



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Department of Defense Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, & Modernization Program Plan

May 15, 2009

FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, & MODERNIZATION PROGRAM PLAN**A. Funding Table**

| Appropriation | Amount (\$000s) |
|---|----------------------------|
| Operation and Maintenance, Army | \$1,474,525 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve | \$98,269 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard | \$266,304 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Navy | \$657,051 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve | \$55,083 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps | \$113,865 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve | \$39,909 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Air Force | \$1,095,959 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve | \$13,187 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard | \$25,848 |
| Defense Health Program, Defense-Wide | \$400,000 |
| Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army | \$3,932 |
| Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force | \$16,461 |
| Total | \$4,260,393 |

Additional details on funding, allocated by project and activity for the Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization Program, are found in Attachment A.

B. Objectives**Program Purpose**

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) provides \$4.26 billion for the Department of Defense Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (FSRM) program. This program invests in Department of Defense facility improvements, including the repair of roads, roofs, barracks, family housing, medical

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facilities, and buildings that support operational requirements, such as aircraft hangars or training sites, only in the United States.

Public Benefits

The Department of Defense FSRM Program helps to ensure that Department facilities are maintained and comply with standards necessary for meeting national security objectives and provide, operate, and sustain suitable housing, medical, and base facilities for the warfighter and their families in a cost-effective manner. Construction and repair projects in the Facility Infrastructure Investment Program will use sustainable materials with an objective of maximizing life expectancy of military facilities and infrastructure, thereby maximizing cost-effectiveness within the program. For example, Recovery Act funding for FSRM will upgrade existing family housing and buildings in the Military Health System, so they are safe and modernized. Use of sustainable materials in these facilities will help minimize the maintenance costs associated with them upon completion of the projects.

Targeted measures for the program are aligned with the objectives set forth in the Recovery Act by enhancing job creation, job retention, improving military facilities, and providing projects that will help improve the quality of life for troops and their families. As a result, these investments will support the goals of improving family housing, improving patient outcomes, providing better clinical performance, and enhancing the quality of care provided to our active duty members, retirees, and their families.

FSRM projects are constructed on a much faster time scale than Military Construction (MILCON) since many of these projects are ready for immediate execution and have on-the-shelf design that requires little acquisition time. Many projects also consist of only a single component (e.g., roof, pavement), so they are quick to contract and construct. The longstanding FSRM evaluation and prioritization processes ensure that proposed projects are evaluated and selected to maximize the greatest benefit to the warfighter and thereby to the public.

The Department selected projects based primarily on the following criteria: (1) mission requirements, (2) quality of life impact, (3) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation status, and (4) acquisition strategy, with a focus on the ability to execute projects quickly. In addition, the Department is including over \$120 million of repair and modernization projects for facilities that are currently vacant and which potentially could be occupied by troops returning from Iraq, Afghanistan, or other overseas contingency operations.

The public will benefit from these investments in multiple ways. First, these projects will contribute to the economic recovery of local base communities by employing architects, engineers, craftsmen, laborers, and suppliers to fix these installation facilities. Second, reducing the FSRM Program backlog of projects helps to arrest and reverse facility deterioration, thereby reducing costly future expenditures. Third, these repairs help enable the Military Services and their members to meet present and future mission requirements. Fourth, these investments will improve the quality of life for Service members and their families with improved housing and medical facilities. For instance, Navy projects funded

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by the Recovery Act will include fire protection system renovations and replacement, wharf and pier repairs, galley renovations, runway repairs, facility energy improvement, and child care facility renovations.

C. Activities:

The Recovery Act funds more than 4,100 FSRM projects in all 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Project titles, locations, and estimated costs were provided in the Reports to Congress submitted on March 20, 2009 and April 28, 2009. These projects are concentrated around nine construction and repair categories:

