the electrical and natural gas distribution

systems at Fort Benning. We accepted the challenge.

A competitive request for proposal was prepared for Privatization of the Electrical Distribution System. It was issued in August 1996.

We got quite a response from industry. After responding to industry's questions, issuing five amendments to the solicitation, and receiving and resolving a "protest," we finally received four proposals in August 1997.

In October, we began the technical evaluations, and by February 1998, we had completed negotiations and determined the successful firm.

At this point, we realized that we needed an economic analysis of the requirement to submit to Congress for approval. Everything came to a complete standstill. Almost a year later, with the analysis completed, we were off and running again.

We quickly drew up the contract and executed it on 14 January 1999. It was shipped off to Fort Benning for review and approval by the Army Power Procurement Officer (APPO) and Congress. The APPO approved it in March 1999, and Congress followed suit a few months later. The privatization was finally complete!

It's been a long, winding road getting this contract in place. There were many obstacles along the way and many different players, but persistence paid off.

The contract is working well and the installation has requested the Fort Worth District to move out with the natural gas privatization. We are looking forward to the challenges this new requirement will present, but feeling smarter the second time around.

NOTE: The Fort Worth District is currently working on three privatization efforts for Fort Polk, Louisiana— Privatization of the Natural Gas Distribution System, the Electrical Distribution System, and the Water/Wastewater Distribution System.

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Leslie L. Bearden works on utilities contracting issues in Fort Worth District's Contracting Office.

DSCR Launches Electronic Catalog of Energy Efficient Electric Motors

Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) has developed a web-based online catalog of energy efficient electric motors. The catalog has approximately 300 motors ranging from 1.5 to 200 horsepower (60 hertz, 3-phase), conveniently grouped into the following categories:

- Open Drip-proof (ODP)
- Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled (TEFC)
- "Severe Duty" Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled
- Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled "C-Face"
- "Severe Duty" Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled "C-Face"

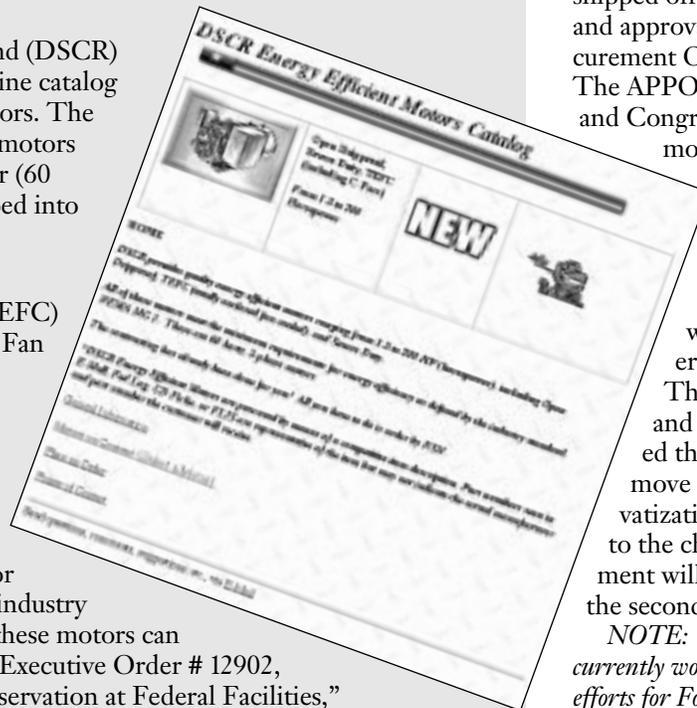
These energy efficient motors meet the minimum requirements for energy efficiency as defined by the industry standard, NEMA MG 1. As such, these motors can assist customers in complying with Executive Order # 12902, "Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities," dated March 8, 1994.

All electric motors over 1 horsepower and with times of use of 2000 hours per year or greater are likely candidates for replacement by energy efficient (high efficiency) motors—at least when they fail and must be replaced.

The contracts are in place for Direct Vendor Delivery (DVD) providing 3-day delivery after receipt of order.

You may access the catalog and points of contact at DSCR's internet website: www.dscr.dla.mil/eem/

If you do not have internet access, please call Vince Vincent at DSCR's marketing office at (800) 345-6333 or (804) 279-5311 DSN 695. **PWID**





Installation Support Center of Expertise (ISCX)

Huntsville Center (HNC) is the Corps of Engineers' Installation Support Center of Expertise (ISCX). HNC partners with Corps Districts and Labs to provide support in the following areas:

Utilities Privatization. Performs engineering/economic analyses and contracting actions to privatize utility plants and systems.

Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC). Provides engineering, legal, contracting and program management for ESPC, resulting in upgraded and efficient utilities systems through investment by contractors who share in energy savings.

Utilities Acquisition and Sales. Reviews, supports negotiations and approves contracts to buy and sell utilities services. Provides support for rate intervention proceedings before regulatory agencies.

Utility Monitoring and Control Systems (UMCS), and Electronic Security Systems (ESS). Develops criteria, performs site surveys, design, procurement and installation of UMCS and intrusion detection systems.

DPW Management. Provides support for DPW business processes and work management, HQ and Installation Executive Information Systems (HQEIS and IEIS), and review and analysis.

Integrated Facilities System (IFS). Provides direct support to DPWs worldwide, addressing the business functions of real property, work management, operations, supply, cost accounting, project development and contract management.

Competitive Sourcing/A-76. Provides guidance and support for the competitive sourcing/commercial activities (CA) program. Support includes all phases of the program, including studies, PWS and QA plans.

Job Order Contracting (JOC). Provides guidance and support for the JOC program.

Automated Systems. Maintains systems such as DD Form 1391 Processor, PAX, ECONPACK and TRACES.

Huntsville Center. Links business practices and innovative processes in support of installations.

Contingency Support. Provides technical and program management support for facilities planning and construction for contingency operations.

DPW Training. Develops and provides public works and USACE installation support training.

