

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

AAFES. Army and Air Force Exchange Service.

Automatic Box Conveyor (ABC); also known as Electric Track Vehicle (ETV) or Powered Track Tote Box Conveyor System (PMTCS): A rail system utilizing self contained buss bars to provide power to special carriers that contain and move small supply, demand and other items between stations on the track network.

ACD. Automatic Call Distribution--telephone system.

ACGIH. American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists.

ACI. American Concrete Institute.

ADAAG. Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.

ADL. Area Dental Laboratory. Regionalized laboratory for the preparation of dental bridgework, prosthesis, and prosthodontic devices too sophisticated and complex to be accomplished at the installation level.

ADP. Automated Data Processing. Any equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of data information.

ADPE. Automatic Data Processing Equipment. General purpose, commercially available automatic data processing equipment, and the systems created by them.

ADPS. Automated Data Processing System. The personnel, facilities, computer, and its associated storage, controlling, and output devices used in ADP.

ADS. Automated Data System. An assembly of procedures, processes, methods, routines, or techniques united by regulated interaction to form an organized whole and specifically designed to make use of ADPE.

Aeromedical Staging Facility (ASF). A medical facility which has aeromedical staging beds, located on or in the vicinity of an enplaning or deplaning air base or air strip that provides reception, administration, processing, ground transportation, feeding, and limited medical care for patients entering or leaving an aeromedical evacuation system.

AET. Annual Energy Target.

AFM. Air Force Manual.

AFCEE/CMM. Air Force Center For Environmental Excellence.

AFMSA/SGSF. HQ U.S. Air Force Surgeon General-Support-Facilities. The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR), and the designated using Military Department representative of the U.S. Air Force Surgeon General for all policy, criteria decisions, and medical functional input regarding design and construction of U.S. Air Force medical projects worldwide. Focal point for coordination of programming and planning activities between DMFO and the using activity(ies) on the Air Force medical MILCON Program.

AFR. Air Force Regulation.

AHERA. Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act. 40 CFR 763.

AICUZ. Air Installation Compatible Use Zone.

AIDS. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

Air Handling Unit. An air conditioning unit consisting of fan(s), coil(s), filter(s), and other components designed and sized for supplying conditioned air to a given area or space(s).

AISC. American Institute of Steel Construction.

AISI. American Iron and Steel Institute.

Alteration. Spaces within an existing structure requiring some level of modification to bring the space into compliance with code(s), regulations, or functional requirements. (See section 1).

Alternate Power Source. One or more generator sets, or battery systems where permitted, intended to provide power during the interruption of the normal electrical service; or the public utility electrical service intended to provide power during interruption of service normally provided by the generating facilities on the premises.

Ambulatory. Able to walk; not confined to bed.

Ambulatory Care Clinic. An entity or unit of a medical or dental treatment facility that is organized and staffed to provide healthcare and holds regular hours in a designated place.

Ambulatory Health Care Center. A building or part thereof used to provide services or treatment to four or more patients at the same time and meeting either (a) or (b) below. Ambulatory health care centers exhibit some of the occupancy characteristics of business occupancies and some of the characteristics of health care facilities. Ambulatory care medical clinics and similar facilities that are contiguous to health care occupancies but are primarily intended to provide outpatient services may be classified as ambulatory care occupancy provided the facilities are separated from health care occupancies by not less than 2-hour fire-resistive construction.

a) Those facilities that provide, on an outpatient basis, treatment for patients that would render them incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without assistance from others, such as hemodialysis units or freestanding emergency medical units.

b) Those facilities that provide on an outpatient basis surgical treatment requiring general anesthesia.

Ampacity. Current-carrying capacity of electric conductors expressed in amperes.

Ancillary. Subsidiary, subordinate, auxiliary, or supplementary.

Anesthesia. Partial or complete loss of sensation, with or without consciousness, as a result of drug, disease, or injury.

Anesthetic. Applies to any inhalation agent used to produce relative analgesia or general anesthesia.

Anesthetizing Location. Any area of the facility that has been designated to be used for the administration of any flammable or nonflammable inhalation anesthetic agents in the course of examination or treatment including the use of such agents for relative analgesia.

ANSI. American National Standards Institute.

Antisepsis. The prevention of sepsis by exclusion or destruction of microorganisms.

Antiseptic. The prevention of decay, putrefaction or, sepsis through use of an agent that will prevent or arrest the development of microorganisms.

Antistatic. That class of materials that includes conductive materials.

Apparatus. Furniture, laboratory hoods, centrifuges, refrigerators, and commercial or man-made on-site equipment used in a laboratory.

Appliance. Electrical equipment, generally other than industrial, normally built in standardized sizes or types, which is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions.

AQCESS. Automated Quality of Care Evaluation Support System. An interactive, menu-driven patient administration and quality assurance computer system which provides inpatient facilities with the capability to collect, store, and retrieve data important for day to day management. The system is composed of four subsystems, three of which are functional (Admission and Disposition, Clinical Records, and Quality Assurance). These subsystems allow entry, updating, and display of data, as well as the production of reports for facilities and higher command.

Architect-Engineer (A-E or A/E) Firm. A business composed of professional architects and engineers.

Area of Refuge. An area protected from fire or smoke separated from all other spaces in the same building or an adjacent building that permits a delay in egress travel from any level.

ARI. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute.

ARMS. Automated Review Management System.

Asbestos. A natural mined mineral which is a good thermal insulator, a good acoustical insulator, fire resistant, resistant to friction and wear, and a poor conductor of electricity. Known to cause lung cancer, mesothelioma, and other forms of cancer in the stomach and colon.

Asepsis. A condition free of germs or infection. Sterile.

ASHRAE. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.

ASTM. 1) American Society of Testing and Materials.
2) American Standard Test Material.

ATBCB. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

ATC. Air Transportable Clinic. Designed to provide limited medicine support/clinic service to an operational squadron of approximately 300-500 personnel at a limited or bare base. The assumption is that supporting hospital services will be nearby and/or aeromedical evacuation capability will be readily available. The ATC is intended to provide patient holding capability. The ATC is intended to provide interior care until the arrival of a follow-on tactical medical unit if duration of the operation warrants.

ATH. Air Transportable Hospital. This surgical/general hospital has 50 beds and one operating room (two operating tables) which provide resuscitative surgery and post-operative stabilization, medical and dental care for patients in accordance with evacuation policy for evacuation/return to duty within two to fourteen days. Its staff of general/orthopedic, surgical, and internal medical personnel can perform 12 major surgeries, and can accommodate a peak of 20 admissions and limited/definitive outpatient care for 50 patients each day. After patient evacuation, the unit can relocate and reestablish in 24 hours, excluding travel time. This unit is capable of all weather, combat zone operation and requires external support services.

Atmosphere. The pressure exerted by, and gaseous composition of, an environment.

Atrium. A floor opening or series of floor openings connecting two or more stories that is covered at the top of the series of openings and is used for purposes other than an enclosed stairway; elevator hoistway; escalator opening; or utility shaft used for plumbing, electrical, air conditioning, or communication facilities.

Authority Having Jurisdiction. The "authority having jurisdiction" is the organization, office, or individual responsible for "approving" equipment, an installation, or a procedure. For Department of Defense Medical and Dental Treatment Facilities, and the MIL-HDBK 1191, the authority having jurisdiction is the Defense Medical Facilities Office (DMFO). See also Governing Body.

AUTODIN. Automatic Digital Network. A worldwide DoD computerized general purpose communication system which provides for transmission of narrative and data pattern traffic.

Automated Guided Vehicle System (AGVS). Also known as "Driverless Vehicle System" (DVS): This system utilizes a battery powered, electronically controlled vehicle that follows a predetermined route (guide path or track that is buried in the floor or adhered to its surface) to move carts and material throughout the facility. The system utilizes the guide path network and special elevators to make the horizontal and vertical routings. Different degrees of automation and capabilities are available. The basic system components commonly found in a hospital application include: Driverless Vehicles, Elevators, Carts (Modules), Guide path and controls, Cartwash(s), Battery charge equipment, etc.

Average Interval. The elapsed time in seconds between elevator departures from a terminal floor, averaged over a specific time period. Average interval is a measure of the "quality" of elevator service. Average interval can be measured in existing buildings but must be calculated for new buildings. For practical purposes it can also be viewed as the average round trip time of an elevator, divided by the number of elevators within the group in question. Average interval is not a direct measure of how long prospective passengers wait for service.

Average Maximum Ride Time (A.M.R.T). The amount of time a passenger is in an elevator from the point of origin to the destination is referred to as the "ride time".

Average System Response Time. The average time it takes for hall calls to be answered by an arriving car. This is an estimated or simulated factor for new facilities but can be measured for existing facilities.