1. Energy – Enhancing energy efficiency by replacing inefficient or broken systems. Examples of energy projects include replacing inefficient windows and wall insulation, replacing HVAC systems, modernizing power plants and antiquated electrical infrastructure, installing new exterior insulation system, sewage, steam, and water meters.
2. Roofs – Replacing or repairing roofs to eliminate maintenance backlog and potentially hazardous conditions while increasing the energy efficiency of buildings.
3. Utilities – Restoring installation utility distribution systems (external to buildings) to fully serviceable condition. Includes repair and replacement of sewer lines, water lines, and trenches; repair of wastewater treatment plants; and rebuilding manholes.
4. Pavement/roads/grounds – Repairing and replacing pavements, bridges, traffic control and drainage structures. Includes airfields, roads, sidewalks, intersections, curbs, parking lots, traffic signals and signage, fencing, culverts, and other drainage structures.
5. Barracks – Repairing and modernizing barracks to current standards. Includes repainting rooms, replacing windows, and updating plumbing, mechanical, and electrical infrastructure.
6. Quality of Life – Making repairs and improvements (other than energy- or roof-related) to buildings (other than barracks) that contribute to improving quality of life for Service members and their families, such as athletic centers, playground areas, support centers, and bus shelters. Includes restroom renovation, painting, flooring and carpeting, doors and hardware, carpentry and walls, repair and installation of communication lines and fire suppression systems.
7. Operations - Providing repairs and improvements (other than energy- or roof-related) to buildings that support operational requirements, such as arms vaults, combat skills training site and pavilion, aircraft hangars, underwater survival facility, and obstacle course. Includes restroom renovation, painting, flooring and carpeting, doors and hardware, carpentry and walls, repair and installation of communication lines and fire suppression systems.
8. Medical - Modernizing outpatient clinic spaces, demolishing antiquated outpatient buildings, repairing building exterior and entrances, making medical facilities American with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant, and performing hazardous material abatement.

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9. Family Housing - Providing repairs and improvements (other than energy- or roof-related) to Service member family housing. Includes restroom renovation, painting, flooring and carpeting, doors and hardware, carpentry and walls, repair and installation of communication lines and fire suppression systems, and gutters.

D. Characteristics:

The following characteristics demonstrate how Recovery Act FSRM projects will be contractually implemented.

Type of Award

Fixed Price is the preferred contract type for Federal procurements. The planned obligations align with the goals of the Recovery Act, the guidance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to maximize use of Fixed Price, and President Obama's March 4, 2009 Government Contracting memorandum regarding the use of Fixed Price contract type.

Based upon this emphasis on fixed price contracting, the Department forecasts 90-95%, or \$3.8 - \$4.0B, of anticipated Recovery Act FSRM Program funds obligated as Fixed Price. DoD expects to award the remaining 5 - 10%, or \$0.2 - \$0.4B, as Cost contracts. This projection is based on acquisition strategies developed by the Military Departments.

Targeted Recipients

The targeted type of recipients for the FSRM Program includes Federal agencies, small businesses, and profit organizations. The Department is committed to maximizing small business opportunities within DoD acquisitions and recognizes that small businesses play a critical role in stimulating economic growth and creating jobs, which is one of the primary goals of the Recovery Act. The Department adheres to the Federal Acquisition Regulations Part 19, Small Business Programs, which allows agencies to make awards both competitively and noncompetitively to various types of small businesses. The use of these programs enables contracting activities to maximize small business participation in Federal contracting. The Department will make every effort to provide maximum practicable opportunities for small businesses to compete for agency contracts and to participate as subcontractors in contracts that are awarded using Recovery Act funds. DoD contracting activities will work with their small business offices and coordinate with the Department's Office of Small Business Programs to maximize small business opportunities that use Recovery Act funds.

Similarly, the targeted beneficiaries include local governments (city/county), minority groups, small businesses, engineer/architect, builder/contractor/developer, and for-profit organizations (other than small businesses).

Some projects will be accomplished using in-house workforce. In-house refers to government employees who have the skills and specialty required to accomplish the projects, such as employees in an installation's public works department. In determining whether projects will be accomplished in-house, the government selected projects that would be more cost-effective, expeditious, and beneficial to the government if

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accomplished with in-house forces. In the few cases where in-house forces are available and cost-effective, these projects will stimulate the economy through the purchases of parts and materials from local sources.

Recovery Act funding includes \$28 million for Federal in-house projects within the FSRM Program, which is less than 1% of the Recovery Act funding for FSRM. All of the remaining projects are considered competitive or non-competitive, and will be awarded to non-federal recipients.