Facility Operation, Maintenance, Repair and Rehabilitation. Performs assessments and provides simplified, efficient methods for facilities operation, maintenance and repair. Available and used for all facility types, ➤

Utilities Privatization Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC) Bobby.Starling@ * (256) 895-1531	Integrated Facilities System (IFS) Lanny Beaty beatyl@sddl.lee.army.mil (804) 734-2012	DPW Training David.C.Palmer@ * (256) 895-7451	Ranges and Training Areas Vernon.A.Petty@ * (256) 895-1534
Utilities Acquisition and Sales Boilers Ed.Gerstner@ * (256) 895-1503	Competitive Sourcing/A-76 DPW Logistics Karl.S.Thompson@ * (256) 895-1275	Facility Repair and Rehabilitation Lawson.S.Lee@ * (256) 895-1541	Furniture and Furnishings Alicia.F.Allen@ * (256) 895-1552
Utility Monitoring and Control Systems (UMCS) Charles.W.Holland@ * (256) 895-1749	Job Order Contracting (JOC) Marie.Ragland@ * (256) 895-1139	Facility Operation and Maintenance Tahir.R.Rizvi@ * (256) 895-1532	Engineered Management Systems (EMS) Marcus.Searles@ * (256) 895-1672
Electronic Security Systems (ESS) John.A.Brown@ * (256) 895-1756	Automated Systems Larry.Werner@ * (256) 895-1831	Medical Facilities Repair and Renewal Gary.L.East@ * (256) 895-1526	DPW Legal Charles.E.Williams@ * (256) 895-1140
DPW Management Deanna.L.Devier@usace.army.mil (703) 428-6076	Contingency Support Edward.D.Scott@ * (256) 895-1781	Fire Protection Tom.Dolen@isc01.usace.army.mil (703) 428-7361	Director of ISCX Mirko.Rakigjija@ * (256) 895-1907
		Environmental David.J.Skridulis@ * (256) 895-1468	* e-mail = (name)@hnd01.usace.army.mil



Utilities Contracting/Privatization assistance from other DoD and Federal Agencies

There are several DoD and Federal agencies that provide utilities contracting and/or utilities privatization assistance to the Department of the Army. Some programs like the GSA areawide contracts program and the DoD centralized procurement of direct supply natural gas do not require that the installation contracting officers off-load their procurement responsibility. Other programs may require the off-loading of the contracting responsibility. Installation contracting officers should seek guidance from their MACOM Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC) on the off-loading of contracting responsibilities to other agencies within the Army, DoD, and outside DoD.

An engineering technical review of solicitations and contracts is a customer responsibility. The Huntsville Installation Support Center of Expertise and Corps of Engineers division Installation Support Offices and district Program Managers Forward are available to assist MACOM and Army installations on their utilities contracting, utilities privatization, energy savings performance contracting, and technical requirements.

Following are brief descriptions of the services offered by some DoD and federal agencies:

(continued from previous page)

including the DoD medical facilities renewal program worldwide.

DPW Logistics. Provides guidance and support for DPW supply and equipment programs.

Fire Protection. Provides guidance and support for all aspects of fire prevention and protection, including operational inspections.

Environmental. Performs studies and provides support in various environmental areas.

General Services Administration (GSA)

The GSA Energy Center of Expertise runs several programs that provide contracting instruments enabling customers to procure utility and energy management services among other services at the lowest cost to the taxpayer and the greatest value to American citizens. These services cover, but are not limited to, the procurement of electricity, natural gas, water, and sewage services. Current emphasis is on the government taking advantage of potential cost savings made possible by the restructuring of the electric industry initiatives currently underway at the State and Federal level. FAR Part 41 allows the Army to procure utility services through the GSA areawide contracts program.

For more information on GSA areawide contracts, see the article titled "Using GSA Areawide Contracts" on p.9. For more information on the services that GSA can provide, please contact Mark Ewing, Acting Director, GSA Energy Center of Expertise at (816) 823-2691.

Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) Service Network

The FEMP Service Network (FSN) assists Federal agencies in the use of

Department of Energy contracts and technical services. The near-term focus of the network is on Super Energy Savings Performance Contracts (Super ESPCs), utility programs, and technical assistance services such as SAVEnergy. The FSN is a virtual organization of several partners, including DOE offices, DOE national laboratories, and private sector contractors. Six DOE Regional Support Offices serve as initial customer contact points and customer advocates.

For more information on the FEMP Service Network, go to: <http://www.eren.doe.gov/femp/financing/fempserVICenet.html>.

Defense Energy Support Center (DESC)

The Defense Energy Support Center runs the DoD centralized procurement of direct supply natural gas program in accordance with the Defense Energy Program Policy Memorandum (DEPPM) 93-1. Besides running the natural gas centralized program, DESC also offers contracting vehicles for the competitive procurement of electricity as a commodity and energy savings performance contracting (ESPC). DESC promotes combining DoD installation loads to obtain economy of scale benefits. In conformance with the Defense Reform Initiative Directive #21, the DESC is also assisting the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) by providing contracting services for the Army utilities privatization program. DESC has excellent contracting capability and expertise, but minimal engineering capability. DESC will rely on others to provide engineering capability beyond their basic capability.

For more information on DESC programs, please contact Sharon Murphy, Director, DESC Alternative Fuels, (703) 767-8572.

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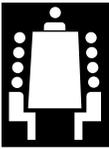
Ranges and Training Areas. Develops and maintains standard designs, and provides planning, design and construction services to support Force Modernization.

Boilers. Performs boiler inspections and operator training.

Furniture and Furnishings. Provides centralized procurement of furniture.

Engineered Management Systems (EMS). Provides support for ROOFER and BUILDER.

DPW Legal. Provides legal advice on public works matters. **PWD**



Privatizing utility systems is one of the many Defense Reform Initiatives announced by the Secretary of Defense in November 1997¹ to reduce excess support structure and focus on core competencies. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has issued two directives that the Military Services privatize their utility systems. OSD guidance is to privatize competitively, within the confines of state regulatory rules, and does allow exemptions for security or economic reasons.

Army to privatize all utilities by FY 2003

by Richard F. Dubicki and William F. Eng

In December of 1997, the Department of Defense tasked Army and the other services, to privatize their utilities by 1 January 2000. Included were natural gas, electricity, water and wastewater at all installations. The authorizing order was the Defense Reform Initiative Directive (DRID) #9. The Army Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) was charged with the privatization task. The intent was clear, turn over to private utility providers all installation level utilities except those, which affected security, or those, which

had no available commercial provider or could not be provided economically.

By December 1998, the Army was making headway towards meeting the requirements of DRID #9 to privatize 265 major utility systems in CONUS, when DRID #49 was issued. DRID #49 extended the deadline to the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2003, but also expanded the scope to include ALL Army utility systems, worldwide.

Although this seems like a long time, the sheer number of utilities involved and the complicated privatization

process make it a real management challenge. There are 1,104 utility systems, a fourfold increase from DRID #9 criteria, supporting Army installations all over the world. To further complicate this process, their ownership is divided between the regular Army, the Reserves and the National Guard.

The updated Army implementation plan for DRID #49 to privatize the 387 utility systems in CONUS and 717 in OCONUS was submitted to OSD in January 1999.

Three DRID #49 milestones that the Army plans to meet are:

- Determine by 30 September 2000 which systems will or will not be privatized.
- Issue all privatization solicitations by 30 September 2001.
- Award all privatization contracts by 30 September 2003.

Under DRID #49, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to exempt a utility system, if for unique security reasons or lack of economical feasibility, it can not be privatized.

Historical Perspective

The end of the Cold War brought about the largest military drawdown and draconian cuts in military spending since after World War II. The choice was made to modernize weaponry over infrastructure, especially backbone systems like utilities.

