

APPENDIX D

BASE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMING AND FUNDING

D—1. Objective

The objective of the base development programing is twofold:

- a.* To support the requirements for base development in a theater of operations.
- b.* To serve as a vehicle on which to base congressional authorizations and appropriations in the annual funding cycle.

D—2. Dual Channel Submission

Base development requirements are derived from the base development plan (BDP) and form the basis for initiating budget requests. When the requirements and standards of construction have been determined, the component commanders of the joint command in-country translate the base development requirements into program budget requests and forward them through dual channels for validation and funding action. The dual channel consists of the command channel and service component channel in which the command channel validates the budget request with the service channel providing input at each level as required to the Military Departments preparing the final budget request for submission to the Secretary of Defense (fig D-1).

D—3. Validation of Base Development Budget Requests

Validation and approval of the base development budget request are accomplished as follows (fig D-2):

- a.* The service component commanders submit base development budget requirements to the joint command commander based on approved deployments by the Secretary of Defense. An information copy is provided to the theater command component commanders (1, 2, and 2A, fig D-2).
- b.* The joint command commander reviews and comments to the theater commander on the service component command commanders' submissions. An information copy is provided to the theater command's component commanders. The

component commanders provide comments to the theater commander (3 and 3A, fig D-2).

- c.* The theater commander reviews and comments to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) on the joint command commander's program validation in light of the respective theater command component commanders' comments (4, fig D-2).

- d.* The theater command component commanders review and comment to their respective Military Departments on the joint command commander's submissions in light of the joint commander's validation of the program. Information copies are provided to the theater commander (3A and 4A, fig D-2).

- e.* The JCS submit the validated program to the Secretary of Defense (4, fig D-2).

- f.* The Military Departments prepare and submit their respective budget requests to the Secretary of Defense.

- g.* The Secretary of Defense then submits the validated program budget request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)/President (after joint OSD/OMB hearings) (5, fig D-2).

- h.* The OMB/President then submits the budget request to Congress for fund authorizations (6, fig D-2). The submission of a base development program as described above results in the theater commander's having the requisite control over the base development program and enables its integration into the plan to provide the required construction and logistic support. To be fully responsive to the situation, the facility requirements should be in a format readily adaptable to an automatic data processing system (ADPS).

D—4. Initial and Follow-on Programs

- a.* The initial program submission to Congress requests lump sum authority and funds for—
 - (1) Advance procurement of materials and equipment.
 - (2) Mobilization/demobilization of construction capability.