Average Waiting Time. The average period that users wait for service. This is an estimated, or simulated factor. For example, if one person arrives at a lobby and initiates a hall call, and waits for 20 seconds for the car to arrive, while a second person arrives at the same time as the car, the average for these two persons being served is 10 seconds (20 seconds plus 0 seconds divided by two). Tests indicate that average passenger waiting time (AWT) for service at a typical intermediate floor approximates 65% to 80% of the average interval during heavy two-way traffic periods.

AWG. American Wire Gauge.

AUTOVON. Automatic Voice Only Network. Worldwide military telephone system.

Backflow Prevention. The use of a recognized device to prevent the backflow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of the potable supply of water from any source such as a plumbing fixture or mechanical equipment.

BAS. Battalion Aid Station.

Base Isolation. This is a seismic construction element to prevent ground motion from being transmitted from the building foundation into the superstructure.

Basic Life Safety (Seismic). A seismic damage risk classification category and an operational level category. Facilities in this category meet the minimum requirements and objectives of seismic building codes--to provide a collapse resistant structure and thereby save lives. The life safety of the immediate building occupants is the sole objective of this category. Efforts to control damage due to earthquake in this category are minimum and limited primarily to the saving of human life. (See Section 6).

BDS. Battalion Dressing Station.

Bed Capacity. Number of beds that a hospital can accommodate.

Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD). The date on which a facility is available to serve the mission for which it is constructed.

Biomedical Equipment Maintenance Technician (BEMT or BMET). Responsible for inspecting, servicing, lubricating, adjusting, repairing, modifying, and replacing parts or assemblies and subassemblies of medical equipment.

BLAST. Building Loads Analysis and System ThermoDynamics. A computer programmed algorithm for calculating building heating and cooling loads, analyzing applications for HVAC systems, simulating system performance for determining energy consumption, and analyzing the life cycle cost of HVAC systems and energy conservation measures for determining cost effective selections and operational strategies.

BLAST/CB Protection. Refers to the sealing and pressurization, and decontamination of personnel and material(s) to preclude chemical- biological (CB) agents from entering a facility without compromising the CB protection or "shirt-sleeve" working environment within the facility.

BRAC. Base Realignment and Closure.

Branch Circuit. The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlets(s).

Btu. British Thermal Unit.

Btuh. British Thermal Unit per Hour.

Budget Fiscal Year. The next consecutive fiscal year following the current fiscal year. The year following the budget fiscal year appears as the first year in the proposed Six-Year Military Construction Program.

Built-in Equipment. That equipment which is affixed to the facility and usually included in the construction contract.

Bulk Cart Supply. The use of a wheeled container (open wire or enclosed construction) for the movement of materials. General configuration provides useable interior volumes of 30 to 40 cubic feet with load capabilities up to one thousand pounds.

Bumper Cart. A supply technique that utilizes the movement of a freshly supplied cart to a logistics station to replace a depleted one. Instead of returning the partially empty cart, with clean material, to be restocked (as in an exchange system) the material remaining on the cart is transferred to the "new" cart and the (now) empty cart is utilized for another function such as "soiled return".

BUMED. HQ U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Business Occupancy. Business occupancies are those used for the transaction of business, for the keeping of accounts and records, and similar purposes. Doctors' offices, treatment and diagnostic facilities intended solely for outpatient care and physically separated from facilities for the treatment or care of inpatients, but otherwise associated with the management of an institution, may be classified as Business Occupancy.

Bulk Nitrous Oxide System. An assembly of equipment as described in the definition of bulk oxygen system that has a storage capacity of more than 3200 lb (1452 kg), approximately 28,000 cu ft (793 cu m) (NTP) of nitrous oxide.

Bulk Oxygen System. An assembly of equipment such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping that has a storage capacity of more than 20,000 cu ft (566 cu m) of oxygen (NTP) including unconnected reserves on hand at the site. The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen containers may be stationary or movable, and the oxygen may be stored as gas or liquid.

BW/CW. Biological and Chemical Warfare. Provides defense against biological and/or chemical agents which may be used during combat situations.

C. Celsius.

CAPOC. Computer Assisted Practice of Cardiology.

Cardio. Has to do with the heart.

Cart (also called a "Module"). A wheeled vehicle upon which material is placed to transport it throughout the facility. Many cart variations are available. The movement of carts can be accomplished by employees and/or semi-automated and/or automated transportation systems as determined by careful analysis for each individual hospital.

Cartlift. A small vertical lift which is dedicated to the movement of carts. Cartlifts are usually automated and provide automatic dispatch and loading and unloading of carts. "Cartlifts" which are manually dispatched and require manual loading and unloading of carts are generally called cart dumbwaiters.

Cart Wash. The semi or fully automated machine that washes and rinses carts as required by the individual hospital's program. Units may provide automated or manual loading and unloading. Units may or may not provide a full drying capability. Selection of the correct unit(s) for an application should be made after a complete analysis of all requirements, including financial (LCC), traffic, etc. When the cartwash function is to be done manually, it is done by hose or steam gun in an equipment wash room or area.

Case Cart System. The use of a special cart for the transport of all linen and instruments for one surgical procedure. Where more than one "case" is contained, for simple procedures, the term multiple case cart is used. The cart may or may not be used as a back table and is designed accordingly.

Catchment Area. The geographical area of responsibility assigned to a health care facility providing services to the eligible population as listed in the Catchment Area Directory.

Category Code. Term used to identify real property building types by function. Example: Medical and Dental Treatment Facilities (MTF's) fall into category code 500.

CATV. Cable Television system for entertainment purposes.

CBA. Cost Benefit Analysis. The process of assessing all pertinent costs and benefits, usually performed in terms of an expected life-cycle of the system.

CBD. Commerce Business Daily.

CBTZ. Combat Zone.

CCA. Contamination Control Area.

CCP. Casualty Collection Point.

C-CS. Communications-computer system agreements with Host Nations OCONUS.

CCTV. Closed Circuit TV for security systems.

CDR. Call Detail Recording--telephone system.

Centralized Materials Management: The organization of all supply, processing, distribution, acquisition (purchasing), receiving, storage, inventory, and other related functions into one responsible operational entity.

CE. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, also shown as USACE.

Central Material Service (CMS). The physical area and functional operation that is responsible for cleaning, sterilizing, preparing, packaging, storing and distribution of sterile items within the facility. CMS is the primary support element for the Operating suites and Labor and Delivery rooms.

CERCLA. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

CERL. Construction Engineering Research Laboratory.

CFA. Commission of Fine Arts.

CFC. Chlorofluorocarbon.

CFR. Code of Federal Regulations.

CGA. Compressed Gas Association.

Chain Conveyor. A conveyor that utilizes a chain to provide propulsion. Chain conveyors may be of the overhead or floor tow type.

CHAMPUS. Civilian Health and Medical Program for the Uniformed Services. Program administered by the Department of Defense that cost-shares for care delivered by civilian health providers to retired members, dependents of active and retired members, certain survivors of deceased members, and certain former retired members, certain survivors of deceased members, and certain former spouses of members of the seven uniformed services of the United States.

CHATH. Chemically Hardened Air Transportable Hospital.

CHCS. Composite Healthcare (Computer) Systems. Successor of Tri-Service Medical Information Service (TRIMIS) which was a part of the "new- generation" design concept. The TRIMIS Program Office initiative to implement a standardized, Tri-service, integrated health care management information system throughout the three MILDEPS.

Clinic A medical or dental treatment facility intended and appropriately staffed and equipped to provide primary ambulatory care services, limited specified secondary care services, and certain nontherapeutic activities related to the health of the personnel served, such as physical examinations, immunizations, medical administration, preventive medicine services, and health promotion activities.

CMTF. Contingency Medical Treatment Facility. An entity within the services' wartime organization structure which provides medical care during the contingency, war, or national emergency. Contingency Medical Treatment Facilities include medical treatment facilities afloat, deployable medical systems (DEPMEDS), and organizational medical assets.

Code. A document containing only mandatory provisions using the word shall to indicate requirements and in a form generally suitable for adoption into law.

COE. Chief Of Engineers. The Commander of the U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers.

Cold Room. A refrigerated area large enough for personnel to enter.

Combustion Products. The gases, volatilized liquids and solids, particulate matter, and ash generated by combustion.

Common Path of Travel. That portion of exit access that must be traversed before two separate and distinct paths of travel to two exits are available. Paths that merge are common paths of travel. Common path of travel is measured in the same manner as travel distance but terminates at the point where two separate and distinct routes become available.

Commission of Fine Arts (CFA). A regulatory body in the U.S. National Capital Region (NCR) which helps determine applicability of all Federal MILCON funded facilities within the U.S. National Capital Region. [See National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC).]