Public works managers responded to huge cuts in base operations budgets by deferring maintenance and repair work for their facilities infrastructure. The lack of preventative maintenance,

U.S. Army Medical Command at Fort Sam Houston privatizes natural gas distribution

In response to the Department of Defense initiative to privatize its utility systems by the year 2003, Fort Sam Houston privatized its natural gas distribution. On 10 September 1999, Fort Sam Houston transferred ownership, operation and maintenance of its natural gas distribution system to the San Antonio City Public Service.

As a result of a thorough study, the Army's Medical Command decided that the City of San Antonio can operate and maintain Fort Sam Houston's natural gas distribution system more economically and with state-of-the-art technology. This change will enable Fort Sam Houston to focus on services more in keeping with its primary and important mission, the medical care and physical well being of soldiers and their families.

Under its new contract, the City Of San Antonio will incorporate Fort Sam Houston's 124,000 lineal feet of gas distribution system into its own extensive network. This will result in a more efficient gas distribution system for the entire San Antonio metropolitan area taking advantage of economies of scale.

This is the second utility transferred in FY 99 by MEDCOM, leaving that command with eight systems to privatize in the next fiscal year. Both MEDCON and the entire Army's privatization effort will continue until all of the Army's utility systems are reviewed, and if economically feasible, turned over to competent providers in the private sector.

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repairs, and renewal inevitably resulted in accelerated deterioration and premature system failures.

The Installation Status Report (ISR), an Army standard infrastructure rating scheme, when applied uniformly results in "C" ratings² that can be compared across the Army. For the Army as a whole, the 1998 ISR rating was C3³ for electrical, natural gas, water supply, and wastewater systems. The ISR-calculated cost for raising the utility infrastructure from their current ISR ratings to the highest rating is estimated at \$6.9 billion:

- \$675 million — electrical systems
- \$280 million — natural gas systems
- \$4,570 million — potable water systems
- \$1,360 million — wastewater systems

How can the Army modernize \$15 billion worth of utility systems when it doesn't have the up front capital to pay for it? Through privatization, the Army hopes to transfer all operation, maintenance and ownership responsibilities to the private and public-owned utilities, which will be required to renew, replace or rehabilitate the utility infrastructure now serving Army installations. Utility providers will recoup all their costs in the utility rate charged to the installation.

Procedures

Initially, the Army guidance merely "preferred" that installations obtain their utility services from municipal and regional utility systems or private utility companies, instead of continuing to own and operate its systems. Since then, Army policy has been reemphasized, strengthened and amplified, and the OSD has made this a Defense program under the Defense Reform Initiative.

Army policy documents may be viewed on the ACSIM homepage at <http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/fd/fd1.htm>. DoD Directives on the privatization of utilities are at <http://www.defenselink.mil/dodreform/>

The initiative to privatize utility systems grew out of the necessity that installation utilities are able to:

1. Support vital installation missions.
2. Be reliable.
3. Be resource efficient.
4. Leverage technology.

The rationale is to obtain utility services from the most efficient private/public sector providers.

The entity acquiring ownership of the distribution system may/may not be a regulated utility and may be a separate entity from the supplier of the commodity, such as electricity or treated, potable water. The Army believes that, in general, privatizing utility systems is the most cost-effective way of obtaining these services for the installations.

Each utility privatization action will be based on lifecycle cost economic analyses of proposals from prospective utility providers compared to the cost of continued retention by the Army and operated at a comparable level of service and upgrade (i.e., what it should cost to own and operate).

Program management, engineering and contracting assistance to installations is available from the Defense Logistics Agency's Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. DESC is also DOD's focal point for the procurement of energy, and it is doing most of the utility privatization contracting work for Army. This takes a considerable workload off of Army installation Director of Contracting Offices and allows DESC to use its specialized expertise in the field of energy and regional procurements to help the Army's effort.

The Army must notify Congress each time a utility system is to be transferred, using the authority (Title 10 U.S.C. Sec 2688) to convey all or part of a utility system, with or without the underlying real estate as the situation dictates, to a public or privately-owned utility entity.

Within the OACSIM, a small team has assembled to coordinate Army Staff action privatization notifications to Congress. Each team member has been assigned responsibility for one or more MACOMS to coordinate all staffing actions, as well as assist in whatever way possible to achieve the DRID #49 goals.

Privatization Progress

Keeping track of the 1,104 utility systems throughout the privatization process was foreseen as a difficult task. A contractor was retained to develop and deploy an Internet web-based ➤

Fort Benning privatizes electric utilities

In response to the Department of Defense initiative to privatize its utility systems by the year 2003, Fort Benning leads the first wave of U.S. Army installations to initiate and complete privatization of its electrical system.

On June 1, 1999, Fort Benning transferred ownership, operation and maintenance of its electrical utility distribution system to Flint Electric, a division of Flint Energies. This contract is for 10 years and provides not only for ownership, operation and maintenance, but also for future upgrades of the post's electrical system.

As a result of a thorough study, the Army decided that Flint can operate and maintain Fort Benning's electric utility infrastructure more economically and with state-of-the-art technology, while Fort Benning can focus on services more in keeping with its primary mission, that of training soldiers.

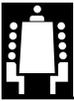
By concentrating on the core capabilities of both parties, Army and Flint both win. Because of this partnership, the Army expects to have a net cost avoidance of \$537,000 per year.

Under its new contract, Flint Electric incorporated Fort Benning's 44,000 volt, 557-mile distribution system and seven substation network into its existing distribution system taking advantage of economies of scale.

The Army's Utility Privatization Program will continue until all of its 1,104 utilities are reviewed and, if economically feasible, turned over to competent providers in the private sector.

POC is Philip R. Columbus, HQ TRADOC, (757) 727-2371, e-mail: columbup@monroe.army.mil

PWD



tracking and reporting system, called the Privatization Tracking System (PTS). Access to PTS is presently restricted to installation, Major Command (MACOMs), and Headquarters DA points of contact. PTS helps OACSIM to account, track, monitor and report on the status of each utility system. The PTS can be modified on a real time basis to reflect status and accommodate new requirements. PTS has proven invaluable in enabling all levels of management to track individual utility progress and identify problems.

Progress on privatizing utility systems has been steadily improving since 1993. Results as of 1 October 1999 are:

Condition	# Systems	Percentage
Utility Systems Privatized	127	11.50
Systems declared exempt	30	2.72
Under Study	498	45.11
Awaiting Study	149	13.50
In Procurement	300	27.17
Total:	1,104	100.00

OACSIM is confident that the Army will have completed the privatization process for all 1,104 utility systems by the target date of 30 September 2003.

POC is William F. Eng, (703) 428-7078 DSN 328, e-mail: william.f.eng@hqda.army.mil **PWD**

¹Additional information on the entire Defense Reform program can be found at the Defenselink website at <http://www.defenselink.mil/dodreform/>

²C1 is the highest and C4 the lowest rating.