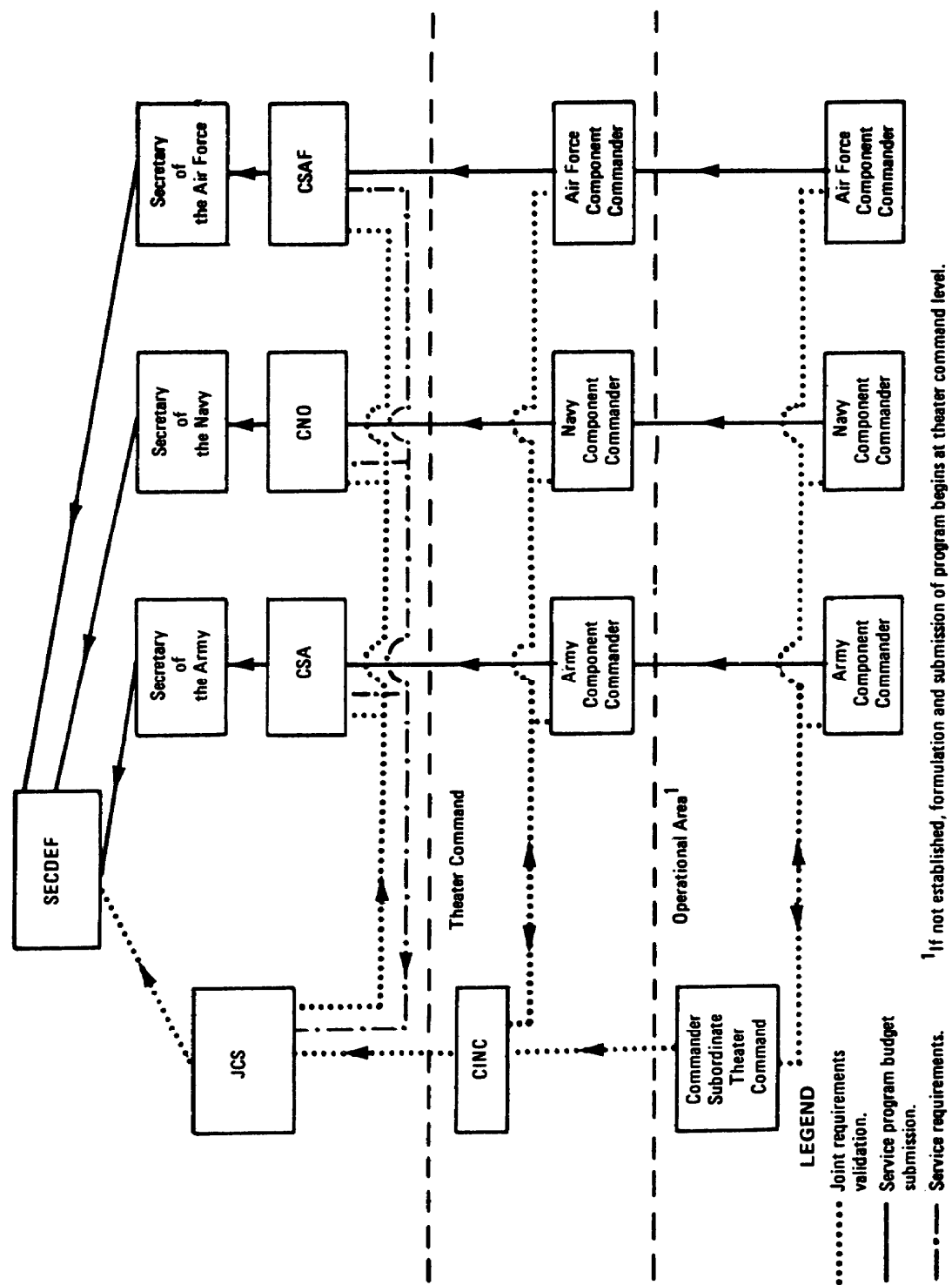


Figure D-1. Dual channel flow chart.