Compaction. A waste-handling methodology whereby the volume of waste materials is reduced for ease of disposal.

Composite Medical Facility (CMF). A MILCON funded facility made up of Health Care Occupancy and Business Occupancy (Outpatient Clinics and/or Dental Treatment Facilities) and/or Ambulatory Care Facilities. (See Medical and Dental Treatment Facility (MTF)).

Concepts. The first phase of design which includes Block Plans (S1), Schematics (S2), Design Development (S3) and the final 35 percent submission (S4). The basis on which a Programmed Amount (PA) can be set for the Budget Submission. Approximately 35 percent of the design effort, as opposed to the second phase of design which is called the "working drawings" phase of design.

Conductive. Not only those materials, such as metals, that are commonly considered electrically conductible, but also that class of materials which have a resistance not exceeding 1,000,000 ohms. Such materials are required where electrostatic interconnection is necessary.

Constructability. An analytical study which reviews the methodology, ease (or difficulty) with which a project can be administered, bid, built, enforced, understood, and phased which determines degrees of difficulty and construction time required to build a Medical Treatment Facility. (See section 2).

Construction Agent. The agency designated by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) responsible geographically (or by agreement) to erect, via contract, designs of Medical Treatment Facilities which have been coordinated by the Design Agents. Responsible for the project from Invitation for Bids (IFB) through Beneficial Occupancy (BOD) through the Warranty period(s). Current Construction Agents are:

- a) The Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- b) The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC)
- c) The Air Force Engineers (AF/CECM) in the United Kingdom and selected MIP installations.

Continuing Education. Education beyond initial professional preparation that is relevant to the type of patient care delivered in the organization, and/or provides current knowledge relevant to an individual's field of practice, and/or health care delivery in general.

Contract Documents (CD's). Those design drawings and specifications which, as a unit, constitute the basis for receiving bids and awarding a contract for construction. CD's are the basis on which a building is constructed.

CONUS. Continental United States.

Conventional Construction. Existing traditional building methods as they are currently applied.

Court. An open, uncovered, unoccupied space, unobstructed to the sky, bounded on three or more sides by exterior building walls.

Court, Enclosed. A court bounded on all sides by the exterior walls of a building or exterior walls and lot lines on which walls are allowable. CPCS. Combat Personnel Control System. Commonly called the "electronic dog-tag," this is a developmental program to investigate the applicability of electromagnetic storage and data retrieval on combat personnel. Includes personnel and limited medical information.

CP&D. Central Processing and Distribution. An all-inclusive term for that function in a hospital which encompasses those terms variously known as Central Supply, Central Nursing Supply, Central Sterile Supply, and Central Material Services. Generally refers to a materials handling methodology. Provides for the central management of all medical material required to support patient care activities. The heart of this concept is an automatic distribution system. CPD requires the standardization and centralization of the elements of storage and distribution.

Criteria. Military Handbooks, criteria manuals, guide specifications, definitive designs, using Military Department guidance, standard designs, and other related guidance published to promote quality facilities' engineering, design, construction, and maintenance.

Critical Branch. A subsystem of the emergency system consisting of feeders and branch circuits supplying energy to task illumination, special power circuits, and selected receptacles serving areas and functions related to patient care, and which can be connected to alternate power sources by one or more transfer switches during interruption of normal power source.

Critical Care Areas. See section 10 for list of critical care areas.

Critical Equipment. That equipment essential to the safety of the occupants of the facility.

Critical Path. The linear path through a work schedule network determining the shortest time within which all work can be completed.

Critical System. A system of feeders and branch circuits in nursing homes and custodial care facilities arranged for connection to the alternate power source to restore service to certain critical receptacles, task illumination, and equipment.

CRREL. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Hanover, NH.

CRS. Corrosion-resistant steel.

CRT. Cathode Ray Tube. A television-type systems input/output device for display of graphic and alpha-numeric characters.

CRTS. Casualty Receiving and Treatment Ship.

CSH. Combat Support Hospital.

Current Working Estimate (CWE). The current cost of the project based on actual takeoff's from Contract Documents. Required at certain levels of effort of design to compare against programmed amount (PA) to determine whether the project is executable given projected funds availability.

CWCT. Chemical Warfare Casualty Treatment Facility. A passively protected 2-E Contingency MTF.

DCA. Dental Compressed Air.

Damage Risk Classification Categories (Seismic). Three seismic categories that attempt to relate the seriousness of the consequences of damage due to earthquake. The selection of a category may consider the density of human occupancy, the importance of the activity, or the value of the contents or structure itself. These categories are as follows: Basic Life Safety, High Risk Facility, and Essential Facility. (See Section 6).

DCIS. Defense Criteria Information Systems.

Dedicated Elevators or Lifts. A vertical transportation element that will be restricted in use to a singular predefined function (ie: clean surgical material only; soiled material only, etc).

DEERS. Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System. Automated system of verification of a person's eligibility to receive Uniformed Service benefits and privileges.

Defense Contracting Audit Agency (DCAA). That agency in the Department of Defense (DoD) responsible for auditing defense contractors

Defense Medical Facilities Office (DMFO). The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for all DoD MILCON funded facilities. Organizationally the DMFO is a part of the DASD Health Services Operations under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (OASD-HA).

Demand (or Unit) Delivery System. The methodology established for the movement of smaller supplies and, as applicable, messages, lab specimens, records, etc., that are not available from the user stocking/supply inventory or that has been depleted from same or occurs on a basis that is not routine or predictable.

Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DoDDS). The functional agency responsible for the design, construction, operations, maintenance, and staffing of schools for DoD dependents assigned overseas. Similar to DMFO, DoDDS is also the agency with which the using Medical Military Departments coordinate use of their schools as "buildings of opportunity" for contingency operations during wartime.

Departmental Gross Area. The functional space within a department plus intra-departmental circulation. Does not include "general" circulation.

DEPMEDS. Deployable Medical System(s). Contingency medical treatment facilities which are capable of being transported and located in a desired or required area of operation during a contingency, war, or national emergency. Deployable medical systems are composed of fixed contingency hospitals and other fixed contingency hospitals which are not normally used for patient care during peacetime.

DEQPPM. Defense Environmental Quality Program Policy Memoranda.

Design Agent (DA). That agency, designated by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), responsible to design facilities in the Military Construction Program. Design Agents are responsible for the design of projects from receipt of a Design Authorization from DMFO through turning it over to the Construction Agents. Design Agents are:

a) The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The USACE Medical Facilities Office (MFO) is the primary USACE point of contact with OASD(HA).

b) The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC). The NAVFAC Medical Facilities Design Office (MFDO) is the primary NAVFAC point of contact with OASD(HA).

c) The Air Force Engineers (AF/CECM) in the United Kingdom. Air Force Civil Engineering Directorate of Engineering is the primary point of contact with OASD(HA).

Design Authorization (DA). The notice from DMFO to the Design Agents to proceed with A-E selection and design of a project to a designated level of effort. Usually designates project, project fiscal year, project location, programmed amount (PA), scope of the project (size in square feet), which meetings DMFO will attend, any deviations from the submittal requirements in this MIL-HDBK, and whether or not DMFO wishes to participate in the A-E selection process.

DET. Design Energy Target.

DEU. Design Energy Usage.

DHV. Dental High Vacuum for oral evacuation.

DLV. Dental Low Vacuum for oral evacuation.

DHA. Defense Health Agency.

DHC. Defense Health Council. Made up of using Military Department Surgeons General or their designated representatives to determine the validity and support of new medical technology, i.e., Hyperbaric Medicine, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Positron Emission Technology (PET), Lithotripsy, etc. and which facility will receive the new technology.

DIN. Deutsche Industrie Normen. Specification system developed in Germany and widely used throughout Western European Countries as the basis for specifying building materials, equipment, etc.

Disabled Person. An individual who has a physical or mental condition which, to a material degree, limits, contributes to limiting or, if not corrected, will probably result in limiting the individual's performance or activities to the extent of constituting a substantial physical, mental, or vocational handicap.

DLA. Defense Logistics Agency. The agency of the DoD which, under its director, is responsible for the wholesale management, procurement, and distribution of items of supply common to the military departments.

DMEL. Design Master Equipment List.

DMFO. Defense Medical Facilities Office.

DMIS. Defense Medical Information System. Provides management information to the OASD(HA), field activities, and military medical departments. Contains information on beneficiary populations, facilities, direct care costs and workloads, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) costs, and other aspects of the delivery of health care services within DoD.

DMSB. Defense Medical Standardization Board. Group of clinicians and logistics personnel responsible for readiness contingency standardization of DEPMED sets, iso-shelter, and temper-tent configuration for the using Military Departments. A single contact point between DLA and other government agencies in all matters involving medical logistics.