³Systems received 60 out of 100 quality points

Richard F. Dubicki works on the PRS System and is the TRADOC and OCONUS POC for utility privatization issues at HQDA, ACSIM. William F. Eng works on legislative and policy issues and is the AMC, MDW, SMDC and USARC for utility privatization issues at HQDA, ACSIM.

HEATER: A comprehensive analysis tool for heat distribution systems

The heat distribution systems (HDSs) at many Army installations are aging, deteriorated, and inefficient. Directorates of Public Works (DPWs) have four basic choices for dealing with HDS problems:

1. Continue to repair the system as it breaks down.
2. Modernize or upgrade it.
3. Close it and convert to a decentralized system.
4. Privatize it.

Making the decision that will best meet the Army's needs requires a very careful engineering and economic evaluation of each potential alternative.

The HEATER software package developed at USACERL provides a

- rehab, or replacement.
- Calculates life cycle costs of alternatives.
- Provides an organized framework and quality control tool for maintenance done by contractors.
- Allows users to easily model and analyze various scenarios.

HEATER can be especially helpful in privatization negotiations. The system inventory allows users to quickly and easily determine the total linear footage and age of various types and diameters of piping. Knowledge of the system's condition and expected life on a quantitative scale can help ensure that the Army receives a fair price for the system. The ability to accurately model

system flows and pressures in various scenarios will help ensure that the Army's heating needs are fully met by the third party provider.

In addition to its interface with HeatMap, HEATER can share data with the Cathodic Protection (CP) Diagnostic program so that cathodically protected HDSs

can be analyzed.

HEATER has been beta tested at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Several modifications and improvements are being made as a result of the beta test. The system will be ready for implementation in February 2000. An improved interface between HEATER and HeatMap will be completed in late FY 2000.

POC at CERL (now the Engineer Research & Development Center (ERDC) /CERL) is Vicki Van Blaricum, CEERD-CF-M, 217-373-6771, email v-vanblaricum@cecer.army.mil.

POC at HQUSACE is John Lanzarone, CEMP-ET, 202-761-8634 DSN 763, e-mail: john.r.lanzarone@usace.army.mil **PWD**

“The ability to accurately model system flows and pressures in various scenarios will help ensure that the Army's heating needs are fully met by the third party provider.”

wealth of capabilities to help DPWs make these difficult decisions. HEATER works together with Washington State University's HeatMap program to provide comprehensive HDS analysis. Together, the programs provide the following capabilities:

- Organizes and stores a complete system inventory (including maps).
- Provides quantitative, engineering-based methods for accurately assessing system condition.
- Flags areas of high heat loss.
- Calculates pressures, flows, temperatures, and heat losses for every pipe in the system.
- Predicts future condition of the system.
- Predicts remaining system life.
- Identifies areas that need repair,



Auf Wiedersehen, Frank!

by Alexandra K. Stakhiv

The end of 1999 marks the end of an era, the start of a new millennium and the departure of Frank Schmid from the Humphreys Engineer Center. Frank is retiring after 42 years of service with the government.

Back in 1962, with a BS in electrical engineering and a master's degree in business administration, Frank began his career with the Bureau of Reclamation, where as an electrical engineer he worked on the design and construction of hydroelectric power plants. In 1966, he went to work for the US Army in Europe, where he was involved in facilities maintenance and NATO construction. Returning to the U.S. in 1976, he spent several years in the Medical Facilities Planning Agency and then became the Deputy Director of Facilities Engineering at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He followed this with a three-year stint at the Corps of Engineers Headquarters. From 1989 to 1993, Schmid was the Deputy Director, Directorate of Public Works, in the U.S. Army Engineering and Housing Support Center (EHSC). In 1993, after the reorganization of EHSC, he became the Director of Engineering. He held this post until 1999 when EHSC/CPW/ISC became the Installation Support Division in the Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs. He is retiring as the Chief of the Installation Support Policy Branch.

During his long tenure as the Director of Engineering, Frank was responsible for a variety of programs that spanned the Mechanical and Energy, Sanitary and Chemical, Buildings and Structures, Electrical, and Pavements and Railroads arenas. It is a tribute to his character that his former co-workers all recall him as an outstanding leader and manager as well as a good friend.

"Frank trusted his Division Chiefs, relied on them for expert opinions, treated them with utmost respect, and left them alone to get the things done and run their Divisions to

suit their styles," said Harry Goradia, former chief of CPW/ISD's Mechanical and Energy Division. "He was very objective and, most important to me, he was always there to provide counsel and support."

"Frank's management style was to allow YOU to do the work," said Malcolm McLeod, former chief of CPW/ISD's Sanitary and Chemical Division. "He gave us the authority to run our programs as we saw best fit to accomplish our mission of supporting the DPW. While he provided us with guidance as necessary, there was also a lot of trust that we could get the job done right without constant supervision."

"He had total confidence in his people," recalled Angie Stoyas, former chief of CPW/ISD's Electrical Division. "Somehow, he always managed to emphasize the good and the positive. Frank listened, never lost his temper and

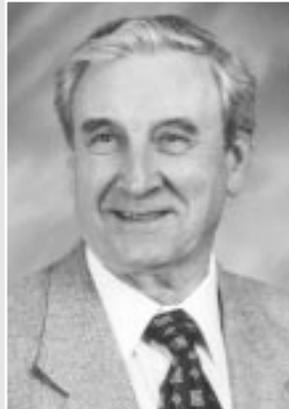
allowed freedom of expression in pursuit of excellence. Of course, he also had a sense of humor. The Corps and I will miss this engineer-manager."

December 31, 1999 will be Frank's last day on the job. "I am going to miss seeing all the people I have enjoyed working with for so long," he said. "I plan to keep in touch and visit every once in while, but I will be busy doing all the things around the house and yard that I have been putting off. I am saddened at the prospect of leaving, but I think I am ready to start this new part of my life."

If you think that means Frank is going to relax on the "farm," think again. His wife Elfie tells us that he has plans to get involved in local politics, teach mathematics on a volunteer basis, read all those science fiction books he's collected and broaden his musical abilities.

Frank, from all of your friends in the DPW world and beyond, "Good luck and *Auf Wiedersehen!*" **PWD**

Alexandra K. Stakhiv is the editor of the Public Works Digest.



Control utility costs by monitoring rate changes

by David A. McCormick

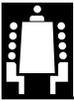
Energy and utilities officers and COTRs should review notices received from public utilities for any proposed changes in rates or rate structure. Many Army utility service contracts are tied to State regulated utility rates, pursuant to 48 CFR, Part 41 (FAR, Part 41) and 48 CFR, Part 241 (DFARS, Part 241). In some States, this form of regulation has changed or is changing ways which may affect billings to Army installations. These changes

are providing the Army with greater opportunities for competitively acquiring some aspects of utility services.

