

Department of the Navy



INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM

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IAT/REV

16 June 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE EVALUATION GROUP (IEG)

Subj: REPORT OF IEG DELIBERATIONS OF 10 JUNE 2004

- Encl:
- (1) OSD Proposed BRAC Principles List undated
 - (2) OSD Proposed BRAC Principles undated
 - (3) Ground Operations Capacity Analysis Issue Brief of 10 June 2004
 - (4) Military Value Analysis of DON-Specific Headquarters and Support Activities Regional Support Function Brief of 10 June 2004
 - (5) IAT HSA DON-Specific Regional Support Activities Proposed Military Value Attributes, Components, Scoring Statements, and Questions
 - (6) Initial Capacity Analysis for Air Operations and Surface/Subsurface Operations Brief of 10 June 2004

1. The fifteenth deliberative session of the Department of the Navy (DON) Infrastructure Evaluation Group (IEG) convened at 0930 on 10 June 2004 in the CNI conference room located at Crystal Plaza 5, 4th floor. The following members of the IEG were present: Mr. H.T. Johnson, Chair; Ms. Anne R. Davis, Vice Chair; Ms. Ariane Whittemore, alternate for VADM Charles W. Moore, Jr., USN, Member; Mr. Thomas R. Crabtree, alternate for VADM Albert H. Konetzni Jr., USN, Member; LtGen Richard L. Kelly, USMC, Member; RDML Mark T. Emerson, USN, alternate for LtGen Michael A. Hough, USMC, Member; Mr. Michael F. Jaggard, alternate for Dr. Michael F. McGrath, Member; Mr. Robert T. Cali, Member; Mr. Ronnie J. Booth, Navy Audit Service, Representative; and, Mr. Thomas N. Ledvina, Navy Office of General Counsel, Representative. The following members of the IAT were present when the deliberative session commenced: Mr. Dennis Biddick, Chief of Staff; Mr. David W. LaCroix; Dr. Ron H. Nickel, CNA; CAPT Matthew R. Beebe, CEC, USN; Col Joseph R. Kennedy, USMCR; CDR Edward J. Fairbairn, USN; CDR Edward L. Jaenichen, USN; CDR Carl W. Deputy, USN; LtCol Terri E. Erdag, USMC; CDR Robert E. Vincent II, JAGC, USN; Capt James A. Noel, USMC; and, Ms. Christina E. Richardson. Mr. Mark H. Anthony was also in attendance.

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2. Ms. Davis provided enclosures (1) and (2) to the IEG. She noted that enclosure (1) contained draft BRAC principles developed at the 4 June 2004 ISG meeting. Enclosure (2) contained the Service-specific and joint staff draft BRAC principles that the ISG considered in developing the draft BRAC principles. Additionally, she stated that the draft BRAC principles are based upon the Department of Defense and Services' functions and responsibilities delineated in Title 10, United States Code, Secretary of Defense guidance, and the selection criteria. The ISG is scheduled to consider and approve the final BRAC principles at its 25 June 2004 meeting.

3. Ms. Davis informed the IEG that the ISG has directed the Services to formulate Service-specific imperatives. The imperatives should be specific, detailed statements that flow from the BRAC principles. The Services must provide draft imperatives to the OSD BRAC office by Wednesday, 16 June 2004 and the ISG will consider the imperatives at its 25 June 2004 meeting. The IEG recognized the critical importance of imperatives and directed the IAT to coordinate the development of Navy and Marine Corps imperatives with CNO and CMC staff. Mr. Johnson will review and forward the draft imperatives to the OSD BRAC office on 16 June 2004.

4. Ms. Davis and LtCol Erdag used enclosure (3) to provide an initial capacity analysis briefing for Ground Operations. They noted that developing a discrete metric for Ground Operations was difficult and that they were seeking guidance from the IEG in that regard. They informed the IEG that the Ground Operations capacity analysis data call was designed to capture administrative, covered storage, and maintenance spaces by naval installation. The IEG approved the IAT's recommendation to use the Ground Operations military value universe for capacity analysis as well. See slide (2) of enclosure (3).

5. The IAT reviewed the naval installations within the Ground Operations universe and identified 22 unique types of Marine Corps battalions and three unique types of Navy Ground units (NMCB, ACB, and NSWU). The IAT noted that these battalions and units each have discrete "footprints" based upon the three distinct metrics listed above. However, battalion and unit requirements are not delineated in doctrinal or historical references. Accordingly, LtGen Kelley and Ms. Whittemore agreed to work with the IAT Ground Operations Team to determine appropriate measures for each type of battalion and unit. See slides (3) through (5) of enclosure (3). Furthermore, Mr. Johnson directed the IAT to ensure that "training areas" are

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considered for each type of battalion and ground unit. LtCol Erdag departed the deliberative session at 0954.

6. Ms. Davis used enclosure (4) to recap the IEG's prior decision to conduct military value analysis of the management/overhead functions performed by Regional Support Activities (RSA). The IEG approved the IAT's recommendation to add six Naval Reserve Recruiting Areas and Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command to the Regional Support Activities universe. Additionally, the IEG reconsidered its 27 May 2004 decision and determined that the five Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers (FISCs) should be included within the RSA universe. Accordingly, the RSA universe will include 82 naval activities that currently operate on a regional basis. See slide (3) of enclosure (4).

7. The IEG approved the IAT's recommendation to place the RSA activities into four categories. Category A contains the 12 Navy Installation Management Regions. Category B contains large service providers with a large civilian staff that provide direct support to customers. The FISCs would fall within this category. Category C contains middle management activities. These activities have a small staff mostly comprised of military personnel. Category D contains administrative service providers. These activities have limited direct contact with their customers. Ms. Davis noted that location is not a major concern for the activities in category D.

8. The IAT provided the IEG with four military value scoring plan methodologies. See Slide (4) of enclosure (4). The IEG determined that the second option was the most appropriate method. Accordingly, the IAT was directed to develop a broadly based scoring plan, which will enable the IEG to score the military value questions separately for each of the four RSA categories.

9. The IAT provided the IEG a list of four proposed attributes and accompanying components, scoring statements, and roll-up questions for RSAs. See slide (5) of enclosure (4) and enclosure (5). The IEG decided to review the proposed attributes, components, scoring statements, and roll-up questions and provide guidance to the IAT at a future deliberative session.

10. Ms. Davis and CDR Deputy used enclosure (6) to provide an initial capacity analysis briefing for Aviation Operations. The Aviation Operations capacity analysis is based upon a hangar

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module concept. The hangar module concept has two types of modules. Type I supports carrier-based and rotary wing aircraft and Type II supports larger aircraft. The Aviation Operations capacity analysis evaluates the maximum number of aviation units requiring infrastructure support. Accordingly, there are numerous assumptions that must be taken into consideration in order to ensure all applicable aviation units are accounted for in the capacity analysis. These assumptions include the necessity to home base all squadrons within CONUS and Hawaii, the possibility that all units are home at the same time, and the determination that surge is not a platform issue, since increases in operational tempo would not involve increases in number of platforms. Therefore, surge does not increase the infrastructure requirement.