DoD Medical Space Planning Panel. A panel that is responsible for developing health facility sizing criteria and for programming policy recommendations. The panel includes representatives of the Surgeons General of the Military Departments, the ASD(HA), and the ASD(MRA&L).

DPSC. Defense Personnel Support Center. Responsible for providing the most effective and economical support of designated common supplies (clothing and textile, medical and subsistence), medical equipment, and services to the military departments, and other DoD components.

DRB. Defense Review Board.

Drug Dispensing. The issuance of one or more doses of prescribed medication in containers that are correctly labeled to indicate the name of the patient, the contents of the container, and all other vital information needed to facilitate correct patient usage and drug administration.

Dumbwaiter. A small vertical lift which is dedicated to the movement of carts, tote boxes and other similarly-sized items. Generally this term implies manual loading and unloading of the cargo.

EA. Economic Analysis. A cost benefit analysis done to identify the relative cost-effectiveness of delivering healthcare to a projected beneficiary population under different MTF sizing scenarios. PL 97-337 (15 October 1982), amending Section 1087 of Title 10, U.S.C., requires an Economic Analysis be done to determine the space to be programmed in MTFs for military retirees and their dependents.

EEG. Electroencephalogramy.

EIA. Electronic Industries Association.

EIS. Environmental Impact Statement.

Electrical Life Support Equipment. Electrically powered equipment whose continuous operation is necessary to maintain a patient's life.

Elevator Population. The people (and other users) affecting the elevators in question.

EMCS. Energy Monitoring and Control System.

EMS. Emergency Medical Service.

Endemic. A disease of low morbidity that is constantly present in human community.

Engineering Instructions. Technical data from the Design Agents which expands the Design Authorization, clarifies numerous issues to be included in the Scope of Work (SOW), and specifies how the project is to be designed.

EPABX. Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange--telephone switch.

Equipment Grounding Bus. A grounding terminal bus in the feeder circuit of the branch circuit distribution panel that serves a particular area.

Equipment System. A system of feeders and branch circuits arranged for automatic or manual connection to the alternate power source and which serves primarily three phase power equipment.

Equivalency. Documented evidence that compliance with the intent of a standard has been achieved in a manner other than that prescribed by the standard.

Ergonomic Studies. These studies integrate the various work tasks assigned to human beings into the actual performance levels that can be expected (ie: how much physical effort can an employee be expected to exert at any one time and over an extended period). This ensures that tasks assigned to employees are not overly taxing and that the task should be performable by the personnel assigned within the time frame allocated.

ESCS. Engineered Smoke Control System.

Essential Electrical System. A system comprised of alternate sources of power and all connected distribution systems and ancillary equipment, designed to assure continuity of electrical power to designated areas and functions of a health care facility during disruption of normal power sources and also designed to minimize disruption within the internal wiring system. The essential electrical system consists of the emergency system and the equipment system.

Essential Facilities (Seismic). A seismic damage risk classification category. Facilities in the category are necessary for post-disaster recovery and require continuous operation during and after an earthquake (see Section 6). Efforts to control damage due to earthquake in this category are the greatest.

Etiologic Waste. Any viable microorganism or its toxins which causes or may cause human disease.

ETO. Ethylene Oxide.

ETS. European Telephone System.

EUCOM. European Command. The operating agency arm for the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) in Europe.

Evaluation. Implies an analysis to be performed by the designer (A-E) in the basic contract (as opposed to "studies" or "investigations", which are extra services to be performed to complete the contract intent and requirements).

Exchange Cart System. A replenishment function for various types of supply items, that incorporates the use of carts that are "made up" in duplicate with one cart held at the user logistics station and the other in the cart assembly area. The freshly stocked cart is "switched" with the depleted cart on a scheduled basis to help insure adequate stocks of supplies are available to the using units and to assist in inventory and audit control. Many varieties of exchange cart systems can be established depending on the actual needs, physical environments (space, etc. and established requirements of an individual facility.

Explosion Protection. Where hazardous processes or storage are of such a character as to introduce an explosion potential, explosion venting, or an explosion suppression system specifically designed for the hazard involved shall be provided.

Exposed Conductive Surfaces. Those surfaces which are capable of carrying electric current and which are unprotected, unenclosed, or unguarded permitting personal contact. Paint, anodizing, and similar coatings are not considered suitable insulation unless they are listed for use.

Facilities. Building(s), equipment, and supplies necessary for the implementation of services by personnel.

Facility. A separate individual building, structure, utility system, or other item of real property improvement each item of which is subject to separate reporting and recording in accordance with DoD Instruction 4165 14, Inventory of Military Real Property.

FAR. Federal Acquisitions Regulation.

Fast Track. An accelerated scheduling technique characterized by overlapping of activities traditionally performed in a linear sequence, requiring early commitment to general decisions, but allowing postponement of specific decisions.

FAX. Facsimile machine which transmits printed or written material over telephone line.

FCGS. Federal Construction Guide Specification.

Feeder. All circuit conductors between the service equipment or the source of a separately derived system and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device.

FEMA. Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FEMP. Federal Energy Management Program.

FIP. Federal Information Processing. Any ADP equipment procured with federal government funds.

Fire Barrier. A fire barrier is a continuous membrane, either vertical or horizontal, such as a wall or floor assembly that is designed and constructed with a specified fire resistance rating to limit the spread of fire and that will also restrict the movement of smoke. Such barriers may have protected openings.

Fire Compartment. A fire compartment is a space within a building that is enclosed by fire barriers on all sides including the top and bottom.

Fire Protection Engineer. A person, persons, or firm specializing in building fire protection design who (which) is qualified to interpret and design fire protection drawings and specifications in accordance with NFPA, JCAHO, UBC, and other regulatory requirements.

Fire Resistance Rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as established in accordance with the test procedures of NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials.

Fire Window. A window assembly, including frame, glazing, and hardware that under NFPA 257, Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies, meets the fire protective requirements for the location in which it is to be used.

FIRMR. Federal Information Resources Management Regulation, governs procurement of FIP equipment.

Fixed. Fastened to walls, floors, or ceiling or to steam, gas, plumbing, electrical power, sensor lines in a permanent manner.

Flame Spread. The propagation of flame over a surface.

Flammable. An adjective describing easy ignition, intense burning, and rapid rate of flame spread during combustion. It may also be used as a noun to mean a flammable substance. Many substances nonflammable in air become flammable if the oxygen content of the gaseous medium is increased.

Flammable Anesthetics. Gases or vapors, such as fluroxene, cyclopropane, divinyl ether, ethyl chloride, ethyl ether, and ethylene, which may form flammable or explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, or reducing gases such as nitrous oxide.

Flammable Anesthetizing Location. Any area of a facility that has been designated to be used for the administration of any flammable inhalation anesthetic agents in the normal course of examination or treatment. DoD facilities do not use flammable anesthesia except in some training situations in major medical centers.

Flammable Gas. Any gas that will burn when mixed in any proportion with air, oxygen, or nitrous oxide.

Flammable Storage Cabinet. A cabinet for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids constructed in accordance with NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

Flash Point. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid within the vessel as specified by appropriate test procedures and apparatus.

Floor Area, Gross. Gross floor area shall be the total floor area within the building to include all rooms, mechanical rooms, hallways, stairs, closets, thickness of interior or exterior walls, columns, or other features. Where the term "area" is used, it shall be understood to be gross area unless otherwise specified. (See Section 2 and Figure 2-7 for expanded explanation.)

Floor Area, Net. Net floor area shall be the actual occupied area in a functional space, not including thickness of walls, chases, columns, or general circulation, etc. (See Section 2 and Figure 2-8 for expanded explanation.)

Floor Tow. A chain conveyor mounted into the floor that interfaces with special couplers or attachments on carts to move them from one station to another.

FM. Frequency Modulation--radio signal.

Freight Elevator. A special elevator used to move large freight items. This unit often uses vertical doors and requires an attendant to operate it. General public traffic is prohibited from using a freight elevator. Review ANSI A.17 code for classifications.

Friable. (Asbestos). Any material that contains more than 1% asbestos by weight and that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder, when dry, by hand pressure.

FSC. Federal Stock (or Supply) Class/Code. A four-digit numeric which identifies a commodity by model, type, or material.

FSES. Fire Safety Evaluation System. In accordance with NFPA 101M.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE). Work force equivalent of one individual working full-time for a specific period which may be made up of several part-time individuals or one full-time individual.

Functional Requirements. Those requirements necessary to ensure a particular facility continually meets the objective of the function for which it was constructed.

Gravity Chutes. Usually used for the vertical return of trash and linen (separate chutes) to a holding and collection room at the base of each chute.

Governing Body. The individual, group, or agency that has ultimate authority and responsibility for the overall operation of the organization.

Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI). A device whose function is to interrupt the electric circuit to the load when a fault current to ground exceeds some predetermined value that is less than that required to operate the overcurrent protective device of the supply circuit.

Grounding System. A system of conductors that provides a low-impedance return path for leakage and fault currents. It coordinates with but may be locally more extensive than the grounding system described in Article 250 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

GSA. General Services Administration. A federal agency established by act of Congress in 1949 to consolidate the functions of several other agencies and to provide economical, efficient, and serviceable administration in the procurement, supply, utilization, disposal, and records management of certain real and personal property and services.

Handling Capacity, Elevator. The "quantity" measure of elevator service is called handling capacity. Handling capacity is the number of persons and vehicles which can be transported by the elevator system in a given length of time. Average interval and handling capacity must be measured or calculated for the same designated time period to be meaningful.

Handrail. A bar, pipe, or similar member designed to furnish persons with a handhold. (A handrail, if of suitable design, may also serve as part of a guard.)

Hazard Current. For a given set of connections in an isolated power system, the total current that would flow through a low impedance if it were connected between isolated conductor and ground.

Hazardous Area in Laboratories. The area inside fume hoods or enclosures where tests or procedures are being conducted.

Hazardous Areas. Areas of structures, buildings, or parts thereof having a degree of hazard greater than that normal to the general occupancy of the building or structure, such as storage or use of combustibles or flammables, toxic, noxious, or corrosive materials, or use of heat-producing appliances.

Hazardous Location. A flammable anesthetizing location or any location where flammable agents are used or stored. See National Electric Code, Article 500.

Hazardous Waste. Waste which is 1) toxic, 2) infectious, 3) radioactive, 4) reactive, ignitable (spontaneously), or corrosive.

HBV. Hepatitis B Virus.

HCFC. Hydrochlorofuorocarbon.

HDD. Heating Degree Days.

Health. A condition in which all functions of the body and mind are "normal" and active.

Health Care Facilities. Buildings or portions of buildings in which medical, dental, psychiatric, nursing, obstetrical, or surgical care is provided. Health care facilities include, but are not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, limited care facilities, clinics, medical and dental offices, and ambulatory care centers, whether permanent or movable. (NFPA 99)

Health Care Occupancies. Health care occupancies are those used for purposes such as medical or other treatment or care of persons suffering from physical or mental illness, disease or infirmity; and for the care of infants, convalescents, or infirm aged persons. Health care occupancies provide sleeping facilities for four or more occupants and are occupied by persons who are mostly incapable of self-preservation because of age, physical or mental disability, or because of security measures not under the occupants' control. Health care occupancies include:

- a) Hospitals.
- b) Nursing homes.
- c) Limited care facilities.
- d) Ambulatory health care centers.

Hematology. The science of the blood.

HEPA. High Efficiency Particulate Air.

High Hazard Areas. Areas of structure, buildings, or parts thereof used for purposes that involve highly combustible, highly flammable, or explosive products or materials that are likely to burn with extreme rapidity, or that may produce poisonous fumes or gases, including highly toxic or noxious alkalis, acids, or other liquids or chemicals that involve flame, fume, explosive, poisonous, or irritant hazards; also uses that cause division of material into fine particles or dust subject to explosion or spontaneous combustion, and uses that constitute a high fire hazard because of the form, character, or volume of the material used.

High Rise Building. A building more than 75 ft (23 m) in height. Building height shall be measured from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the floor of the highest occupiable story.

High Risk Facilities (Seismic). A seismic damage risk classification category. Facilities in this category are recognized as warranting a higher level of damage risk than the average building but less than for an essential facility. Efforts to control damage due to earthquake in this category are intermediate. (See Section 6).

Histology. Study of the microscopic structure of tissue.

HIV. Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

Home Care Department/Service/Program. A formally structured organizational unit of the hospital that is designed to coordinate the effective provision of physician-directed nursing and other therapeutic health care services in the patient's residence and that provides at least one therapeutic service directly.

Hospital. An inpatient medical treatment facility with an organized professional staff which has beds available 24 hours a day and is capable of providing definitive inpatient care. It is staffed and equipped to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services in the fields of general medicine, surgery, and preventive medicine services and has the supporting facilities to perform its assigned mission and functions. A hospital may, in addition, discharge the functions of a clinic and/or dental clinic.

Hospital Bed. A bed for an adult or child patient. Bassinets for newborns in maternity units, beds in labor rooms, recovery rooms, and other beds used exclusively for emergency purposes are not included in this definition.

HVAC. Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning.

Hyperbaric. Pressures above atmospheric pressure.

Hypobaric. Pressures below atmospheric pressure.

IBS. Integrated Building System. See Section 19.

ICU. Intensive Care Unit.

IES. Illuminating Engineering Society.

Incineration. In waste handling, the act of burning pathological and other designated waste/infectious waste in an incinerator in order to render the waste material(s) harmless.

Indirect Contract. A construction contract through the Host Country design or construction agent, often through a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA); vis-a-vis "Direct" contracts through the USACE or NAVFAC.

Installation Medical Master Plan. A general site plan showing all existing medical structures proposed for retention or abandonment and all proposed project sites required to accomplish the projected medical mission.

Interdepartmental Circulation. General circulation. Circulation which provides access to and from various departments; includes elevators, stairs and major corridors.

Interface. 1) A common boundary between two systems or components.
2) A boundary detail designed to maintain a specified relation between adjacent systems or components.

Interstitial Space. Unfinished and unoccupied space between floors used for horizontal utility distribution systems, of sufficient size to accommodate workmen, and permit maintenance and alteration without interruption of activities on the floors. Refer to section 19.

Intradepartmental Circulation. The area reserved for corridors and passages which are found immediately within the departmental area.

Invitation For Bids (IFB). That point in the design-construction process when all review comments from the 100% design submittal have been incorporated, the CWE is within the Project Amount, DMFO has notified the Design/Construction Agent that funds are available, and DMFO has notified the Design/Construction Agent to advertise the project for bids. It is generally that point in the process when the project ceases to be a design effort and becomes a "Construction Project".

Isolated Power System. An archaic form of power system once used in flammable anesthetizing locations. Such systems are no longer required in DoD facilities.

Isolation Transformer. A transformer of the multiple-winding type with the primary and secondary windings physically separated which inductively couples its secondary winding to the grounded feeder systems that energize its primary winding.

JCS. Joint Chiefs of Staff. That agency within the DoD which jointly controls coordinated war planning for the Military Departments.

Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). Private, not-for-profit organization composed of representatives of the American College of Surgeons, American College of Physicians, American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, and American Dental Association whose purpose is to establish standards for the operation of health facilities and services, conduct surveys, and determine accreditation status of medical treatment facilities.

JSN. Joint Schedule Number. The number used to identify equipment on architectural drawings and plans supporting military construction projects.

LA. Laboratory Air.

Laboratory Work Area. A room or space for testing, analysis, research, instruction, or similar activities that involve the use of chemicals. This work area may or may not be enclosed.

LAN. Local Area Network. A modular communication methodology whereby the facility is prewired during construction for current and future communications (telephone, CHCS, etc.) needs without having to surface mount additional wires or coax in the future and reduce future communication installation costs.

Langelier's Index. A calculated number used to predict whether or not a water will precipitate, be in equilibrium with, or dissolve calcium carbonate.

LCCA. Life Cycle Cost Analysis.

LDE. Laboratory Dust Evacuation.

Life-Cycle-Cost (LCC). The determination, evaluation, and presentation of all costs incurred by and in a facility being engineered/designed. Includes costs of planning, designing, engineering, constructing, operating, and maintaining a component, system, or the facility.

Life Safety Branch. A subsystem of the emergency system consisting of feeders and branch circuit, meeting the requirements of Article 700 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, intended to provide adequate power needs to ensure safety to patients and personnel, and which can be automatically connected to alternate power sources during interruption of the normal power source.

Life Safety Code (L.S.C.). Standard developed and updated regularly by the National Fire Protection Association that specifies construction and operational conditions to minimize fire hazards and provide a system of safety in case of fire.

Life Safety Code Upgrade. The term used when the primary purpose for a project at a facility is to compartmentalize, provide for egress, and generally bring the facility up to the L.S.C. standard for access and exiting requirements.

Life Safety and Utility Upgrade. This term is used when the facility requires a full NFPA modernization which is not limited to NFPA 30, 37, 70, 99, 101, and 110.

Load, Live. The weight superimposed by the use and occupancy of the building not including wind load, earthquake load, or dead load.

Logistics Elevator. An elevator whose primary purpose is to transportation various supplies (dietary, medical/surgical supplies, etc., devices and equipment as well as occasional construction materials, etc.