Methodology for Award Selection

Competition is the preferred methodology for award selection. The Department of Defense continues to promote full and open competition in its acquisition processes and to provide for full and open competition after exclusion of sources (such as excluding large businesses from a small business competition). This facilitates awarding the best value to benefit the taxpayers. Given the importance of the Recovery Act dollars in stimulating the economy, the Department has taken extra steps, including frequent communications with Senior Procurement Executives (SPEs), regarding the expectations for contract implementation. SPEs in the Department are communicating more frequently with their respective acquisition workforce, including flash notices and reminders of Recovery Act regulations, specifically the importance of competition.

Consistent with law and OMB guidance, exclusions to full and open competition are allowable. However, competition will be used to the maximum extent practical for Recovery Act funds. When other than full and open competition is utilized the appropriate documentation and reporting will occur to meet the requirements of the Federal Acquisition Regulation and the Recovery Act.

At this time, DoD expects to award at least 80%, or \$3.4B, of FSRM Program contract dollars on a competitive basis. This projection is based on acquisition plans that the Military Departments developed.

E. Delivery Schedule:

While each project in the FSRM Program is unique in its schedule and size, all of the schedules can be broadly divided into four delivery phases, which are similar in process to Military Construction. Completion of individual phases will represent project milestones from a portfolio delivery perspective.

Planning and Design Phase: The planning and design (P&D) phase for the portfolio commenced when requirements were identified at the military base level. This phase includes statutory requirements, which are detailed in Section K, Environmental Review. This effort focused on "shovel ready" projects that were included in the Department's Expenditure Plan on March 20, 2009. The designation "shovel ready" meant that planning was already completed on a project level. Based on current planning estimates, this phase will be completed for all FSRM projects by June 2010.

Procurement Phase: The procurement phase is ongoing as Military Services work to obligate Recovery Act funds in a deliberate manner. In this phase, the Department performs the required pre-award activities, including market research, determination of

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contract type, publication, contractor selection, and contract award. Based on current planning estimates, this phase will continue obligations through September 2010.

Project Execution Phase: Once the procurement phase is complete, the selected team will mobilize and start work on the project. The execution phase will vary on a project-by-project basis due to the scope and complexity of each individual project. Local conditions may impact the ability to execute projects within the prescribed timeline, and discretion is provided to the local contracting officer, installation engineer and financial officers to adjust timelines to ensure the DoD obtains the best value for the funds expended. Based on current planning estimates, the Department anticipates all projects will have begun execution by February 2010.

Project Completion Phase: DoD officials will review and approve each project upon completion of the engineering aspects, . Based on current estimates, all FSRM projects will be completed by August 2012.

A table listing the specific FSRM Program projects that will be funded by the Recovery Act and the delivery schedule of the milestones for the major phases of FSRM Program activities is in Attachment A.

F. Environmental Review

The Recovery Act funds over 4,100 projects valued at over \$4.26 billion for improving or repairing facilities and infrastructure within the Department of Defense. In each case, the Department follows the rigorous requirements outlined in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and all other statutes that involve protecting the environment and vital land resources under DoD stewardship.

The Department of Defense has a long and successful program to comply with NEPA. DoD's policy is in DoD Instruction 4715.9, Environmental Planning and Analysis, which can be found online at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/471509p.pdf>. In addition, the Department is tracking compliance with NEPA for every project and reporting its status, as required, to the Council on Environmental Quality. The Department is using the full range of actions available under NEPA:

- An Environmental Impact Statement when projects are known to have a significant effect on the environment.
- An Environmental Assessment (EA) for actions in which the significance of the environmental impact is not clearly established. Should environmental analysis and interagency review during the EA process find a project to have no significant impacts on the quality of the environment, a Finding of No Significant Impact is issued.
- Categorical Exclusions for actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the environment.

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The Department has an outstanding Cultural Resources Management program; DoD's policy is in DoD Instruction 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management (online at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/471516p.pdf>). The Military Departments and Defense Agencies already have extensive inventories of historic properties, both buildings and archeology sites, so they can easily identify if any Recovery Act project may have the potential to affect a historic property. Most military installations have programmatic agreements or memorandums of understandings with State Historic Preservation Offices establishing standard processes to exchange information and streamline NHPA Section 106 reviews. In addition, the Department has an extensive list of Program Comments issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that meet the requirement to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. The Military Department and Defense Agencies are using this full range of tools to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

The Military Departments and Defense Agencies selected projects for Recovery Act funding based partly on the ability to comply with NEPA, NHPA, and other environmental statutes such as the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act, within the required timeframes. The Department recognizes that if some projects have a higher risk of being affected by these critical environmental laws, they would take longer to execute and thus not provide the rapid economic stimulus envisioned by the Recovery Act.