11. CDR Deputy informed the IEG that the IAT reviewed the capacity data call responses from every naval installation possessing an operable runway and counted the number of Type I and Type II hangar modules at each naval installation. This process provided the maximum capacity for both Type I and Type II hangar modules. The IAT determined current and future excess capacity by subtracting current and future force requirements from the maximum capacity derived from the capacity data call. Current force requirements were derived from the DOD 2004 Report to Congress and future force structure was derived from the 20-year Force Structure Plan. The IAT noted that future excess capacity would be very similar to current excess capacity.

12. The IAT identified three future issues that could affect capacity analysis. The first issue concerns the P3-C's transition to Multi-Mission Maritime Aircraft between 2013 and 2019. The second issue concerns the transition to Joint Strike Fighter, which will commence in 2010 for the Marine Corps and 2012 for the Navy. The final issue concerns the fact that hangars are being used for missions other than aircraft maintenance. The IAT will continue to refine the data used for the capacity analysis and will review the P-80 criteria for aircraft hangar requirements to see if they accurately reflect current reality.

13. RADM Christopher E. Weaver, USN, Commander, Navy Installations, entered the deliberative session at 1034. Ms. Whittemore, Mr. Crabtree, and Mr. Biddick departed the deliberative session at 1039. RADM Weaver and Mr. Mark Anthony began participation in the deliberative session for Ms. Whittemore and Mr. Crabtree, respectively.

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14. Ms. Davis and CDR Fairbairn used enclosure (6) to provide an initial capacity analysis briefing for Surface/Subsurface (S/SS) Operations. The S/SS Operations capacity analysis is based upon a cruiser-equivalent concept, which is used to normalize berthing requirements and pier space to a single metric. Under this concept, piers must have cold-iron, homeport capability and meet channel depth and height restrictions in order to berth any type of active naval or auxiliary vessel. The capacity analysis considers all naval activities that reported cruiser-equivalent berthing capability. The IEG approved the IAT's recommendation to delete Naval District Washington, Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, and Nuclear Power Training Unit Charleston from the S/SS Operations universe since these activities have limited capability and viability to homeport naval vessels.

15. Similar to Aviation Operations, S/SS has numerous assumptions that must be taken into consideration in order to ensure that the capacity analysis accurately depicts the capacity and requirements. Current active homeports were distinguished from naval activities not currently used as berthing facilities. These activities include shipyards, weapons stations, and previously closed naval activities. See slide (12) of enclosure (6). Additionally, the current basing of Military Sealift Command Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force is included in the analysis, but the United States Coast Guard is not included in the analysis. Additionally, since surge is not a platform issue, it does not require increases in infrastructure. The IAT identified other assumptions, including the application of an inport paradigm and the removal of forward deployed ships and ships in overhaul from the capacity requirement. The IAT provided capacity analysis results, both with and without application of the inport paradigm, for the IEG's review. The IEG recognized that Commander, Fleet Forces Command (CFFC) is continuing to evaluate the impact of the Fleet Response Plan on these assumptions and directed the IAT to coordinate efforts with CFFC staff in order to finalize these assumptions and complete capacity analysis.

16. CDR Fairbairn provided the maximum capacity for both active homeports and all available ports. The IAT determined current and future excess capacity by subtracting current and future force requirements from the maximum capacity (for both active and all homeports) derived from the capacity data call. Current and future force requirements were derived from the 2004 BRAC Force Structure Report.

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17. The deliberative session adjourned at 1125.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robt E. Vincent II". The signature is written in a cursive style with some overlapping strokes.

ROBERT E. VINCENT II
CDR, JAGC, U.S. Navy
Recorder, IAT

TAB 1

Proposed BRAC Principles

Recruit and Train: The Department must attract, develop, and retain a highly skilled and educated total force (active, reserve, civilian, and contractor personnel) that must have access to sustainable training space throughout a diversity of climate and terrain to ensure current and future readiness and to support advances in technology and anticipated developments in joint and service doctrine and tactics.

Organize: The Department needs force structure sized, composed, and located to match the demands of the National Military Strategy, effectively and efficiently supported by properly aligned headquarters and other DoD organizations.

Equip: The Department needs research, development, acquisition, test, and evaluation capabilities that can place superior technology designed to meet current and future threats in the hands of the warfighter and that facilitates knowledge-enabled and net-centric warfare.

Supply, Service, and Maintain: The Department needs access to logistical and industrial infrastructure capabilities optimally integrated into a skilled and cost efficient industrial base to provide robust, agile, and responsive global support to operational forces.

Deploy & Employ (Operational): The Department needs, taking advantage of opportunities for joint and combined basing, installations that are secure, optimally located for mission accomplishment (including homeland defense), support power projection, rapid deployable capabilities, and expeditionary forces that rely on reach-back operations, and ensure strategic redundancy and the capability to mobilize and surge.

Quality of Life: The Department must provide a quality of life that supports recruitment and enhances retention.

Intelligence: The Department needs intelligence capabilities to support the National Military Strategy by delivering predictive analysis, warning of impending crises, providing persistent surveillance of our most critical targets, and achieving horizontal integration of networks and databases.

TAB 2

Proposed BRAC Principles

Recruit and Train: The Department must attract, develop, and retain a highly skilled and educated total force (active, reserve, civilian, and contractor personnel) that must have access to sustainable training space throughout a diversity of climate and terrain to ensure current and future readiness and to support advances in technology and anticipated developments in joint and service doctrine and tactics.

Related Inputs:

1. Installations provide sustainable maneuver, live fire, and other training space in a wide variety of geographic, topographic, and climatic conditions in support of collective and institutional training and combat and doctrine development. (A)
2. People are our most valuable investment. DoD is committed to attract, develop, and retain the most highly skilled and educated Total Force the Nation has to offer. (N)
3. DoD will leverage our investment in people by providing the best education and training available at the best value, including joint and commercial training opportunities. (N)
4. Sustain Services core competencies, functions and full spectrum dominance – Developing Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen (AF)
5. Preserve training infrastructure capabilities to support future weapons platforms, advances in technology, anticipated developments in doctrine and tactics (especially in the areas of live fire and combined arms training), and maintain sufficient buffer areas to minimize future encroachment pressures. Ensure adequate capacity to train in different environments (e.g. mountain, desert, cold weather, etc). (MC)
6. Maintain Service unique accredited educational institutions to develop officer and enlisted Marines and associated doctrinal concepts and wargaming/simulation experimentation. (MC)
7. Preserve entry-level training as a Marine Corps core competency. (MC)

Notes: Inputs 6 & 7 more appropriate for imperatives

Organize: The Department needs force structure sized, composed, and located to match the demands of the National Military Strategy, effectively and efficiently supported by properly aligned headquarters and other DoD organizations.