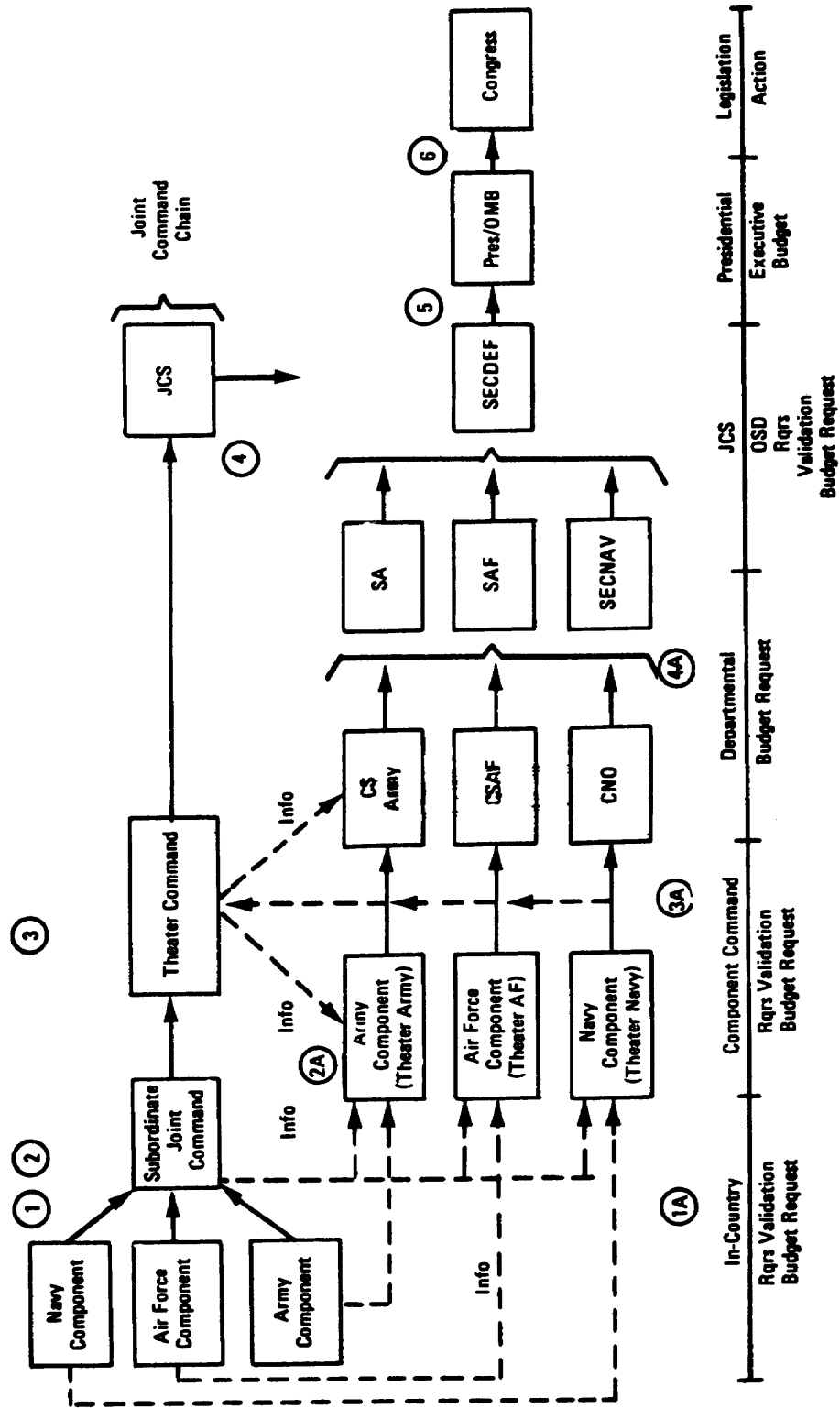


Figure D-2. Base development program budget request.

(3) Maintaining a level of construction capability over a specified time, presumably until the follow-on occurs.

(4) Acquisition of real estate as required.

b. Follow-on programs maintain or alter the construction capability which reflects in-country construction requirements in accordance with situation assessments and guidance from the theater commander. Follow-on programs are validated through the joint chain of command and budgeted for by the Military Departments. They define the level of construction capability consistent with gross facility requirements and include funds—

(1) To maintain the construction capability.

(2) To provide for contingencies.

(3) To reimburse the Military Departments for other funds used.

c. Although the contingency programing system for initial and follow-on programs will be used in most instances, there will be occasions, both before and during contingency operations, when a service secretary will submit requests to the Secretary of Defense in advance of and without regard to validation through the joint channel. Following each submission, the service concerned forwards an information copy to the JCS.

D—5. Fund Management

a. Assignment of Funds. As stated above, the primary objective of the initial contingency funding program is to obtain funds for advance procurement and for establishing and initially maintaining a construction capability in the operational area. These funds are assigned to the following broad categories for management:

(1) *Advance procurement.* Timely availability of material and equipment with which to initiate construction activities is vital to the effective employment of any construction force, troop, or contractor. Proper base development planning will identify requirements for the establishment of certain war reserve stocks of construction material and equipment. Peacetime fundings for procurement of this material can be assumed to be insufficient when the actual event occurs. Additional funds for “advance procurement” are required. Also, since issues from war reserve stock are reimbursable, funds to replace this drawdown are required and must be obtained as part of the initial fund package.

(2) *Mobilization/demobilization.* Authority and funds are necessary to mobilize troop/contractor capability consistent with the rate of con-

struction needed to support contingency requirements.

(*a*) In the case of troop mobilization, funds are required for material necessary to construct facilities and installations such as camps, warehouses, depots, staging areas, and a basic line of communications.

(*b*) In the case of contractor mobilization, funds are required for the employment and transfer of personnel to the contingency area; construction of camps, warehouses, and depots; acquisition of staging areas; and procurement of basic supporting equipment. In addition, funds required for the ultimate demobilization of that force and for contractor closeout are included.

(3) *Construction capability.* Funds are required to maintain a level of construction capability until a subsequent funding cycle provides funds for additional procurement and replacement of material and equipment and their delivery to the area of operations. The funds required for initially maintaining the required level of construction capability provide for—

(*a*) Operational costs, e.g., salaries of the work force, equipment replacement costs, in-country transportation and communications, and equipment operating expense.

(*b*) Fixed costs, e.g., camp and depot operating expenses, out-of-country support costs, and contractor overhead.

(4) *Contingency funds.* Contingency funds held by the Secretary of Defense are required to permit alteration of the level of construction capability between funding cycles. These funds are released, based on need to increase the level of the capability to meet accelerated or unplanned construction requirements that cannot be deferred. In addition to increasing the capability, contingency funds may be used to provide relief if follow-on funding programs are delayed. Thus, a contingency fund sustains the level of construction consistent and in phase with the current construction execution plan for the budget period. The contingency fund should be a minimum of 20 percent of each funding increment. Requests to the Secretary of Defense for release of contingency funds are staffed the same as initial and follow-on requests.

(5) *Service support.* In addition to funds required to support in-country construction, out-of-theater support requirements such as training facilities, hospitals, and staging areas are included as follow-on programs. When determined critical to contingency support, these re-

quirements are included in the budget for funding under the initial program.

b. Programming Responsibilities. Each service component of the operational area command is responsible for providing input programing information on those facilities required primarily to support its contingency operations. The joint command commander in the operational area as-

signs responsibility for providing input for the programed facilities to be used jointly by service components to the service having primary interest. The designated DOD construction agent for the area provides each service component with an estimate of the initial cost of contractor mobilization/demobilization and other items required in direct support of the contractor effort.