G. Performance Measures

In meeting the requirements of the Recovery Act, the Department has established performance measures for the FSRM Program consistent with the intent and goals of the Recovery Act and OMB Program Assessment Rating Tool. These performance measures are supported by quantifiable output(s) and have designated measurement frequencies. The outcomes of the performance measurements will be readily accessible to the public on the website, www.Recovery.gov, and the data will be updated based on the established Measure Frequency.

The following performance goals will be used to measure progress of the FSRM Program in meeting the requirements of the Recovery Act:

- Jobs Created and Retained with the Recovery Act ←
This output measure will identify contractor-reported number of jobs created and retained by Recovery Act funded work. This output measurement will be collected from recipients at www.federalreporting.gov.
- Number of Family Housing Units Brought Up to DoD Standards with the Recovery Act
This output measurement will measure the number of housing units increased to DoD standards by the Recovery Act. This output enables the tracking of the total quality level of all DoD family housing. It is measured quarterly.

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- Percent of Net Change of Family Housing Units Brought Up to DoD Standards with the Recovery Act

This output measurement will measure the number of housing units increased to DoD standards by the Recovery Act divided by the family housing units per installation not meeting DoD standards. This output enables the tracking of the total quality level of all DoD family housing. It is measured quarterly.

- Percent of Recovery Act Projects Aimed at Reducing Energy Consumption

This output measurement will measure the number of Recovery Act projects aimed at reducing energy consumption divided by total number of Recovery Act projects. This efficiency measurement identifies the percent of Recovery Act projects aimed at reducing energy consumption. It is sampled quarterly.

- Percent of Total Dollar Value of Recovery Act Projects Awarded

This output measurement will measure the total dollar value of Recovery Act projects awarded divided by total dollar value of Recovery Act projects. This output measurement will be sampled monthly and tracks the status of total funding for awards made with the Recovery Act.

- Percent of Total Dollar Value of Recovery Act Projects Completed on Agreed-to Contractor Schedule

This output measurement will measure the total dollar value of Recovery Act projects completed on time divided by the dollar value of all the Recovery Act projects. This output measurement, sampled monthly, assists in ensuring that the Recovery Act funded projects are completed on schedule.

- Percent of Backlog Reduced by the Recovery Act

This output measurement will measure the monetary value of the total backlog reduced by the Recovery Act divided by the monetary value of existing backlog. This output measurement will reveal the specific impact the Recovery Act has had on outstanding repair requests. It is sampled quarterly.

- Change in Facility Condition Index of Recovery Act Projects

This output measurement will measure the overall improvement of the Facility Condition Index for the entire Department based on Recovery Act funding. This measure will include the Facility Condition Index at the contract completion less the Facility Condition Index at contract award. This output measurement provides a quantifiable determination of the impact of the Recovery Act investment on the Department and on a facility basis. It is sampled quarterly.

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H. Monitoring and Evaluation

Review of the progress and performance of major programs, including risk-mitigation and corrective actions, is guided by the Risk Management Plan developed by the Department in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control. The Department's current Management's Responsibility for Internal Control process has a Senior Assessment Team that is led by the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Comptroller (PDUSD(C)), who is also the Responsible Officer and Senior Accountable Official for the Department's Recovery Act funding. As part of the Risk Management Plan, each program will be evaluated on a quarterly basis, with a Risk Profile being submitted to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller and DoD Chief Financial Officer.

Identifying areas of high risk and high and low performance will be conducted through the Department's Recovery Act Risk Management Plan, which is initiated with a Risk Assessment and Gap Analysis. This initial evaluation will be a one-time occurrence that will provide an overview of management capabilities and assist senior leadership with assessing their people, processes and technology to determine and coordinate resources necessary to meet the initial demands of obligating funds and public reporting. The risk assessment will review internal controls on human capital, performance, and measurement tools. This risk assessment will also evaluate the potential for financial, reporting and procurement risks; analyze Information Technology (IT) systems; and review results from any audits and investigations. Upon completion of the risk assessment, a gap analysis will be conducted.