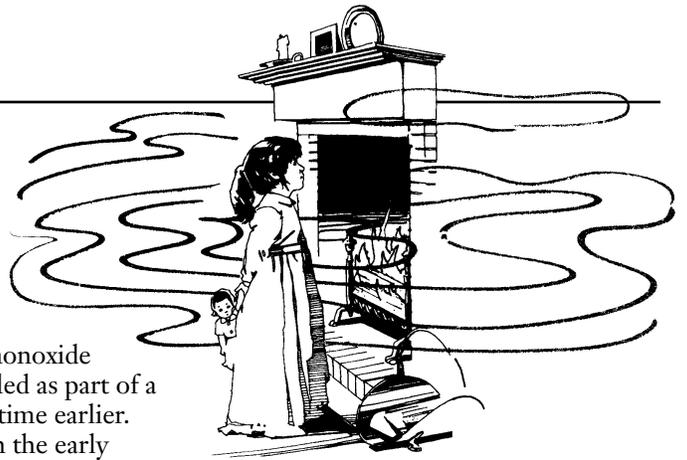
While traditional forms of public utility rate regulation remain in many States, some States have enacted forms of utility deregulation of electric and gas service or are in the process of doing so. State regulators require notice of actions by individual utilities be furnished to customers before any change in regulated rates is implement-

ed. Most Army contracts also provide for a notice of any proposed rate changes to be given to the involved Army installation. The notices are often sent with monthly utility billings.

If your installation receives such a notice of proposed action which may affect your billings, send it to U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, ATTN: CEHNC-IS-CX, 4820 University Square, Huntsville, AL 35816-1822. That office handles Army liaison



Carbon monoxide detectors can save lives!



Did you know that as of April 1999 carbon monoxide detectors became mandatory in all new family housing projects and renovations? However, any housing built or renovated prior to that date is not included. Nevertheless, DPWs should consider installing carbon monoxide detectors in all existing housing (Must meet the requirements of UL 2034).

Don't wait for an accident to occur at your installation. Witness what recently happened in a single family housing quarters at an Army post.

A boiler and stack were installed under DPW contract in a utility building attached to the quarters. The new furnace was installed at a three foot elevated level due to previous flooding. This necessitated new ventilation which was then routed through the vent installed for the water heater. Extremely windy conditions that evening forced gasses back down. A small access door which opened into the crawl space of family quarters had not been resealed and a backdraft vacuum occurred that allowed carbon monoxide to be pulled into the crawl space and infiltrate into the living area.

Fortunately, carbon monoxide detectors had been installed as part of a renovation project some time earlier. The detectors sounded in the early evening. Without the detectors, the occupants would not have noticed the carbon monoxide fumes, would have retired for the night, and, most likely, never awakened again!

Readings taken by the fire department showed that the carbon monoxide levels were deadly. Carbon monoxide detectors do save lives!

The poisonous gas that kills nearly 300 people in their homes each year has no smell. What's more, it has no taste and no color. It is truly a "senseless" killer.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is produced by burning any fuel. Therefore, any fuel-burning appliance in your home is a potential CO source. These include room heaters, furnaces, charcoal grills, ranges, and water heaters. When appliances are kept in good working condition, they produce little CO. Using charcoal indoors or running a car in a garage can also cause CO poisoning.

Carbon monoxide poisoning can be

fatal, and at high concentrations, can kill in less than an hour! Lower concentrations, inhaled over a long period, are also dangerous. The initial symptoms of CO are similar to the flu (but without the fever). They include dizziness, fatigue, headache, nausea, and irregular breathing.

All CO accidents are preventable. It's vital that DPWs appoint qualified technicians to make annual inspections to ensure:

- Fuel-burning appliances and fireplaces are burning properly,
- All products of combustion are vented properly.
- Chimneys, flues or vent pipes are clear of blockages.

DPWs also need to alert installation residents to watch for:

- Soft, rusty broken, or patched vent pipes.
- Bird/animal nests, leaves or other debris in the chimney or flue pipe.
- Yellow or wavering flames—they mean trouble. Burner flames should be bright blue.
- Pilot lights that flutter or keep going out—they also indicate trouble.
- Backdrafts from a fireplace or furnace and water heater venting systems.
- Clogged air filters, clutter around furnace/boilers or combustibles anywhere near gas appliances.
- Very high humidity or soot coming from a fireplace or heating system.
- Lingering pungent smell or water vapor condensing on a cold surface.

Save a life...Save Army dollars...
Check for CO today! **PWD**

To report a product hazard or a product-related injury, write to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C., 20207, or call the toll-free hotline: 1-800-638-2772.

(continued from previous page)

with State regulatory commissions.

Army judge advocate regulations provide that the Regulatory Law Office handle a timely intervention before the State regulatory commission in any proceeding which might affect utility rates to an Army installation. (See Section 1-4(g) of AR 27-40.) Copies of any notices of proposed changes by regulated utilities should be addressed to Chief, Regulatory Law Office, U.S. Army Litigation Center, ATTN: JALS-RL, 901 North Stuart Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1837.

CEHNC-IS-CX and the Regulatory Law Office can offer installation and field activities the benefit of their substantial experience in these matters. If an intervention is warranted, the Regulatory Law Office will pro-

vide a trial counsel to represent the consumer interest of the Army. In some cases, the Army presents expert witnesses in utility regulatory proceedings. These witnesses testify on a variety of topics ranging from traditional revenue requirements and rate design to industry restructuring to protect Army's consumer interest.

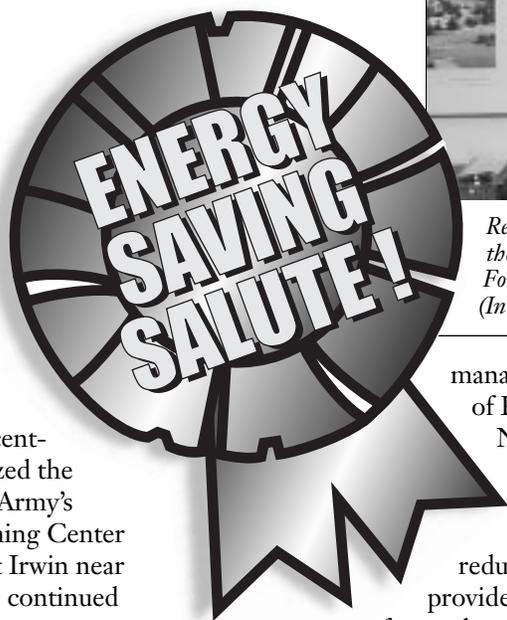
Decisions related to the presentation of outside expert witnesses will be made through CEHNC-IS-CX. Army installation personnel are encouraged to take advantage of these avenues to help control costs of utility service.