Related Inputs:

1. DoD will actively pursue Joint solutions to organizational and Installation common support functions in both its active and reserve components. (N)
2. DoD organizations, agencies, headquarters, systems, processes and resources must be effectively and efficiently balanced to deliver combat ready forces. (N)
3. Reserve infrastructure must reflect demographics necessary to achieve recruiting requirements/presence, but should minimize facility ownership to the maximum extent practicable. (MC)
4. Minimize ownership, management and support chains of command (e.g. intermediate headquarters for specific functions such as installations management, supply chains, etc.). (MC)
5. Maximize use of other service/agency support, where practicable. (MC)
6. Optimize the size, composition and location of total force operational units for success (AF)
7. Sustain Services core competencies, functions and full spectrum dominance – Integrating Operations. (AF)
8. Establish sustainable force balance and rotational base (AF)
9. Align force posture and force management processes to match the demands of the Defense strategy. (JS)
10. Divest non-essential DoD functions, transitioning non-core activities from military to civilian responsibility, relying more on global reach-back during operations, and reducing commitments through increased reliance on allies and coalition partners. (JS)
11. De-layer headquarters and institutions, divesting legacy planning and business processes, consideration Global Posture changes when planning infrastructure investments, and reducing expenditures on contracted services. (JS)
12. Reducing investment in capabilities that do not fit into a net-centric forces, and deemphasizing multi-national programs that that duplicate U.S. capabilities. (JS)

Notes: Inputs 3, 7, and 8 more appropriate as imperatives

Equip: The Department needs research, development, acquisition, test, and evaluation capabilities that can place superior technology designed to meet current and future threats in the hands of the warfighter and that facilitates knowledge-enabled and net-centric warfare.

Related Inputs:

1. The Army requires responsive Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation facilities to meet current and future threats opposing land forces. (A)
2. DoD will maintain technological superiority by retaining the capability of essential infrastructure and intellectual resources while leveraging commercial, international, academic, and other government technology efforts. (N)
3. Sustain Services core competencies, functions and full spectrum dominance
 - Speeding Technology to the Warfighter (AF)

DRAFT

Supply, Service, and Maintain: The Department needs access to logistical and industrial infrastructure capabilities optimally integrated into a skilled and cost efficient industrial base to provide robust, agile, and responsive global support to operational forces.

Related Inputs:

1. Installation activities, in partnership with industry, provide Joint, responsive and flexible worldwide logistics support and provide critical reach-back capability to Combatant Commanders. (A)
2. DoD will maintain a robust and agile global logistics capability with infrastructure aligned to provide effective and efficient support to operational forces and industrial activities minimizing customer wait times. DoD will optimally integrate Service and Defense Agency logistics capabilities to drive down the cost of logistics support. (N)
3. DoD will maintain a robust, effective, efficient and affordable industrial base, comprising a skilled workforce and capable facilities, while supporting joint opportunities in construction and maintenance of ships, aircraft and other weapons systems. (N)
4. Ensure best value provision of non-organic supply, storage and distribution requirements. (MC)
5. Maintain acquisition capacity to ensure retention of capability to define/validate/acquire Service-unique requirements and provide for same in joint systems acquisition processes. (MC)
6. An interoperable, expeditionary fueling capability to support joint air, ground and over-the-shore operations. (DLA)
7. Strategically located platforms that provide operational and combat ready weapon system distribution support services required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff contingency scenarios. (DLA)
8. Organic capability to ensure uninterrupted national inventory management services throughout the supply chain. (DLA)
9. Organic distribution depot infrastructure (facilities, equipment, and highly qualified workforce) to support current and future Department of Defense (DOD) depot maintenance requirements. (DLA)
10. Organic capability to provide uninterrupted logistics enterprise (DoD-wide) information support services. (DLA)

Notes: Inputs 5, 6, & 10 more appropriate as imperatives

Deploy & Employ (Operational): The Department needs, taking advantage of opportunities for joint and combined basing, installations that are secure, optimally located for mission accomplishment (including homeland defense), support power projection, rapid deployable capabilities, and expeditionary forces that rely on reach-back operations, and ensure strategic redundancy and the capability to mobilize and surge.

Related Inputs:

1. The Army requires secure installations and facilities to plan for and execute mobilization and deployment of forces and reach-back operations. (A)
2. DoD will realign its global defense posture to maintain rotation-based expeditionary forces forward for “early entry” while relying on readiness and surge capability to provide rapidly deployable follow-on forces. (N)
3. DoD will implement the posture changes recommended by the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy study, with emphasis upon creating efficient and effective Joint and/or combined basing opportunities, while balancing the risk associated with this transformation. (N)
4. Fully utilize Reserve Component advantages (AF)
5. Base structure reconfiguration must support an expeditionary culture by demonstrating continuing improvements to the traits of speed, flexibility and adaptability of naval expeditionary forces. (MC)
6. Consider Force Protection in all realignment/closure recommendations. (MC)
7. Maintain sufficient capacity to support surge, mobilization, continuity of operations and conduct core roles and missions (sea-based ops, combined arms, etc) – never sacrifice effectiveness for efficiency (e.g. self encroachment) and avoid single points of failure. (MC)
8. Support 1-4-2-1 supported by rapid deployable capabilities (Joint Staff)
9. A force structure that relies on increased lethality from speed, agility, precision munitions and the leverage available in the information age. (Joint Staff)

Notes: Unclear how input 9 relates to installations

Quality of Life: The Department must provide a quality of life that supports recruitment and enhances retention.

Related Inputs:

1. Soldiers and their families deserve a quality of life at least equal to that of the citizens they defend. (A)
2. Eliminate inadequate family housing (Joint Staff)
3. DoD will maintain effective and affordable Force Health Protection across the full spectrum of Joint military operations, and provide cost efficient access to healthcare from fixed treatment facilities as Service components of the TRICARE system. (N)

Notes:

- ▶ Inputs 2 & 3, elements of QOL, are more appropriate as imperatives.

Intelligence: The Department needs intelligence capabilities to support the National Military Strategy by delivering predictive analysis, warning of impending crises, providing persistent surveillance of our most critical targets, and achieving horizontal integration of networks and databases.

Inputs:

1. DoD will maintain the capability to deliver predictive analysis, warn of impending crises, provide persistent surveillance of our most critical targets, and achieve horizontal integration of networks and databases. (N)
2. Maintain intelligence infrastructure and capabilities to support Service, Joint, and National requirements and associated collaboration capacities. (MC)

TAB 3



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Infrastructure Evaluation Group Deliberative Session

**Ground Operations
Capacity Analysis Issue**

10 JUNE 2004



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Naval Ground Forces: Capacity Analysis

- **Ground Metrics (what we're measuring):**
 - **Administrative Space**
 - **Covered Storage Space**
 - **Maintenance Space**
- **Ground Universe (where we're measuring it):**

USN	USMC
NCBC Gulfport, MS	MCB Camp Lejeune, NC
NB Ventura County, CA	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
NAB Little Creek, VA	MCB Hawaii, HI
NB Coronado, CA	MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA
NS Pearl Harbor, HI	
NSA Marianas, GU	
NAS Fallon, NV	



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Naval Ground Forces: Capacity Analysis