Long-Range Plan. A listing of proposed health facilities construction considered appropriate for inclusion in the Six-Year Defense Program that reflects total health facilities requirements. Synonymous with "Six-Year Defense Program" and SYDP.

MASH. Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

Material Handling (MH). The function of moving, packaging and storing of substances in any form. MH does not alter, change, enhance or add value to a product in any way. It is a "cost" function only which should be minimized to the greatest extent possible (within given aseptic, physical, operational and functional parameters).

Materials Management (MM). The general methodologies and organization responsible for all material and supply functions from the acquisition process through all other functions until final disposal or salvage. Organizationally the most efficient structure within most hospitals is the "centralized" one (see above). Various reporting structures can be established depending on the requirements and other pertinent factors at a specific institution.

Materials Processing. The function that does alter, change, make ready, etc. products and supplies (such as cleanup and sterilization of surgical instruments, etc. in advance of use.

May. "May" is used to indicate provisions which are used at the option of the designer.

MDF. Main Distribution Frame for telephone system.

MDIS. Medical Digital Imaging System.

Means of Egress. A means of egress is a continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way and consists of three separate and distinct parts:

- a) The exit access.
- b) The exit.
- c) The exit discharge.

A means of egress comprises the vertical and horizontal travel and shall include intervening room spaces, doorways, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, mezzanines, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, escalators, horizontal exits, courts, and yards.

Mechanical Space. The area which houses the primary and intermediate components of the air conditioning, plumbing, communication, electrical and ventilation systems. This area includes chases and shafts as well as mechanical and electrical equipment rooms.

MCA. Medical Compressed Air.

Medical Military Construction Program (MILCON). That portion of the President's budget devoted exclusively to the renovation, upgrade, and replacement of Medical Treatment Facilities which costs more than \$200,000. MILCON is not supposed to include Operations and Maintenance (O&M) or Repair and Maintenance (R&M) unless the area which could be done with O&M or R&M is affected by the larger MILCON project and must be accomplished to provide a complete and usable facility in accordance with NFPA and JCAHO requirements.

Medical and Dental Treatment Facility (MTF). A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals.

MEDRAMS. Medical Readiness Assemblage Material System. An information system to assist in the inventory and equipment management for prepositioned contingency supplies and equipment.

MERC. Medical Equipment Repair Center. A consolidated intermediate level maintenance activity designated to provide medical equipment maintenance and engineering support to DoD medical activities.

Mezzanine. An intermediate level between the floor and the ceiling of any room or space and covering not more than one-third of the floor area of the room or space in which it is located.

MFO. Medical Facilities Office.

MFDO. Medical Facilities Design Office.

MFAMB. Medical Facilities Acquisition and Maintenance Board.

MFRCL. Medical Facilities Room Contents List.

MHSS. Military Health Services System.

Migration: When more than one elevator group is available in a building, a passenger's origin does not necessarily dictate which elevator group will be used. A certain percentage of the population will migrate to other areas of a building to use an elevator for reasons such as meeting a friend or dropping off something on the way to their destination. This percentage is usually estimated to be 5-10% of the population (or as otherwise appropriate for the facility being studied).

Military Construction Programming. The annual processing, review, and approval of military construction project proposals by the Military Department Secretaries, the OSD, and the OMB for submission to the Congress.

Mixed Occupancies. Sections of health care facilities may be classified as other occupancies if they meet all of the following conditions:

a) They are not intended to serve health care occupants for purposes of:

1. Housing, or
2. Treatment, or
3. Customary access by patients incapable of self-preservation.

b) They are adequately separated from areas of health care occupancies by construction having a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

MODEM. Modulator-Demodulator. Communications device used to link computers with remote terminal devices or other remotely located computers.

Modernization. Alteration, repair, remodeling, replacement and renovation of existing buildings (including initial equipment thereof) and replacement of obsolete, built-in equipment of existing buildings. It does not include replacement of a facility or a portion to a capacity greater than the capacity of the existing facility.

Modular. 1) Having commensurable dimensions.

2) Capable of arrangement with exact fit in more than one sequence or direction.

3) Composed of/or containing predetermined dimensional and/or functional units such as repetitive structural bays or service modules.

MPRC. Medical Planning Review Committee.

MSDS. Material Safety Data Sheets.

MTMC. Military Traffic Management Command.

Must. Indicates a mandatory requirement. Analogous to shall.

MV. Medical Vacuum.

National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC). A regulatory body in the U.S. National Capital Region (NCR) which helps determine applicability of all Federal MILCON funded facilities within the U.S. National Capital Region. (See definition of Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Region.)

National Fire Codes. Codes published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

NATO. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NAVAIDS. Air and Sea Navigational Aids.

NAVFAC. Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

NAVFACINST. Naval Facilities Division Instructions. U.S. Navy design and construction guidance for use in the design and construction of Navy Facilities.

NC-LEVEL. Noise Criteria-Level. Refers to a set of contours, roughly corresponding to the ear's response to Sound Pressure Level at various frequencies, which define the background sound level existing within a space.

NCRP. National Council of Radiation Protection and measurements.

NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act.

NESHAPS. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

NIOSH. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

NIST. National Institute of Standards and Technology.

NO. Nitrous Oxide.

Noncombustible Material. A material (as defined in NFPA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction) that, in the form it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat. Materials reported as noncombustible when tested in accordance with the Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 degrees C, ASTM E136, shall be considered noncombustible materials.

Nonflammable Anesthetic Agent. Refers to those inhalation agents that because of their vapor pressure at 98.6 degrees F (37 degrees C) and at atmospheric pressure cannot attain flammable concentrations when mixed with air, oxygen, or mixtures of oxygen and nitrous oxide.

Nonflammable Anesthetizing Location. Any anesthetizing location designated for the exclusive use of nonflammable anesthetizing agents.

Nonflammable Medical Gas System. A system of piped oxygen, nitrous oxide, compressed air, or other nonflammable medical gases.

Non Routine Movements. Those movements that occur on a demand basis and are generally unschedulable (ie: STAT moves, lab samples/requests, etc.).

Nosocomial. Pertaining to or originating in a hospital.

NPDES. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

NSN. National Stock Number. Medical equipment identification consisting of an applicable four-digit class code number plus the nine-digit national item identification number.

Nursing Care Unit (NCU). An organized jurisdiction of nursing service in which nursing services are provided on a continuous basis.

Nursing Services. Activities related to nursing care performed by nurses and other professional and technical personnel under the supervision of a registered nurse.

Nurses' Stations. Areas intended to provide a center of nursing activity for a group of nurses serving bed patients where the patient calls are received, nurses are dispatched, nurses' notes written, inpatient charts prepared, and medications prepared for distribution to patients. Where such activities are carried on in more than one location within a nursing unit, all such separate areas are considered a part of the nurses' station.

OASD(HA). Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense(Health Affairs).

Occupancy. The purpose for which a building or portion thereof is used or intended to be used.

Occupant Load. The total number of persons that may occupy a building or portion thereof at any one time.

Occupiable Story. A story occupied by people on a regular basis. Stories used exclusively for mechanical equipment rooms, elevator penthouses, and similar spaces are not occupiable stories.

OCONUS. Outside the Continental United States.

OHCS. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Operational Level Category (Seismic). These categories define the post-earthquake performance requirements for various facilities with respect to operational mission, disaster preparedness, and medical post-earthquake needs.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) FUNDS. Those funds other than MILCON used for the express purpose of upgrading and maintaining existing facilities and equipment, or for the purchase of government furnished equipment and furnishings (not built-in) to provide a complete and usable facility at BOD.

OSHA. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

OSHOSP. Overseas Hospital.

OX. Oxygen.

PA. Process Air.

PACOM. Pacific Command. The operating arm for the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) in the Pacific. Located in Hawaii.

Par Stock(ing). A supply technique which utilizes fixed or moveable shelving within a logistics center to hold preset levels of user required inventories. Resupply of depleted items is done on a periodic basis (generally from a "master" supply cart which is moved from station to station).

Passenger Elevator. An elevator configured to move visitors, staff and other ambulatory pedestrian traffic between floors. This elevator is generally wide and shallow in configuration to facilitate the movement of pedestrians.

Patient Care Area. Any portion of a health care facility wherein patients are intended to be examined or treated.

Patient Service Elevator. An elevator configured to move patients on beds and gurneys, as well as patient care related equipment such as portable X-rays, inhalation equipment, empty gurneys, wheelchairs, etc. This elevator is generally narrow and deep to facilitate the loading and unloading of this traffic.

PCCIE. Power Condition and Continuation Interfacing Equipment. Electronic devices to help smooth power fluctuations to computer systems. Precludes sudden loss of power or damaging spikes in current flows.

Permanent. For the purposes of Medical MILCON construction, any structure designed for a useful life-span of 25 years or longer.

