



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND
1333 ISAAC HULL AVE SE
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD DC 20376-0001

IN REPLY TO

20 Oct 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MAINTENANCE SUB-GROUP OF THE INDUSTRIAL JOINT
CROSS SERVICE GROUP

SUBJECT: NAVY ADJUSTMENTS FOR 20-YEAR FORCE STRUCTURE

- Ref: (a) Industrial Joint Cross Service Group Maintenance Sub-group Chair memorandum of 27 September 2004, Subj: Service Questionnaire for 2025 Force Structure Adjustments
(b) Under Secretary of Defense (AT&L) memorandum of 23 September 2004; Subj: 20-Year Force Structure Plan and BRAC Recommendations

- Encl: (1) Data file: "IJCSG MX FY2025 USN Responses.xls" (on CD-ROM)
(2) Navy Summary for OSD & IJCSG Service Questionnaire for 2025 BRAC Force Structure Adjustments

In response to reference (a), which requests an assessment of the impact of the 20-Year Force Structure Plan on previously submitted data, the Navy has developed adjustments to core and workload data that extend to 2011 and 2025. These adjustments are provided in enclosure (1). In accordance with the guidance provided in reference (b), this data is not certified.

There are substantial uncertainties associated with forecasting in detail so far into the future. Significant assumptions and judgments have had to be made to develop the information that was requested. In order to give the Industrial Joint Cross Service Group an understanding of the bases on which future projections have been made, a brief summary of the approaches used is provided as enclosure (2).

The Navy's point of contact on this matter is Mr. Steve Michaluk, of OPNAV N43 (ph: 703-601-1676).

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Navy Summary for OSD & IJCSG Service Questionnaire for 2025 BRAC Force Structure Adjustments

This is an explanation of the approach that Navy took in responding to the IJCSG Maintenance subgroup BRAC FY2025 questionnaire. Naval System Commands points of contact provided responses for their areas of expertise, with the final compilation done by CNO-OPNAV-N4N.

NAVAIR, which accounts for the majority of the workload in this questionnaire, used a statistical approach to project both the NAVAIR workload and core requirements (in DLHs) for FY2011 and FY2025. This approach was chosen because a number of data elements to be used in the workload development process were unknown for the out years; (i.e., Other Funded workload, maintenance plans for JSF, MMA and UAVs, Aircraft Total Active Inventory, occurrence factors and workload standards).

NAVAIR's approach uses future projected primary aircraft inventory (FY 2011 & FY 2025) and the following assumptions:

- The ratio between the Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI) and the Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory will remain constant.
- The ratio of workload per aircraft in the inventory will also remain constant.
- For core calculations - the tasked aircraft identified for the JCS planning Scenario remained the same as those identified for FY05 with appropriate adjustments for new and legacy aircraft transferring in and out of the inventory.

Using the above, the NAVAIR input for commodities performed project a 0.6% decrease in core for FY 2011, and 5.7% increase in core for FY 2025. Likewise, FY 2011 workload is projected to decrease by 0.5%, while FY 2025 workload will increase by 4.3%.

The NAVSEA/SPAWAR inputs for the most part indicated no significant increase or decrease. The following show significant change-

Conventional Weapons commodity group FY2025 Core/workload increase 15% and 14.8% - NUWC Division Keyport used the DoD 2025 Force Structure Plan and Non-nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR) FY04 report shows that future demands for heavyweight torpedoes to be flat. However, even with lower weapons loads for new ship classes in FY25, the significant increase in the overall number of ships will drive an increase in lightweight torpedo depot workload.

Electro-Optics/Night Vision commodity group FY2025 Core/workload increase 39% and 36.4% - NSWC Crane response indicated this was due to the increase in equipment of this type being fielded.

Electronic Warfare - commodity group FY2025 Core/workload increase 14.5% and 14.2% - NSWC Crane response indicated this was due to phase in and aging of this type system being fielded at these points in time.