- **Unit of Measure (*what size unit should we measure*):**
 - 22 USMC Battalion Types
 - NMCB/ACB (Seabee)
 - NSW Team (SEALs)
- **Issues**
 - Wide variation in size (Infantry Bn versus SeaBee)
 - Varied capability sets and support 'tails' (tank versus radio)
 - Different historical basing strategies (MAGTF versus SpecOps)
- **We could solve the issues if we knew how much each unit needs**
 - Unable to identify doctrinal or historical definition of unit footprint



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Naval Ground Forces Capacity Issue

UNIT TYPE	ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE	COVERED STORAGE SPACE	MAINTENANCE SPACE
<u>USMC GCE</u>			
Infantry Bn			
Artillery Bn			
Recon Bn			
CEBn			
Tank Bn			
LAR Bn			
AABn			
Rgmt Hqtrs			
Div H&S Bn			
<u>USMC CSSE</u>			
Supply Bn			
Maint Bn			
TSBn			
ESBn			
MPBn			
Medical Bn			
Dental Bn			
FSSG H&S Bn			
<u>USMC CE</u>			
Comm Bn			
Intel Bn			
Radio Bn			
MEU Hqtrs			
MHG			
<u>NAVY GROUND</u>			
NMCB			
ACB			
NSWU			

What is the unit's footprint?



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Naval Ground Forces: Capacity Analysis

- **Why are we here**
 - **Air and Surface/Sub-surface each have discrete metric**
 - **Hanger Module - How many squadrons**
 - **Cruiser Equivalent – How many ships**
 - **No easy metric for Ground Bases**
 - **BRAC 1995 compared:**
 - what the 3 major Marine Corps bases reported they had vs
 - what they reported was needed in five areas
 - » the 3 listed for 2005 plus messing and berthing
 - **This input would not allow scenario generation, but was sufficient for 1995 since the excesses were dispersed among the installations and no further action was taken in this area.**
- **Recommendation**
 - **IEG formally task Navy and Marine Corps to Identify the requirements for the units of action identified**
 - **IAT use requirement to analyze capacity which will allow scenarios to be generated**



DON Ground Universe

<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>
NCBC Gulfport MS	MCB Camp Lejeune NC
NB Ventura County CA	MCB Camp Pendleton CA
NAB Little Creek VA	MCB Hawaii HI
NB Coronado CA	MCMAGTFCTC 29 Palms CA
NS Pearl Harbor HI	
NSA Marianas GU	
NAS Fallon NV	

* Recommend adding because installation met Army criteria.

TAB 4



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Military Value Analysis of DoN Specific Headquartars and Support Activities Regional Support Function

10 June 2004

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Functions to be Studied

- **Focus not on operational functions, but rather, on management of subordinate activities and internal support as described by:**
 - **Administration and Contracting**
 - **Administration and Business Management**
 - **Environmental Services and Safety**
 - **Facilities Management**
 - **Financial Management/Comptroller Services**
 - **Inspection and Evaluation**
 - **Security**
 - **Supply and Support Services**

DoDD 5100.73 as used by the JCSG



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Regional Support Activities (77)

• **Definition - Various geographic shore support activities not tied to a specific location or set of operational forces.**

--	<i>Navy Installation Management Regions #</i>	12	A
--	<i>Engineering Field Activities/Divisions/OICC</i>	11	B
--	<i>Navy Public Works Centers</i>	7	B
--	<i>Navy Reserve Readiness Commands</i>	7	C
--	<i>Navy Legal Service Office</i>	7	C
--	<i>Marine Corps Districts (Recruiting)</i>	6	C
--	<i>Naval Reserve Recruiting Areas #</i>	6	C
--	<i>Navy Trial Service Offices</i>	5	C
--	<i>Navy Recruiting Regions</i>	4	C
--	<i>Marine Corps National Capital Region Command</i>	1	C
--	<i>Human Resource Service Centers *</i>	6	D
--	<i>Health Care Support Organizations *</i>	3	D
--	<i>Navy Personnel Support Activities *</i>	2	D

* Activities included in JCSG analysis for operational function

Recommend adding 6 Reserve Recruiting Areas and COMNAVRESFORCOM

Note: 5 Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers deleted from function in 27 May IEG



ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION:

- 1) Single scoring plan applied across all regional activities.
- 2) Broad Scope scoring plan, IEG scores questions separately for each type of activity within regional universe.
- 3) Broad Scope scoring plan, IEG provides upper bound for each type of activity within regional universe, IAT assigns scaled values within established bands.
- 4) Analyze only Navy Regions, treat all other regional activities as followers.



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Regional Support Attributes/Components

- **Effectiveness of Operation**
 - **Operational Proximity**
 - **Criticality of location/Mobility**
 - **Scope of Responsibility**
- **Efficiency of Operations**
 - **Co-location**
 - **Regional Alignment**
 - **Locality Cost**
- **Quality of Facilities**
 - **Security**
 - **Facility Condition**
- **Personnel Support**
 - **Medical**
 - **Housing**
 - **Employment**
 - **MWR/MCCS/Fleet and Family Services**
 - **Metropolitan Area Characteristics**



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BRAC 1995 Military Value Weights

FUNCTION	READINESS	FACILITIES	MOBILIZATION CAPABILITY	COST AND MANPOWER
REDCOMS	50%	10%	30%	10%
EFDs	40%	20%	10%	30%



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**BRAC 2005 Headquarters and Support
 Activities JCSG Military Value Scoring Plans**

CRITERIA						
FUNCTION	SUB-FUNCTION	READINESS	FACILITIES	MOBILIZATION CAPABILITY	COST AND MANPOWER	ATTRIBUTES MEASURED
Admin & HQ Activities	HQ Support Activities	35%	15%	5%	45%	Geographic Criticality Mission Profile Vacant Infrastructure Profile Accomodation Capacity Facility Management Profile Inter-Service Support Profile Workforce Efficiency Profile Workspace Efficiency Profile



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BRAC 2005 DoN Specific H&SA Military Value Weights

FUNCTION	CRITERIA			
	READINESS	FACILITIES	SURGE CAPABILITY	COST AND MANPOWER
Regional Support Activities	___%	___%	___%	___%
Recruiting	50	15	15	20
Reserves	55	25	5	15
OPS	50	20	15	15
E&T	40	30	15	15



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Questions by Component

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Backup

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6/9/2004



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Headquarters and Support
Activities – Regional Support