PET. Positron Emission Tomography.

Plan of Correction, Conditional Accreditation. An organization's written plan, approved by Joint Commission staff, that outlines the activities that the organization will take to address compliance issues that caused the Accreditation Committee to make a decision of Conditional Accreditation. The plan will be the basis for the follow-up survey six months following approval of the plan.

Plan of Correction. An organization's written statement, approved by Joint Commission staff, that details the procedures to be taken to correct existing life safety deficiencies and lists the extraordinary safety measures to be implemented to temporarily reduce the hazards associated with the deficiencies.

Plumbing Fixture. Installed receptacles, devices or appliances which are supplied with water or which receive liquid or liquid borne wastes and discharge such wastes into drainage systems to which they may be directly or indirectly connected.

Pneumatic Tube System. A pneumatically powered small diameter tube (usually 4" or 6") that moves special carriers which contain messages, small supplies or other items that physically "fit" and can tolerate this method of transport. These systems can be point-to-point or multi-station in design.

POL. Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants.

POM. Program Objective Memorandum. Formal document to identify major initiatives, their resource consumption estimates, and their operational justification used to prioritize and allocate manpower and fiscal resources.

Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE). An evaluation of the design and construction of a facility performed after BOD to obtain lessons-learned which can be applied to present and future designs and criteria.

PRC. Program Review Council. Review body who makes recommendations on POM initiatives as part of the overall program review process.

Precious Metals Recovery Program. Promotes the economical recovery of precious metals from excess and surplus materials, and the use of recovered precious metals as Government Furnished Material.

Pre-Engineered Buildings (PEB's). For the purpose of this criteria, pre-engineered buildings shall be considered as those buildings in various configurations and sizes that are available from manufacturers as a standard item. This type of construction may be used for DoD medical and dental facilities where such use is indicated by life cycle cost to be economical, where they will meet the performance and functional requirements of the project and are architecturally compatible with the environment in which they will be erected. Because of the great variance in the quality and cost of such structures on the market, extreme care must be used in selection to ensure that the quality of the facility to be provided is commensurate with the project requirement and expected longevity of the mission to be served. Prefabrication. The on-site or off-site advance manufacture of building systems and components traditionally fabricated in place during installation.

Pressure Reducing Regulator. A device that automatically reduces gas under high pressure to a usable lower working pressure. In hospitals, the term "regulator" is frequently used to describe a regulator that incorporates a flow-measuring device.

Preventive Maintenance. The care and servicing of facilities or equipment for the purpose of retaining it in a serviceable condition.

PRISM. Provider Requirements Integrated Specialty Model. Automated information system used to analyze current and projected manpower requirements by provider specialty codes.

Programmed Amount (PA). The initial programmed amount is the estimated cost of a facility based on the DoD Cost Guidance and 1391 preparation prior to any design effort which establishes a project's viability in the budget cycle. Once Concept Design is completed the PA may be adjusted (up or down) based on the developed and validated CWE from the Design Agents. This PA (new) may be the amount sent to Congress and the basis of Final Contract Document Design phases through Invitation for Bid (IFB).

Protective Construction. Protective construction is defined as those measures which can be effected by construction related activities to reduce or nullify the effects of an attack upon the installation and/or enhance the recuperability of the installation after attack. The term includes dispersion and duplication of structures and activities, strengthening (hardening) of structures, camouflage or "tone-down" painting and physical protection against chemical, biological, and radiological agents.

Protected Structure. (Also a "hardened structure".) Structures designed to protect the occupants and functions therein from the effects of blast pressure, penetration, fragmentation, and ground shock due to use of conventional weapons against the facility.

Provider. Healthcare professional or facility or group of healthcare professionals or facilities that provide healthcare services to patients.

Public Way. Any street, alley, or other similar parcel of land essentially open to the outside air, deeded, dedicated, or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and having a clear width and height of not less than 3 m (10 ft).

PVC. Polyvinyl chloride.

Queuing Analysis. In its simplest form a "queue" is a "line" of people, objects etc., waiting for some function or process (ie: people waiting for an elevator, carts waiting to enter[automatically] into a cart lift or cartwash, etc. to be completed before "they" can be accommodated. A queuing analysis is the mathematical computations that establish the probability factors necessary to determine the number, type and handling capacities of functional equipment and the length of queuing space required for various functions (i.e. The number and type of cartwashers AND the space in advance of the equipment that will be necessary to process and otherwise accommodate X number of carts in Y minutes. Many mathematical probability formulas are available (ie: "Monte Carlo" theory; Poison Distribution, Binomial Distribution, etc. as well as "industry standard" formulas that are more "experience based" than mathematical.

RA. Risk Analysis. The process by which designs are evaluated to assess the security and information system privacy safeguards they must possess.

Rad/Fluoro. Radiographic/Fluoroscopic.

Ramp. A ramp is a inclined floor surface or a surface in an accessible space that has a running slope greater than 1 in 20.

RAS. Regimental Aid Station.

RCRA. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. 42 USC 6973.

Readiness, Military. The ability of forces, units, weapons systems, or equipment to perform as they were intended and to deploy and employ without unacceptable delays.

Relocatability. The ability to economically dismantle, transport to a new location, and re-erect a facility.

Relocatable Contingency Medical Treatment Facility (CMTF). A CMTF designed specifically for mobility. Mobility is a quality or capability that permits these CMTFs to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission for the Military Services.

RFI. Request for Information. A procurement device which provides commercial industry with a background statement of a system(s) requirement and requests industry to comment on the requirement noting its expected technical feasibility and its possibilities for meeting projected cost and milestone schedules.

RFP. Request for Proposal. A procurement document released to commercial industries outlining a requirement for development and/or implementation of a system or design. Industry provides its formal response in the form of proposed solutions to the problem defined, its cost and development schedules, and other pertinent data upon which the government selects a vendor(s) with whom to contract.

Resource Analysis and Planning System (RAPS). An automated tool that provides users the capability of assessing the impact of alternative assumptions and policy decisions on the beneficiary populations, utilizations, manpower requirements, and costs of the Military Health Services System (MHSS). It is intended primarily as an analysis tool, not as an authoritative data retrieval system, although it may be used to provide the best population estimates currently obtainable.

Respiratory Care Department/Service. An organizational unit of the hospital that is designed for the provision of ventilatory support and associated services to patients.

Risk. The possibility of suffering harm, disease, or loss.
Risk Management. Function of planning, organizing, implementing, and directing a comprehensive program of activities to identify, evaluate, and take corrective action against risks that may lead to patient, visitor, or employee injury and property loss or damage with resulting financial loss or legal liability.

Routine Movements. Those movements that occur on a regular, predictable and schedulable basis.

RPIE. Real Property Installed Equipment. Items of equipment attached to or installed in real property.

Schematic Design. Room-by-room scaled drawings defining the size and arrangement of areas in a building or building configuration as a basis for design development.

SCPS-M. Survivable Collective Protection System-Medical. Sometimes called the "French Sewer Pipe Solution." One, of many solutions, to provide an overpressured environment in a chemical-biological (CB) contaminated environment to provide a clinically sound "shirt-sleeve" working environment for patients and providers in the Combat Zone. Consists of 10 foot (minimum) concrete pipe sections overburdened with earth and a maze entry. An outgrowth of survivable collection shelters used for air crews and other "sortie-generating" personnel who have to remain in the Combat Zone during a conflict.

Section 2807, Title 10, U.S.C. The appropriate committees of Congress must be notified of the intent to award a contract for architectural and engineering services and construction design for the proposed military construction project if the estimated cost of such services exceeds \$300,000. This notification must include the scope of the proposed project and the estimated cost of such services and must be made not less than 21 days before the initial obligation of funds for such services.

Semi-Permanent. For the purposes of medical MILCON construction, any structure designed to last between 5 and 25 years of useful life. An example is an overseas free-standing contingency facility off-base.

Service Elevator. An elevator that is "narrow and deep" in configuration to move patients and vehicular type traffic between floors.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement, synonymous with "will."

Should. Indicated a recommendation or alternative that is highly advised but not absolutely required.

SHDA. Surgical Handpiece Drive Air.

SID. Structural Interior Design. That portion of basic design services concerned with establishment of "motif," color and finish selection usually very early in the Concept Design phase of all fixed, "structurally related" finishes, i.e., walls, floors, ceilings, columns, fixtures, casework, equipment, exteriors, etc. as opposed to comprehensive Interior Design (CID) which is an option to design services and relates to moveable, mobile, portable equipment, fixtures, furnishings, etc. For unity of color selection and design, both the SID and the CID must be compatible, conform to the finish schedule, and coordinate early and throughout the design, procurement, construction, and installation processes. (See sections 2 and 4.)
Simulation. The use of a computer program as a model of a real situation.