☎ POC is David A. McCormick, DAJA-RL, (703) 696-1646, e-mail: mccorda@hqda.army.mil **PWD**

David A. McCormick works on utilities regulatory law issues and rate intervention/litigation cases in the Army Regulatory Law Office.



Fort Irwin saluted for energy conservation efforts



Rene Quinones, Master Planner and Energy Manager at Fort Irwin, proudly holds the energy awards given this year to the U.S. Army National Training Center at Fort Irwin by the Department of Energy and General Services Administration. (In the background are energy awards won by Fort Irwin over the years.)

Southern California Edison recently recognized the United States Army's National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin near Barstow for its continued commitment to energy conservation and management during the last federal fiscal year (1998/1999) which will save taxpayers more than \$1.2 million annually in utility bills. As a utility partner in the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), Edison helped the NTC conduct a comprehensive retrofit and installation of lighting systems and air conditioning control systems throughout the base's residential housing quarters, offices, tactical facilities, and warehouses. This resulted in the installation of more than \$6.4 million in improvements.

"The Edison project has helped place the base well past new federal guidelines issued by President Clinton in June of this year, setting energy savings achievements for all federal agencies to be met by the year 2010," according to Rene Quinones, energy

manager for the Directorate of Public Works at the NTC.

"The improved lighting and HVAC control systems both reduce energy usage and provide an added level of comfort and convenience," said Quinones, who has earned the fort several citations from FEMP as well as several other awards for his contributions to the base's energy efficiency. The SCE award was for a Demand Side Management (DSM) lighting project that was financed at 9.5 percent. Quinones refinanced the project through GSA and the Bonneville Power Authority down to 6.5 percent a year later, saving an additional \$13,000 per month over a 10 year period. Both the Department of Energy and GSA also presented Quinones with awards for this energy refinancing project.

Edison provided both the engineering and construction management for the project, which was recently audited for its energy savings effectiveness. "From our inspections of the equipment and metering of the electricity usage at individual buildings, the base is

now saving over 15 percent more energy this year than we originally estimated," noted Mark Martinez, SCE project manager.

"This was a true partnership for us and the Army," noted William Bryan, director of government accounts for SCE. "Through our role as a DOE-approved facilitator and turn-key provider of energy-related services, we brought in the resources to complete the upgrades in a cost-effective and timely manner with no up-front cost to the Army."

In addition to moving towards the federal goals for energy efficiency, the fort will also prevent more than 63,000 tons of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere as a result of reduced energy use at the base. During the expected lifetime of the improvements, 56 tons of oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and 36 tons of oxides of sulfur (SOX) will also be prevented from entering the atmosphere. This is the equivalent of planting more than 240,000 trees as a means of reducing greenhouse gases.

POCs are Tracy O'Connell, (626) 302-2255, and Rene Quinones, (760) 380-5048 DSN 470. **PWD**



USACE wins big at Secretary of the Army Awards!

The annual Secretary of the Army Awards ceremony took

place at the Pentagon on November 4, 1999. These awards are presented to a special group of individuals in recognition of extraordinary accomplishments and exceptional contributions to the Army. The *Public Works Digest* is proud to announce the seven USACE recipients of these prestigious awards, three of them from our own Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs. See how many you can recognize!

Presidential Rank Award – Distinguished Executives

- **Dr. Lewis E. Link**, Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research & Development, Headquarters

Dr. Link demonstrated leadership in the evolution of engineering and environmental technologies essential to the future operational capabilities of the Army and to the Nation. These accomplishments created the opportunity to dramatically reduce life-cycle costs and increase the environmental sustainability of military installations, the operational capability of soldiers in harsh climates, and the operational efficiency of the Nation's water resources infrastructure.

Presidential Rank Award – Meritorious Executives

- **Ms. Kristine L. Allaman**, Chief, Installation Support Division, Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs, Headquarters

Ms. Allaman merged two divisional engineering operations in a 60-day period, and then led her staff superbly in emergency response over a 12-state region, averting \$5 billion in flood dam-

ages. She increased military construction execution rates from 70 percent to 100 percent, saving \$30 million in the Hazardous and Toxic Waste Program.

- **Mr. Dwight A. Beranek**, Chief, Engineering and Construction Division, Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs, Headquarters

Mr. Beranek enhanced the performance of the Great Lakes and Ohio River Division while producing a 50 percent reduction in staff at the regional headquarters over a 3-year period. Under his direction, engineering and construction specialists assisted in meeting Presidential commitments by providing responsive, cost-effective services to the Army and the Nation, saving the Army over \$200 million in FY 98.

- **Mr. William A. Brown, Sr.**, Principal Assistant, Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs, Headquarters

Mr. Brown led the Office to unprecedented Military Construction success, achieving 100 percent of program execution. He brokered an agreement with the District of Columbia to provide design and construction management services in their 5-year, \$2 billion public school program. He established a new management arrangement to renovate the Pentagon. His reengineering program will save \$50 million over 5 years, making the Office more mission-effective.

- **Mr. Charles M. Hess**, Chief Operations, Construction and Readiness Division, Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Civil Works, Headquarters

Mr. Hess leads the \$3.4 billion US Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works

Operations and Readiness Program. His management skills have ensured

efficient operation of the Nation's waterways and navigation locks, dredging of over 900 harbors; production of a quarter of the Nation's hydroelectric power; protection of environmentally sensitive waterways/wetlands; and rapid response to floods, hurricanes, winter storms and other natural disasters.

- **Dr. Donald J. Leverenz**, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Research & Development (Military Programs), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research & Development, Headquarters

Dr. Leverenz provided outstanding leadership and vision in the development of strategic planning initiatives for the US Army Corps of Engineers. His efforts provided the avenue for more effective transition of technology to Corps customers and a more flexible mechanism for teaming within and outside the Corps research and development community.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Award

- **Colonel Robert Crear**, Commander and District Engineer, US Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, Vicksburg, Mississippi

*COL Crear demonstrated outstanding leadership and commitment to the Program through his personal involvement and organizational skills. Thanks to his tireless efforts, policies were implemented that resulted in significant increases in the number of contracts and dollars awarded to small businesses; small disadvantaged businesses; women-owned small businesses; and historically Black colleges, universities and minority institutions. **PWD***



“And the winner is...!”

by Alexandra K. Stakhiv

Mark your calendars for the third week of February 2000. February 17-19 is when the 2000 Black Engineer of the Year Awards Conference, Trade Show and Career Fair takes place. This will be the 14th time that the Career Communications Group, Inc., the Council of Engineering Deans of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (BCUs), and Corporate Sponsor Lockheed Martin unite with other sponsors to celebrate the achievements of African Americans in the fields of science and technology.

Known as the “Oscars” for African Americans, this prestigious Conference is attended by a cornucopia of the very best in the business. The 1999 Black Engineer Awards Conference saw more than 7,000 participants!