COMNAVDIST WASHINGTON DC	NAVLEGSVCOFF NORTHCENT WASHINGTON DC	TRISVCOFF SE MAYPORT FL
COMNAVMIARIANAS GU	NAVLEGSVCOFF NORTHWEST BREMERTON WA	TRISVCOFF WEST SAN DIEGO CA
COMNAVREG GULF COAST PENSACOLA FL	NAVLEGSVCOFF PAC DET PEARL HARBOR HI	CG MCNCRG WASHINGTON DC
COMNAVREG HAWAII PEARL HARBOR HI	NAVLEGSVCOFF SE JACKSONVILLE FL	HLTHCARE SUPPO JACKSONVILLE FL*
COMNAVREG MIDLANT NORFOLK VA	NAVLEGSVCOFF SOUTHWEST SAN DIEGO CA	HLTHCARE SUPPO NORFOLK VA*
COMNAVREG MW GREAT LAKES IL	NAVRESREDCOM MIDATLANTIC	HLTHCARE SUPPO SAN DIEGO CA*
COMNAVREG NE GROTON CT	NAVRESREDCOM MIDWEST	HRSC PEARL HARBOR HI*
COMNAVREG NW SEATTLE WA	NAVRESREDCOM NORTHEAST	HRSC PHILADELPHIA PA*
COMNAVREG SE JACKSONVILLE FL	NAVRESREDCOM NORTHWEST	HRSC PORTSMOUTH VA*
COMNAVREG SOUTH CORPUS CHRISTI TX	NAVRESREDCOM SOUTH	HRSC SAN DIEGO CA*
COMNAVREG SW SAN DIEGO CA	NAVRESREDCOM SOUTHEAST	HRSC SILVERDALE WA*
ENGFLDACT MW GREAT LAKES IL	NAVRESREDCOM SOUTHWEST	HRSC STENNIS, MS*
ENGFLDACT WEST SAN BRUNO CA	PWC GREAT LAKES IL	PERSUPPACT LANT*
NAVCRUITREG CENTRAL GREAT LAKES IL	PWC GU	PERSUPPACT WEST*
NAVCRUITREG NORTH SCOTIA NY	PWC JACKSONVILLE FL	NAVRESCRUITAREA CENTRAL GREAT LAKES IL
NAVCRUITREG SOUTH MACON GA	PWC NORFOLK VA	NAVRESCRUITAREA NORTHEAST WASH DC
NAVCRUITREG WEST OAKLAND CA	PWC PEARL HARBOR HI	NAVRESCRUITAREA PACIFIC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVFAC EFA CHESAPEAKE WASHINGTON DC	PWC SAN DIEGO CA	NAVRESCRUITAREA SOUTH DALLAS TX
NAVFAC EFA NORTHEAST PHILADELPHIA PA	PWC WASHINGTON DC	NAVRESCRUITAREA SOUTHEAST ORLANDO FL
NAVFAC EFA NORTHWEST POULSBO WA	EIGHTH MCD NEW ORLEANS LA	NAVRESCRUITAREA WEST AURORA CO
NAVFAC EFA SOUTHEAST JACKSONVILLE FL	FIRST MCD GARDEN CITY LI NY	COMNAVRESFORCOM NEW ORLEANS LA
NAVFAC EFD ATLANTIC NORFOLK VA	FOURTH MCD CUMBERLAND PA	FISC SAN DIEGO CA*
NAVFAC EFD ATLANTIC NORFOLK VA	NINTH MCD KANSAS CITY MO	FISC JACKSONVILLE FL*
NAVFAC EFD PACIFIC PEARL HARBOR HI	SIXTH MCD PARRIS ISLAND SC	FISC PEARL HARBOR HI*
NAVFAC EFD SOUTH CHARLESTON SC	TWELTH MCD SAN DIEGO CA	FISC NORFOLK VA*
NAVFAC EFD SOUTHWEST SAN DIEGO CA	TRISVCOFF EAST NORFOLK VA	FISC PUGET SOUND WA*
NAVFAC OICC MARIANAS GU	TRISVCOFF NE WASHINGTON DC	
NAVLEGSVCOFF CENTRAL PENSACOLA FL	TRISVCOFF PAC PEARL HARBOR HI	
NAVLEGSVCOFF MIDLANT NORFOLK VA		

* Being looked at functionally by other teams/
 JCSGS

TAB 5

Attribute: Effectiveness of Operations

Component: Operational Proximity

HRS -1. Relative proximity to supported customers or subsidiary organization.

HRS -1. What is the cumulative distance to the organizations this activity supports?

Source: Data Call II and calculations

Distances will be calculated based on supported customers/organizations within the likely area of responsibility. (Note that moving or reducing the number of regional organizations will change this area of responsibility). Increasing the area of responsibility is presumed to reduce effectiveness and so leads to lower values.

Issues: We will have to define the relevant customer. The actual questions will be tailored to each organization to reflect the relevant customers.

Component: Criticality of Current Location

HRS-2. Links to mission-related functions at current location.

HRS-2a. Please note the total staff on board:

	Staff
Military	
Civilian	
Contractor	

HRS-2b. Please note the number of personnel that perform the overhead functions listed.

	Acquisition and Contracting	Administration/Businss Manager	Environmental Services and Safety	Facilities Management	Financial Management/Comptroller Services	Inspections and Evaluations	Security	Supply and Support Services
Milit								

ary								
Civil ian								
Contr actor								

Source: Data call II questions

Binary. Higher score will go to those with a higher percentage of non-overhead staff. The idea is that the "operational" an organization is, the more difficult it is to separate management from the current location.

HRS-3. Location near force concentration area.

HRS-3. What is your distance from the nearest of the listed force concentration areas?

Source: Data call II question

Binary Value. Closer distance gets a higher score for the current location.

HRS-4. Assessment of current location's statutory status.

HRS-4. Is the current location of your command staff mandated by a statutory requirement?

Source: Mini data call

Binary Value. A Yes gets a high score for the current location

Component: Current Scope of Responsibility

HRS-5. Number of customers and or subsidiary organizations currently served.

HRS-5. List the customers or organizations you currently support.

Source: Data Call II

Greater numbers of customers currently supported suggests greater capability to take on increased scope of responsibility. Greater numbers will be given higher value.

The actual questions will be tailored to each organization to reflect the relevant customers

HRS-6 Customers and or subsidiary organizations currently supported beyond 100 miles.

HRS-6. What percentage of your customers or subsidiary organizations are located beyond 100 miles?

Source: Data Call II

Greater number of customers supported beyond 100 miles suggests greater capability to take on a larger area of responsibility. Greater percentages will be given higher values.

The actual questions will be tailored to each organization to reflect the relevant customers

HRS-7. Singular focus on regional management mission

HRS-7. Is the Commanding Officer/Commander tasked with other primary duties? If so, please list them.

Source: Data Call II

Binary. Singular mission scores higher than a Commander with multiple missions.

HRS-8. Service provided to customers outside DoN.

HRS-8. Do you provide service for other than DoN customers?

Source: Data Call II

Binary.

Current support for non-DoD customers is suggestive of a greater capability of this activity to take on a larger scope of management responsibility.

Attribute: Efficiency of Operation

Component: Co-location

HRS-9. Proximity to other DoN regional organization headquarters.

HRS-9. What are the geographical coordinates and the zip code of your location?

Source: Data Call II and calculations

Greater proximity to other regional organizations provides opportunities for efficiency in providing common administrative support. Lower distances get higher values. Distances will be calculated to the nearest regional headquarters of each type.

HRS-10a-b. Proximity to Naval force concentration.

HRS-10a What is the Navy/USMC workforce on installations within 25 miles of the location? (50%)

HRS-10b What is the Current Plant Value (CPV) on Navy/USMC installations within 25 miles of the location? (50%)

Source: Calculated using DOD Base Structure Report

Greater proximity to Naval Force concentrations may provide opportunity for efficiencies. Areas of higher concentrations get higher values.