The periodic review of each program's progress to monitor and evaluate risk management will require the completion of a Risk Profile, the second step in the Department's Risk Management Plan. This evaluation will be conducted on a quarterly basis and will be submitted to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller and DoD Chief Financial Officer. The completion of the Risk Profile will be a process wherein the programs will build upon each prior deliverable. This process will identify any significant uncorrected weaknesses of each program and provide more detailed information related to the questions identified in the Risk Assessment and Gap Analysis. Any program areas that require mitigation will be required to submit a Risk Management Strategy. This action strategy report will include a description of the issue, the pace of corrective action, the methodology to ensure the effectiveness of the correction action(s), the performance measures that will be achieved, and major milestones that have been taken and are planned for the future. Each program will continue to validate and test the effectiveness of mitigation strategies for the Recovery Act funds.

I. Transparency:

The OMB has established the Recovery.gov website to provide the public with unprecedented visibility. The Department of Defense will be providing financial and contractual information to the Recovery.gov site using existing information systems. DoD will eventually be required to report performance information collected through the Department's Recovery Act Risk Management Plan to OMB; however, initially this information will only be collected for internal agency use.

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Due to the magnitude of normal budgeting for national defense, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) has established a centralized Business Enterprise Integration System (BEIS) for financial review and internal control. The Department will use BEIS to handle financial tracking, particularly obligation and execution data, at a project-level. This ensures compliance with general financial management policies pertaining to the Recovery Act.

The Department will capture contract award information using the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) and identify Recovery Act procurement actions in accordance with the guidance provided by the OMB.

J. Accountability:

Accountability for the execution of Recovery Act programs is enforced in all DoD Components receiving Recovery Act funds. The DoD will use the existing civilian and military service performance regulations and policies (such as Career and Non-Career Senior Executive Service (SES), National Security Personnel System (NSPS), General Schedule (GS)) to assess, review, reward and penalize results in carrying out the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Recovery Act activities are considered a part of a manager, employee, and Service member's duties; and performance will be reviewed within existing assessment cycles.

Performance success and failures will also be rewarded and enforced respectively for the execution of Recovery Act funds through the Department's Risk Management Plan. This management plan includes setting priorities and performance measures and encourages the workforce to improve the overall performance of the Department for the Recovery Act and beyond. As part of the Risk Management Plan, each program is directed to identify the roles and responsibilities of management and upper level management and the processes that management follows to ensure that program and projects are reviewed on a frequent basis.

K. Barriers to Effective Implementation:

The Department's mission to provide installation assets and services necessary to support our military forces in a cost effective, safe, sustainable, and environmentally sound manner is what we attempt to accomplish on a daily basis. It is a complex and costly mission. The worldwide installation assets and resources under the management of the Department of Defense are immense.

A major implementation barrier that has impacted DoD in previous years, which could pose the most issues, is competition for labor and material in the construction industry. The demand for these resources due to numerous infusions of funding over a short period of time could result in higher prices over the next two years.

Additionally, in previous years, unplanned demand on the construction industry due to regional-level natural disasters, such as mid-west flooding or west-coast wildfires, may also impact the commodity pricing, potentially jeopardizing current project cost estimates.

The Department of Defense will continuously review execution of its projects to be better prepared to respond should resource competition affect implementation of projects funded

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through the Recovery Act. The DoD will use established procedures to work through any barriers that may occur during the implementation of the Recovery Act and does not anticipate any major setbacks in achieving the goals and requirements outlined in the Recovery Act.

L. Federal Infrastructure Investments:

The Department of Defense has issued policy guidance for implementing energy and water efficiency and other sustainability requirements included in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Executive Order 13423, and Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. DoD Components have developed subordinate policies for implementing the legislative and Executive Order requirements as well. For example, each of the three Military Departments (i.e., Navy/Marine Corps, Air Force, and Army) has a policy that includes using the ability to attain LEED Silver Certification as a basis for new construction sustainability; a metering implementation plan; an energy professional training program; and awareness and award programs. The Department has developed and implemented Unified Facilities Criteria to ensure new construction and major renovation projects comply with applicable requirements and goals. The DoD Energy Program also includes initiatives for audit programs and procurement of energy-efficient products. Other contributing factors include integrated energy planning, enhanced use of renewable energy, and demonstration of innovative technologies. Finally, the Department coordinates internal programs with the Department of Energy (DoE) and leverages DoE programs for demonstration, testing, and evaluation of promising new technologies.