Held in Baltimore, Maryland, at the Convention Center, the Conference culminates with the announcement of the Black Engineer of the Year. The Chief of the US Army Corps of Engineers, LTG Joe N. Ballard, was the 1998 winner, and the 1999 winner was Paul L. Caldwell, Chairman and Managing Director of Mobil Producing Nigeria, Inc.

The Selection Panel, which consists of educators, engineers and industry managers, reviews some 250 submissions from government agencies as well as research labs, private industry and schools. MG Milt Hunter, Office of the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs, was on this year’s Selec-

tion Panel, but his lips are sealed. For the year 2000, the number of requests for nomination packages was so large that the deadline for receiving nominations had to be extended!

In addition to the awards, the program serves as a link between the government and corporate America, targeting students and young professionals. The goal is to attract them into entering the fields of science and technology

by giving them the opportunity to interact freely with leaders in those areas. While the program is geared toward African Americans, anyone can apply. The EEO Career Fair is staffed by representatives from major corporations who can conduct personal meetings and even offer jobs on the spot.

This year, a new component has been added. The Black

Family Technology Awareness Summit will seek to acquaint African-American parents, educators and community leaders with the opportunities available in information technology.

The theme for the year 2000 is “The Black Family: Ascending on a Train of Thought.” It symbolizes the Conference’s dedication to promoting opportunities for African Americans to excel in the technology arena. As Tyrone D. Taborn, Chairman of the Career Communications Group, stated last year, “History has been made by the engineers, scientists and other technology professionals being recognized by these Awards, and still more history will be made when they and their peers get

back to work. Our winners do not stop achieving on Award Night. Their careers and accomplishments continue, onward and upward.”

For the last four years, the Corps has sponsored a workshop immediately prior to the Conference for all Corps employees attending. “Last year, our workshop was so successful that we decided to expand it with a luncheon in 2000,” said William A. Brown, Principal Assistant to the Deputy Commanding General for Military Programs. “Our theme for this year’s workshop will be ‘Preparing for the Next Millennium.’ We will concentrate on career development opportunities and mentoring and getting a buy-in from everyone present on what they need to do to develop a workforce that can achieve the strategic vision. The Chief, who will be our luncheon speaker, will discuss his Africa initiatives and their impact on the Corps’ future.”

In 1999, there were 125 Corps participants, all eager to talk to the Chief of Engineers in a one-on-one situation and hear about his Vision for the Corps.

“The Corps has centrally funded a *limited* number of registrations for the Conference and allocated some of these to the divisions,” said Brown. “This is a rare opportunity for Human Resources personnel to dialogue with students and to work with the Corps. We have a Corps Exhibit set up during the Conference, and personnel from the Corps Districts/Divisions attending the Conference take turns staffing it. This program is of interest to everyone as we begin to deal with more diverse customers as well a diverse workforce,” concluded Brown.

POC for the Black Engineer of the Year Awards Conference is Jenkins Washington, CEMP-MP, (202) 761-0629. **PWD**



William A. Brown



Installation Support Training Division shares savings with installation DPWs

The Installation Support TRAINING Division (ISTD) initiated the relocation of IFS training from the Washington, DC, area to Huntsville, Alabama, and rescheduled several courses to allow students to attend more than one course per trip to Huntsville. This move did not change the instructors. The *same* high quality instructors provided by J.C. Services will conduct the IFS training in Huntsville.

There is also an overall savings to the DPW's overall costs, (tuition + travel). The required increase in tuition costs is more than offset by the reduction in travel costs. An example of the savings using a student from or Fort Irwin, California, attending the DPW Work Estimating Course is:



1) Travel Costs to Fort Belvoir, VA:	\$ 820.00
Old Tuition:	\$ 400.00
Maximum Lodging: \$118.00 X 5 Days =	\$ 590.00 Plus Taxes
Meals: \$42.00 X 5 Days =	\$ 210.00
Rental Car (Approximately)	\$ 200.00
(Student will have to get rental car from hotel to course site. Plus will have to drive his rental car to restaurants.)	
Total Cost:	\$2,220.00

2) Travel Costs To Huntsville, Ala.:	\$ 1,080.00
New Tuition:	\$ 500.00
Maximum Lodging: \$58.00 X 5 Days =	\$ 290.00 Plus Taxes
Meals: \$38.00 X 5 Days =	\$ 190.00
Total Cost:	\$2,060.00

No rental car needed — students will be staying in hotel where the course is being held. There will be a hotel van to take students to the restaurants and shopping.

Total Savings To The Installations = \$ 160.00

These savings require classes to be full and the number of students that can be trained per session to be increased from 10 to 15. This increase is not a problem. The new state-of-the-art computer classroom in Huntsville can easily handle up to 24 students. The classroom will have linkage to the HNC-ISCX-IF server at Fort Lee, VA. This will allow instructors and students to have access to current versions of IFS or other off-the-shelf software supporting the DPW.

Not all classes were full before the move. We need your support to get this training to the people who need it. Our new schedule, with changes, is:

Course Session Title	Class No.	Number	Dates	Tuition	Size
DPW Advanced SQL	986	00-01	22-25 MAY 00	\$525	15
DPW Basic SQL APPL	970	00-01	18-19 MAY 00	\$250	15
DPW Budget	981	00-01	11-14 JUL 00	\$500	15
DPW Budget	981	00-02	17-20 JUL 00	\$500	15
DPW Planner/Scheduler	984	00-01	25-27 JUL 00	\$475	15
DPW Work Estimating	983	00-01	12-15 SEP 00	\$500	15
DPW Work Estimating	983	00-02	18-21 SEP 00	\$500	15
DPW Work Reception	980	00-01	13-15 JUN 00	\$375	15