Component: Regional Alignment

HRS-11. Degree of alignment with other regional boundaries (DoN and Federal).

HRS-11. List the states that are within your area of responsibility and the percentage of the state (by area) served by your activity.

Source: Data Call II

Alignment will be calculated based on percent of area of responsibility that departs from full alignment with: a) FEMA regional boundaries (30%), and b) DoN IM regional boundaries (70%).

Attribute: Quality of Facilities

Component: Security

HD-12a-b. Relative security posture of the activity

HD-12a (0.75) Is the activity located on a military installation?

Source: Capacity Data Call; Question DoD 303/ DoN 1.2.0.c and DoD 313/ 1.2.1.c

Binary Value

HD-12b (0.25) Is the activity located in a facility with guarded entry control points?

Source: Data Call II

Binary Value

Component: Facility Condition

HD-13. Facility condition code

HD-13. What are the Condition Codes of the facilities in which your activity is located?

Source: Capacity Data Call; Question DoD 11/ DoN 1.2.0.f

Analyst will apply zero credit for the lowest value and maximum credit for the highest value.

Component: Locality Cost

HRS 14 a-b. Relative value of locality cost factors.

HRS-14a. What is the GS Locality Pay percentage for your installation's geographical area? (30%)

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on maximum value, analyst will apply function for zero credit to a maximum credit corresponding to this value.

HRS-14b. What is your installation's Area Cost Factor (ACF) as described in the DoD Facilities Pricing Guide? (70%)

Source: Data Call II

Based on maximum value, analyst will apply function for zero credit to a maximum credit corresponding to

HRS-15a-b. Relative value of leased versus owned facilities.

HRS-15a. Is the activity located on a military installation (50%)?

Source: Capacity Data Call; Question DoD 303/ DoN 1.2.0.c and DoD 313/ 1.2.1.c

Binary value

HD-15b. What percentage of the total square footage used by your activity that is located in leased facilities (50%)?

Sources: Capacity Data Call: Question DoD 303/DoN 1.2.0c for owned facilities GSF, DoD 313/1.2.1.c for leased space SF.

Analyst will apply zero credit for the highest value and maximum credit for the lowest value.

Attribute: Personnel Support

Component: Medical

PS-1. Located within the medical catchment area of an in-patient military medical treatment facility.

PS-1. Is your activity located within the medical catchment area of an in-patient military medical treatment facility? (yes/no)

Source: Data Call II

Binary.

Component: Housing

PS-3a-c. Relative value of community housing availability, affordability and proximity.

PS-3a (0.33) What is the community rental vacancy rate?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-3b. (0.33) What is the BAH (E-5 without dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit

PS-3c. (0.33) What is the BAH (E-5 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit

Component: Employment

PS-6a-b. Relative opportunity for dependent/off-duty employment.

PS-6a. (0.5) What were the annual unemployment rates for the 5-year period of 1999-2003? (%)

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-6b. (0.5) What was the annual covered employment (job growth) for periods 1998-2003? (%)

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: MWR / MCCS / Fleet and Family Services

PS-7. Relative availability of base services.

PS-7 (Mod 1). Which support services/facilities are located at an installation within 50 miles of your activity? If you are not located on or within 50 miles of an installation, answer N/A.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>Available (yes/no)</u>	<u>Value</u>
Commissary		0.4
Exchange		0.2
Family Service Center		0.2
Legal Services		0.1
Religious Support Services		0.1
TOTAL		1.00

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary values.

PS-8a-b. Relative availability of child development services.

PS-8a (Mod 1). (0.5) What is the average wait to enroll (in days) for on-base child care centers? (Count: days) If you are not located within a 1-hour commute of an installation, answer N/A.

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-8b. (0.5) How many licensed and/or accredited child care centers do you have in your community (MHA)?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit. Normalize total population.

Component: Metropolitan Area Characteristics

PS-12. Relative proximity to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier.

PS-12. What is the distance in miles to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-13. Relative local crime rate.

PS-13. What is the FBI Crime Index for your activity's location (MHA)? (source: FBI Crime Index 2002; <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>) (Numeric)

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

TAB 6



Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

Infrastructure Evaluation Group Deliberative Session

Initial Capacity Analysis:
Air Operations
Surface / Subsurface Operations

10 JUNE 2004



Department of the Navy

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Aviation Operations Capacity Metrics

- **Hangar Module Concept**
 - Each module is a self sufficient unit.
 - Hangar deck space sufficient for maintenance load.
 - Dedicated Operational and Administrative spaces.
 - Organizational Level Maintenance shops assigned.
 - Associated apron parking spaces for 1 squadron.
 - NAVFAC P-80 standards provide minimum specifications by aircraft type.
- **Type I Modules support CV/Helo aircraft**
- **Type II Modules support larger aircraft (P-3, C-9)**



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Aviation Operations Analysis Assumptions

- **All squadrons require CONUS/Hawaii basing**
- **OPTEMPO not considered**
 - **Better reflects Fleet Response Plan**
 - **Same approach as in 1998 and 2004 BRAC report to Congress**
- **Surge is not a platform issue (no surge requirement)**



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Current Capacity Analysis (OSD Construct)

- **Maximum Capacity* – (Current Requirements** + Surge) = Excess**

USN Type I: 242 – 150 = 92 (38%)

USN Type II: 80 – 21 = 59 (74%)

USMC Type I: 81 – 70 = 11 (13%)

USMC Type II: 17 – 5 = 12 (70%)

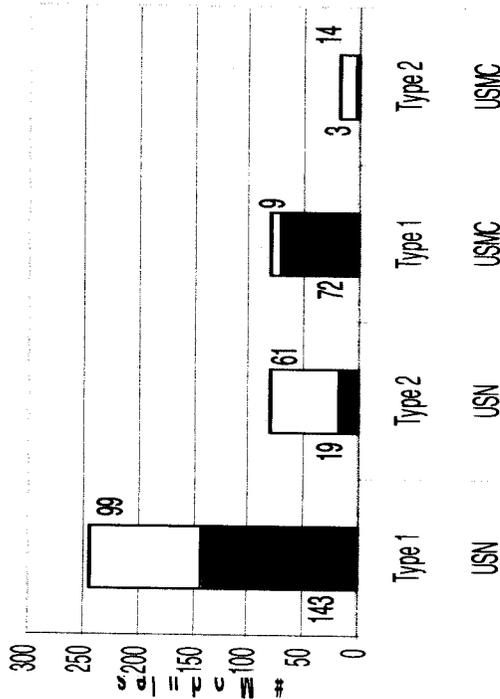
Note: Does not include Army or Air Force Capacity

*** From BRAC 2005 Capacity Data Call**

**** 2004 Congressional Report**



Future Capacity Analysis (IAT Construct)