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| Installation / Location | State | Project Title | Cost Estimate (\$000) | Project Category | Project Number | Planning and Design | | Construction | | |
|--|-------|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Estimated Design Start Date | Estimated Design Completion Date | Estimated Contract Award Date | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project Completion Date |
| 1151 Lincoln Army National Guard Aviation Support Facility/Readiness Center | NE | Penteman HVAC Replacement | \$2,022 | E | 310112 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1152 Lincoln Army National Guard Aviation Support Facility/Readiness Center | NE | Army National Guard Aviation Support Facility #1 Front Siding | \$300 | E | 31110022 | Apr-09 | Apr-09 | Jun-09 | Jun-09 | Oct-09 |
| 1153 Hillsborough FMS | NH | Replace Plumbing | \$188 | E | 1153 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1154 Hillsborough FMS | NH | Refloor center | \$25 | Q | 1154 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1155 Hillsborough FMS | NH | Replace Existing Windows | \$19 | E | 1155 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1156 Littleton FMS | NH | Replace Plumbing | \$188 | E | 1156 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1157 Littleton FMS | NH | Resurface and Restripe Organizational Parking | \$100 | P | 1157 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1158 Littleton FMS | NH | Refloor center | \$25 | Q | 1158 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1159 Littleton FMS | NH | Replace Existing Windows | \$19 | E | 1159 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1160 Manchester FMS | NH | Replace Plumbing | \$188 | E | 1160 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1161 Manchester FMS | NH | Refloor center | \$25 | Q | 1161 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1162 Manchester FMS | NH | Replace Existing Windows | \$19 | E | 1162 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1163 New Hampshire National Guard Training Site | NH | Barracks/Roof Replacement, Window & Door Projects, Etc) | \$3,050 | E | 1163 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |

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| Installation / Location | State | Project Title | Cost Estimate (\$000) | Project Category | Project Number | Planning and Design | | Construction | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Estimated Design Start Date | Estimated Design Completion Date | Estimated Contract Award Date | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project Completion Date |
| 1164 | NH | Smr Combined Support Maintenance Shop Replace Plumbing | \$188 | E | 1164 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1165 | NH | Smr Combined Support Maintenance Shop Refloor center | \$25 | Q | 1165 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1166 | NH | Smr Combined Support Maintenance Shop Replace Existing Windows | \$19 | E | 1166 | Jun-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1167 | NH | State Military Reservation 100% Federal Buildings Upgrades (Lighting, Flooring, Heating & Cooling) | \$1,000 | E | 1167 | Jun-09 | Aug 2009 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-10 |
| 1168 | NH | State Military Reservation Camp Labonte S01 Improvement | \$3 | E | 1168 | N/A | N/A | May-09 | May-09 | May-09 |
| 1169 | NJ | Cape May Replace Field Maint Shop Lighting | \$99 | E | 34CM901 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |
| 1170 | NJ | Dover Picatinny Arsenal Replace Field Maint Shop Lighting | \$99 | E | 34PI901 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |
| 1171 | NJ | Fort Dix TS Replace Field Maint Shop Lighting | \$99 | E | 34FD903 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |
| 1172 | NJ | Hackettstown Replace HVAC | \$264 | E | 34HT601 | Jan-08 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |
| 1173 | NJ | Naval Air Station Lakenhurst TS Naval Air Station Energy Efficient Renovation | \$72 | E | 34LH804 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |
| 1174 | NJ | Lawrenceville Replace Field Maint Shop Lighting | \$99 | E | 34LV901 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |
| 1175 | NJ | Morrisstown Replace Roof | \$515 | R | 34MT802 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Jun-10 |
| 1176 | NJ | Sea Girt NJ NGTC Replace Field Maint Shop Lighting | \$99 | E | 34SG904 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |
| 1177 | NJ | Somerset HVAC Replacement | \$250 | E | 34SO701 | May-09 | Aug-09 | Sep-09 | Sep-09 | Dec-09 |