Location is Huntsville, Alabama

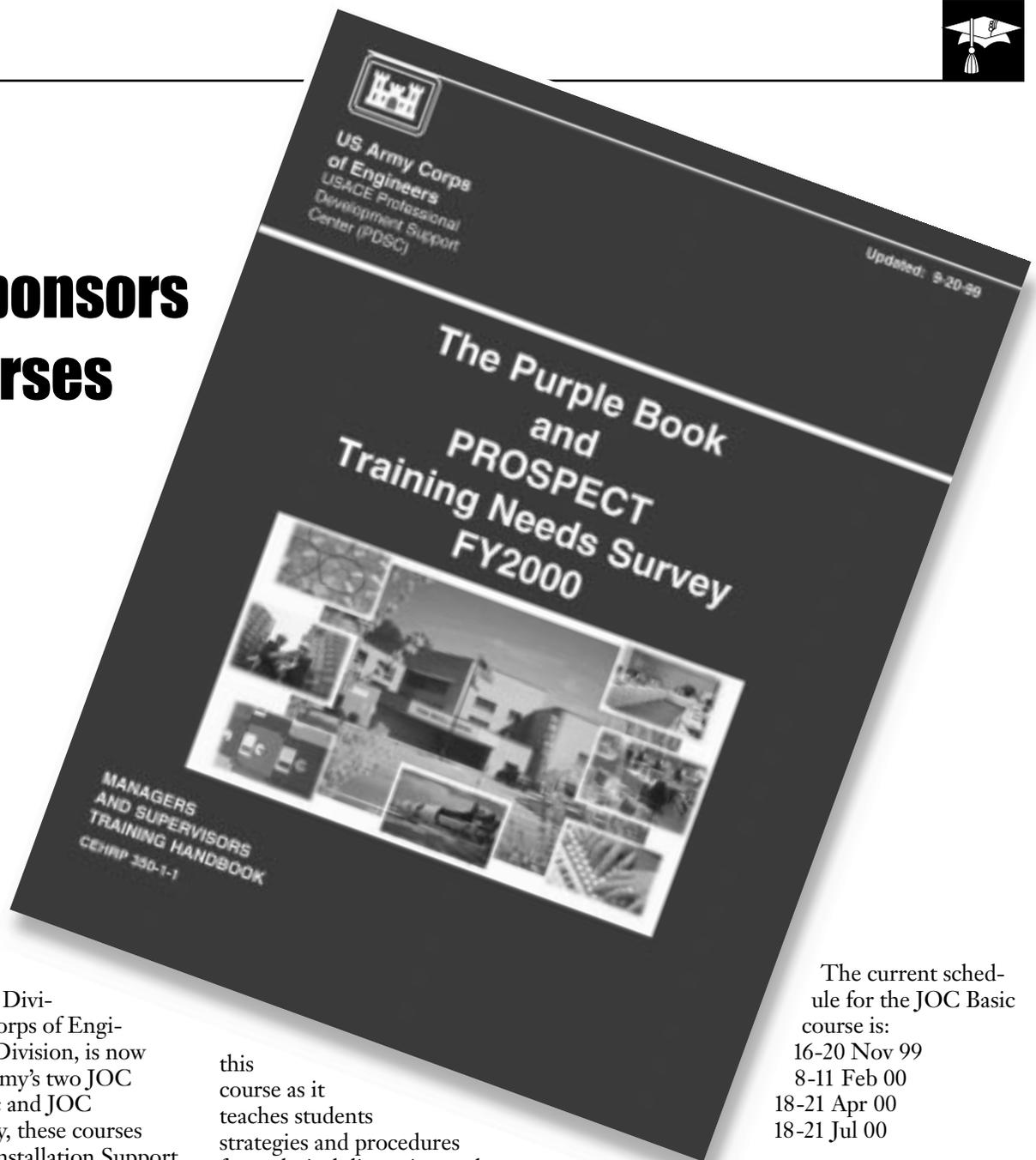
For more information about attending any of these courses/sessions, please call Jackie Moore, (256) 895-7421 or Sherry Whitaker, (256) 895-7425 in the Professional Development Support Center's Registrar Division. To enroll in these courses, FAX or mail your DD Form 1556 to:

USACE Professional Development Support Center
ATTN: CEHR-P-RG, P.O. Box 1600
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301.
FAX: (256) 895-7469.

Additional sessions of any course can be arranged by contacting ISTD, Ms. Beverly Carr, at (256) 895-7432, FAX: (256) 895-7478. **PWD**



Army sponsors JOC courses



The Installation Support Training Division, US Army Corps of Engineers Huntsville Division, is now the sponsor of the Army's two JOC courses — JOC Basic and JOC Advanced. Previously, these courses were offered by the Installation Support Center (the former Center for Public Works).

The target audience for the JOC Basic course are engineering and procurement personnel who are just implementing a JOC contract or who have recently begun to work with JOC. Personnel in the JOC organization should take the JOC Basic as soon as the decision to implement a JOC program is made.

The JOC Advanced course should be taken some time after the contract has been awarded and a number of task orders have been issued. Students should be experienced in JOC operations to gain the maximum benefit of

this course as it teaches students strategies and procedures for technical discussion and negotiation with contractors in the JOC task order process.

Resident courses are held in the Huntsville, Alabama area. Courses are made available for on-site presentation at the request of hosting installation or activity. Courses for the current year may be found in the Managers and Supervisors Training Handbook; otherwise known as THE PURPLE BOOK. This publication and updates to it may be viewed on the internet at: <http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/to/pindex.htm>. The course numbers are 990 for the JOC Basic and 991 for the JOC Advanced.

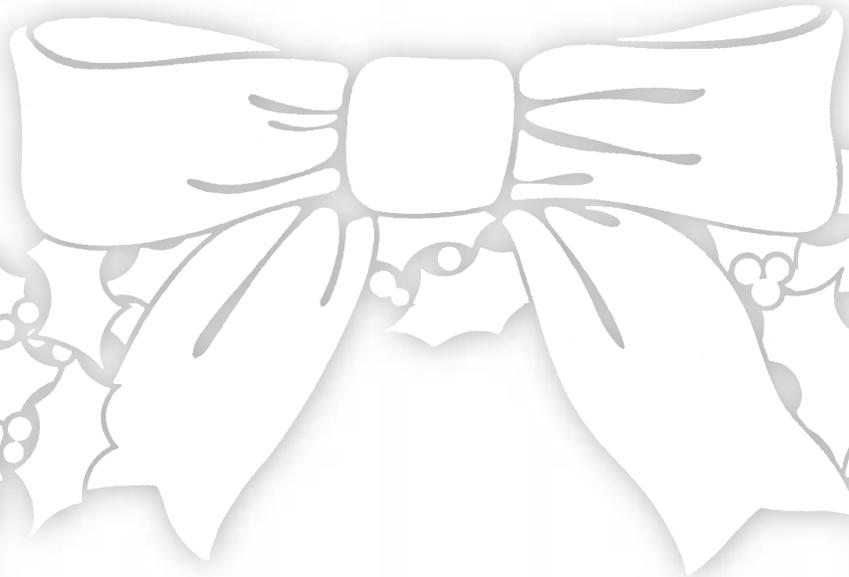
The current schedule for the JOC Basic course is:
16-20 Nov 99
8-11 Feb 00
18-21 Apr 00
18-21 Jul 00

The schedule for the JOC Advanced is:
1-3 Dec 99
16-18 Feb 00
26-28 Apr 00
26-28 Jul 00

For additional information on course schedules and requirements, please contact the Installation Support Training Division Course Manager, Joe Pickett, at (256) 895-7445.

For specific information on how to enroll, please contact the Professional Development Support Center Registrar's Office, Sherry Whitaker, at 256-895-7425 DSN 760 or Jackie Moore at 256-895-7421 DSN 760. **PWD**

Public Works *Digest*



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