Six-Year Defense Program (SYDP). Includes all military construction projects proposed by the Military Departments for the next six (6) years. The program is updated annually. Synonymous with "Long-Range Plan."

SMDR. Station Master Detail Recording--telephone system.

Smoke Barrier. A smoke barrier is a continuous membrane, either vertical or horizontal, such as a wall, floor, or ceiling assembly, that is designed and constructed to restrict the movement of smoke. A smoke barrier may or may not have a fire resistance rating. Such barriers may have protected openings.

Smoke Compartment. A smoke compartment is a space within a building enclosed by smoke barriers on all sides including the top and bottom. In the provision of smoke compartments utilizing the outside walls or the roof of a building, it is not intended that outside walls, roofs or any opening therein be capable of resisting the passage of smoke.

Smoke Detector. A device that senses visible or invisible particles of combustion.

Special Care Unit (SCU). A medical care unit in which there is appropriate equipment and a concentration of physicians, nurses, and others who have special skills and experience to provide optimal care to critically ill patients.

Statement of Work or Scope of Work (SOW). A formalized document describing the details of an effort to be accomplished through contracted resources.

State-of-the-Art. The scientific and technical level attained at a given time.

Station Outlet. An outlet point in a piped medical gas distribution system at which the user makes connections and disconnections.

Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA). Agreements between the United States government and the government of a foreign nation (host nation) which allows U.S. Forces to engage in some activity (such as occupy, build, or otherwise have temporary rights) which otherwise would not be possible. SOFA agreements usually stipulate governing rules, codes and standards which must be followed in the course of construction on that nation's soil.

STC. Sound Transmission Class. A single-number rating system which compares the Sound Transmission Loss of a test specimen with a standard contour.

Sterilization. One of many methods of waste handling. Sterilization relates to rendering hazardous or infectious wastes harmless (i.e., free from living microorganisms, etc.) by antiseptic solution, heat, steam, and/or pressure.

Story. That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above. Stories shall be counted starting at the primary level of exit discharge and ending at the highest occupiable level. For the purposes of this definition, the primary level of exit discharge of a building shall be that floor that is level with or above finished grade of this exterior wall line for 50 percent or more of its perimeter. All DoD facilities shall conform to this definition.

Street. Any public thoroughfare (street, avenue, boulevard) 30 ft (9.1 m) or more in width that has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use and is accessible for use by the fire department in fighting fire. Enclosed spaces and tunnels, even though used for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, are not considered as streets for the purposes of this definition.

Street Floor. Any story or floor level accessible from the street or from outside the building at ground level with floor level at main entrance not more than three risers above or below ground level at these points and so arranged and utilized as to qualify as the main floor. Where, due to differences in street levels, there are two or more stories accessible from the street, each is a street floor for the purposes of this handbook. Where there is no floor level within the specified limits for a street floor above or below ground level, the building shall be considered as having no street floor.

SWDA. Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Systems Analysis. Analysis of a sequence of activities or management operations to determine which activities or operations are necessary and how they can be accomplished.

Systems Approach. 1) An approach which involves identifying and describing each component of a system process and determining the relationships among the stages, including the inputs and outputs for each stage, so that the functioning of the total process relative to its environment can be understood.

2) A strategy of problem definition and solution which emphasizes the interaction between problem elements and between the immediate problem and its larger context and which specifically avoids traditional methods of independent and separate treatment of the various elements.

Systems Integration. 1) The combination of a group of relatively independent parts into a coordinated whole to improve performance through controlled interaction.

2) The joint use of a component by two or more systems.

TA. Table of Allowance. An equipment allowance document which prescribes basic allowances of organizational equipment and provides the control to develop, revise, or change EAID.

T-AH. Hospital Ship.

TAMMIS. Theater Army Medical Management Information System. A developmental information processing system to support U.S. Army field medical activities linking them to appropriate DoD patient regulating and transportation agencies and to the hospitals of the Army Medical Service.

Task Illumination. Provisions for the minimum lighting required to carry out necessary tasks, including safe access to supplies and equipment and access to exits.

TDA. Table of Distribution and Allowances.

TDY. Temporary Duty.

TIA. Telecommunication Industry Association.

TOE. Table of Organization and Equipment.

Total Gross Area. The total area including intra-departmental circulation, inter-departmental circulation, walls and structure, mechanical space, and total net area.

Triage. The evaluation and classification of casualties for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It consists of sorting patients according to type and seriousness of injury and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation.

TSB. Telecommunications Systems Bulletin.

TSCA. Toxic Substances Control Act.

TSRS. Telephone Station Requirement Schedule.

UCA. Uniform Chart of Accounts. The formal cost accounting process for health care management in the three MILDEPS. Accumulates, through standard work center allocations, costs for inpatient and outpatient services.

UCA/ASDC. Uniform Chart of Accounts/Automated Source Data Collection. The system to automatically collect workload and cost allocation data associated with the Uniform Chart of Accounts.

UFAS (Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards). Published as 49 CFR 31528 on August 7, 1984, the Department of Defense adopted the UFAS on May 8, 1985, and published the UFAS as FED STD 795 on April 1, 1988.

UMCS. Utility Monitoring and Control Systems.

Universal X-Ray Room. The universal x-ray room shall be capable of accepting all routine radiographic, fluoroscopic, and tomographic equipment up to 1200 ma, 150 kvp, regardless of manufacture, during initial installation and subsequent replacement actions with little, if any, facility modification. The procedures shall be performed unencumbered and without any restriction of system components, patient size, or any known procedure that any installed X-ray equipment can perform now or in the future. This definition does not apply to digital radiography, special procedure rooms, C-arms, or angiography rooms. (See Appendix C).

UPS. Uninterruptible Power Supply. A system of batteries and capacitance power storage devices to preclude catastrophic failure of critically important information processing systems. During an electrical power failure, it provides a continuous flow of power to a computer system for a specified period of time during which system operators may shut down a system without loss of information or loss of data base addressing structures.

USA. Unites States Army.

USACE. United States Army Corps of Engineers.

USAF. United States Air Force.

USAMRDC. U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command.

USC. United States Code.

Use Point. A room, or area within a room, where medical gases are dispensed to a single patient for medical purposes. A use point may comprise a number of station outlets of different gases.

Using Military Department. Synonymous with using Service, i.e., the U.S. Army, Navy, or Air Force.

USMC. United States Marine Corps.

USN. United States Navy.

USPS. United States Postal Service.

Value Engineering (VE). Value engineering studies consist of analyses of certain high cost areas of a design to determine if an alternate way exists to achieve the same or improved function at a lower life cycle cost. The main objectives of VE studies are reduced life cycle cost and improved quality of design. The application of value engineering shall not result in a lowering of criteria, quality standards, or reduction of scope as established by the guidance in this document. (See section 2).

VAV. Variable air volume.

Vehicular Traffic. This traffic is generally defined as that traffic that is pushed, or rolled into elevators on wheels. Examples of vehicular traffic are beds and gurneys. Wheelchairs are considered vehicular traffic where they are pushed by an escort or attendant, and where the occupant is a patient. Where wheelchairs carry staff or visitors, they are generally counted in with the pedestrian population since they would utilize passenger elevators.

Vertical Traffic Pattern. Peak elevator traffic in a medical complex is usually heavy multiple two-way, i.e., considerable traffic is being handled in both the UP and DOWN directions, with passengers and vehicles entering and exiting the cars at various floors throughout the elevator round trip. This differs considerably from commercial elevators where two-way peaks are primarily "lobby" related with minimal intermediate traffic and where one-way traffic peaks can be expected at predictable times. This type of heavy one-way peak is experienced in hospitals during shift changes, but there remains a large amount of opposing traffic at the same time, as well as substantial intermediate floor-to-floor travel. Proper planning, scheduling, and separation of traffic is required to ensure adequacy of service.

WAGD. Waste Anesthesia Gas Disposal.

WMP. War Mobilization Plan. Provides WRM programs and objective time frames for each location.

Working Drawings. The second half of the Design Phase which includes the final development of all contract documents to prepare for the bidding phase.

WRM. War Reserve Material. That material required to augment peacetime assets to completely support forces, missions, and activities reflected in DoD/JCS war plans.

X-Ray Installations (Long-Time Rating). A rating based on an operating interval of 5 minutes or longer.

X-Ray Installations (Mobile). X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels and/or casters for moving while completely assembled.

X-Ray Installations (Momentary Rating). A rating based on an operating interval that does not exceed 5 seconds.

X-Ray Installations (Portable). X-ray equipment designed to be hand carried.

X-Ray Installations (Transportable). X-ray equipment to be installed in a vehicle or that may be readily disassembled for transport in a vehicle.