Air Station	# Type I Modules	# Type II Modules
Operational		
Ventura County	19.0	9.0
Oceana	17.5	4.0
Whidbey	18.0	6.0
Mayport	7.0	0.0
Lemoore	23.0	1.0
Mayport	7.0	0.0
Norfolk	10.0	2.0
Brunswick	0.0	16.0
Jacksonville	0.0	20.5
North Island*	9.5	8.0
Beaufort	10.0	0.0
Camp Pendleton	9.0	0.0
Cherry Point	10.0	7.0
MCB Hawaii	8.0	4.0
Miramar	19.0	1.0
New River	11.0	3.0
Quantico	6.5	1.8
Yuma	7.0	0.0
TOTAL	191.5	83.3
Reserve		
Washington	10.0	0.0
Atlanta	2.0	3.0
New Orleans	5.0	2.0
Willow Grove	0.0	4.0
Fort Worth*	9.0	4.0
TOTAL	26.0	13.0
Training		
Copus Christi	6.0	0.0
Kingsville	4.0	0.0
Pensacola	3.0	0.0
Whiting	24.0	0.0
Mendian	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	37.0	0.0
Other		
El Centro	8.0	0.0
Fallon	8.5	0.0
China Lake	8.0	0.0
Key West	12	0
Lakehurst	1.0	0.0
Pax River	30.6	0.0
TOTAL	68.1	0.0
Total	322.6	96.3

Current Naval Air Capacity

USN	Aircraft	Type I / II
CAW SF	F18/F35	II
CAW VAW	F18	II
CAW Helo	Helo	II
Exped SF	F18/F35	II
Helo	Helo	II
AMCM	Helo	II
SPCL Helo	Helo	II
Log Spt	C12	II
FRS SF	F18/F35	II
FRS EW	EP3	II
FRS AEW	E2	II
FRS Helo	Helo	II
RDTE	Small	II
UPT Pilot	T6	II
UPT NFO	T6	II
Adv Helo	Helo	II
Adv Pilot	T44/T45	II
TOTAL Type I		143
Log	C-40	II
TACAMO	E6	II
VP	MMA	II
SIGINT	ACS	II
VPU	P3 follow on	II
FRS Patrol	MMA	II
TOTAL Type II		19

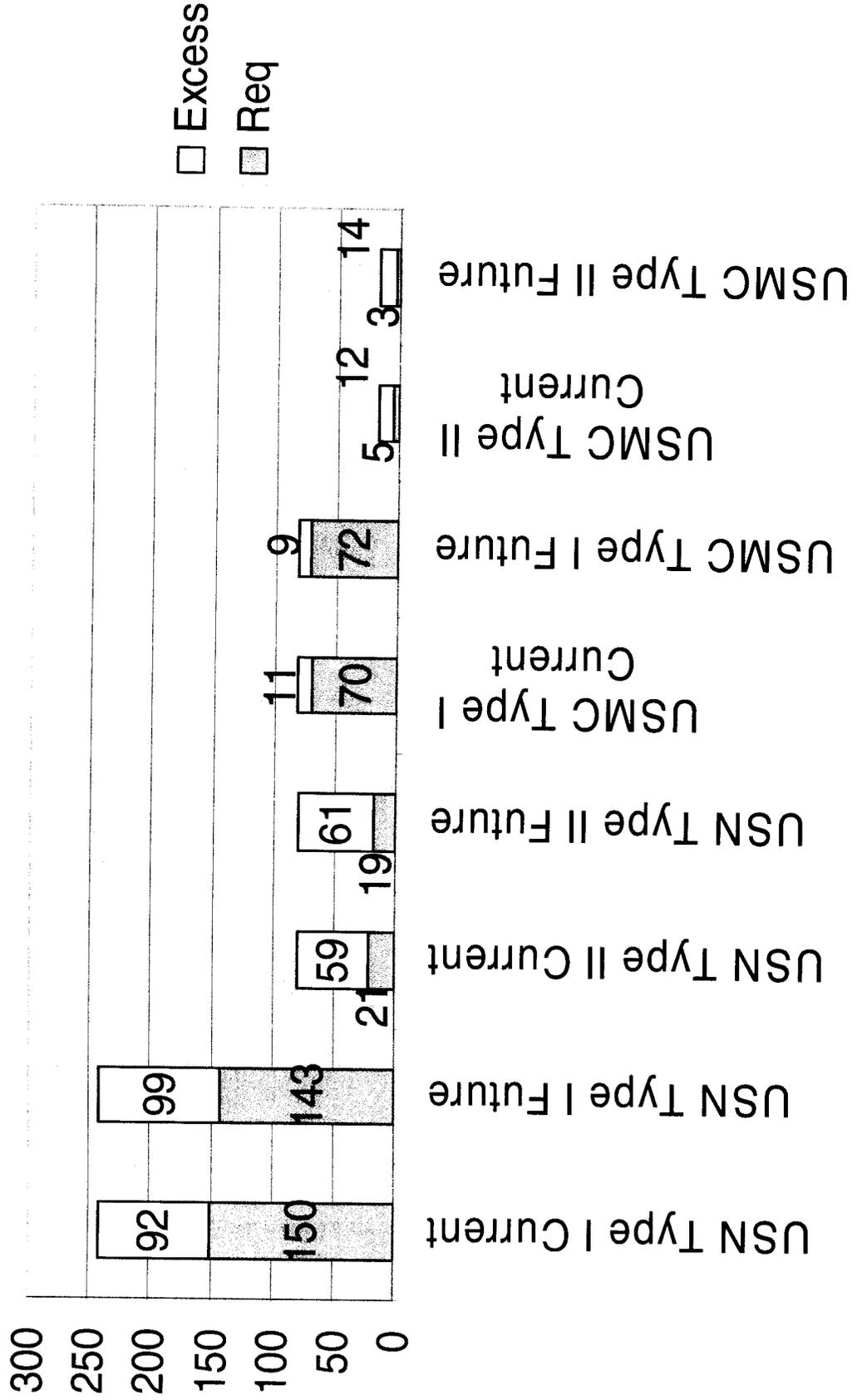
USMC	Aircraft	Type I / II
FA	F18/F35	II
Skids	Helo	II
Skids Trng	Helo	II
Med Lift Helo	Helo	II
MV-22	MV22	II
MV-22 Trng	MV22	II
Hwy Lift Helo	Helo	II
Hwy Lift Helo Trng	Helo	II
EA	F18	II
TOTAL Type I		72
VMGR	C130	II

20 Yr FSP Requirements



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Current and Future Excess Aviation Operations





Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

Future Issues

- **VP**

- P3-C to MMA turnover 2013 to 2019
 - P-3C airframes and personnel on the decline
 - Reserves and VPU losses
- 1 to 1 squadron turnovers: As squadrons return from deployments, airframes are exchanged.
- Significantly reduced numbers of aircraft and personnel per squadron, though operational squadron numbers not likely to change.

- **JSF**

- Training 2009 (N/A)
- USMC 2010
- USN 2012
- CNAF asked us to determine first operational base
- Infrastructure requirements “resemble” Super Hornet.

- **Control**

- Hangars being used for missions other than aircraft maintenance



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Surface / Subsurface Ops Capacity Metrics

- **Cruiser equivalent**
 - Berthing capacity normalized to CG-47 Class
 - Must have cold-iron, homeport capability
 - Shore power quality and quantity, water and sewage required
 - Steam not required since portion of the Fleet is “all-electric”
 - Must meet channel depth and height restrictions
 - Leased piers not included
 - If feasible, nesting up to two ships counted in the capacity
 - Must have services for two ships to count them
- **All activities reporting CGEs were considered.**
- **Recommend remove the following activities from the universe due to limited capacity and viability:**
 - NAVDIST WASHINGTON – 1 CGE at WNY and .5 CGE at Solomon
 - NAVSUPPACT NEW ORLEANS - .5 CGE
 - NUPWRTRAU CHARLESTON – Reported 2.2 CGE –
 - Permanently Moored Training Ships at NAVWEAPSTA



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Surface / Subsurface Assumptions

- **Current active homeports distinguished from naval activities not in use as berthing facilities, but available for consideration.**
 - **Non-contiguous Shipyards**
 - Pearl Harbor and Puget Sound NAVSHIPYDs contiguous with Naval Stations
 - **Weapon Stations**
 - NWS Earle considered active homeport
 - **Others including previously closed stations**
 - Newport
 - Key West
- **MSC current laydown of Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force considered for current and future homeporting. Does not include overseas assets**
 - **NFAF is part of 20 year Force Structure Plan**
- **USCG are not considered in the analysis.**
 - **18 USCG ships (120' to 378') reported at USN installations in Data Call 1**
 - **Will need to be considered in scenario analysis**
- **Forward Deployed Naval Force (FDNF) ships (USN and MSC) not included in the requirement.**
- **3 SSN and 2 CVN in shipyard at all times.**



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Surface / Subsurface Assumptions

- **Inport Paradigm applied – Based on 1995 assumptions and reflected in 2004 BRAC to Congress**

- AMPHIB, CRUDES, SSN, SSGN: 67%
- CV/CVN: 100%
- SSBN: 50%
- NRF FFG, PC, MINEWAR: 85%
- AS: 100%
- NFAF: 67%

Does not reflect Fleet Response Plan

CFRC pulsed for input to this assumption

Analysis chart reflects both with and without this assumption

- **Surge is not a platform issue (no surge requirement)**



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Current Capacity Analysis (OSD Construct)

- **Maximum Capacity*-(Current Requirements**+Surge) = Excess**

Active Homeports:

No inport Paradigm 487 - 386 = 101 (21%)

Inport Paradigm 487 - 268 = 219 (45%)

All Available Ports:

No inport Paradigm 580 - 386 = 194 (33%)

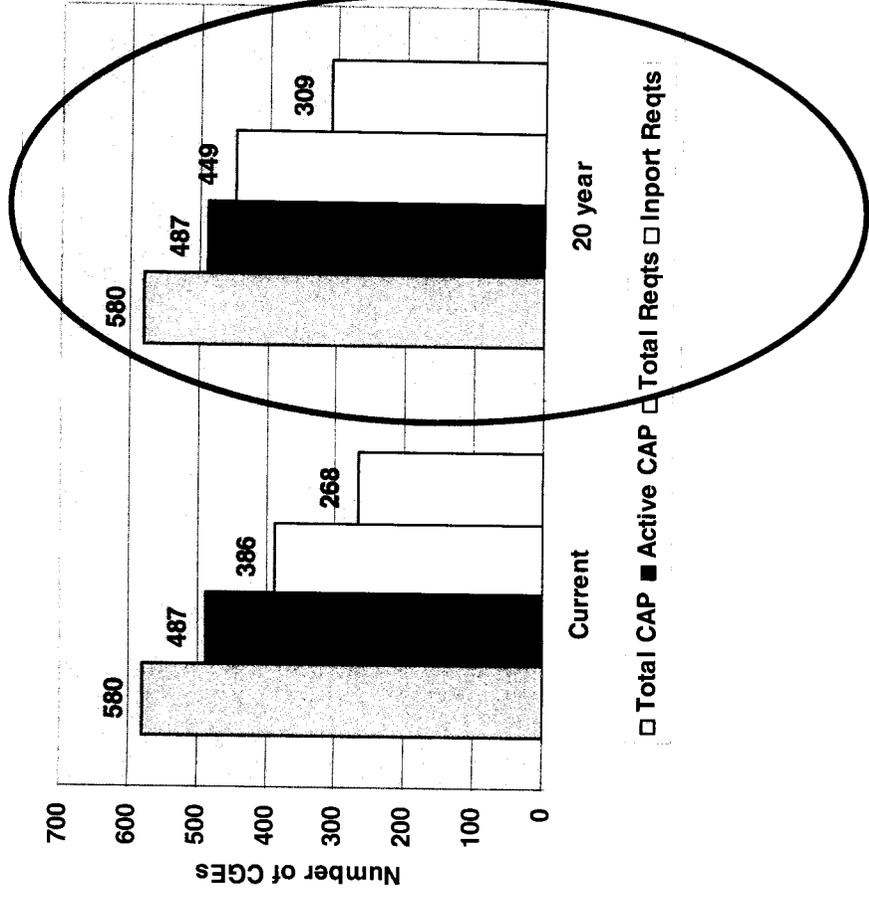
Inport Paradigm 580 - 268 = 312 (54%)

*** From BRAC 2005 Capacity Data Call**

**** 2004 BRAC Force Structure Report(Current force level)**



Future Capacity Analysis (IAT Construct)



Active Homeports	Avail Capacity
NORFOLK	96.25
LITTLE CREEK	27
MAYPORT	32.5
PASCAGOULA	5.5
INGLESIDE	13.5
EVERETT	12
BREMERTON	42
NS SAN DIEGO	96.75
PEARL HARBOR	68.5
MARIANAS GU	8.6
NEW LONDON	29
KINGS BAY	13
SUBBASE SD	10.5
BANGOR	7.5
NAS NI	18.5
EARLE	6
Total	487.1
WEAPSTAS	
YORKTOWN	3
CHARLESTON	12
INDIAN ISLAND	2
PEARL HARBOR	4
SEAL BEACH	2
Total	23
SHIPYARDS	
NORFOLK	28.75
PORTSMOUTH	9.25
Total	38
OTHER	
BLOUNT ISL CMD	2
NEWPORT	5
KEY WEST	8
NAS PENSACOLA	7.5
NAVORTTESTU	4
VENTURA COUNTY	5
PANAMA CITY	3
Total	32.5
Grand Total	580.6

SHIP TYPE	CG EQUIV	In-Port %	FDNF	NSY
CVN	4	100	1	2
CG-47	1	67	1	
DDG-51	1	67	2	
DD	1	67	2	
DD(X)*	1.5	67	(2)	
CG(X)*	1.5	67	(1)	
LCS*	0.75	67	(2)	
DD-963	1	67		
LHD	2.5	67		
LHA	2.5	67		
LHR	2.5	67		
LSD-41	1.5	67		
LPD-17	2	67		
LPD	2	67		
LCC	2	67		
FFG	0.75	67	2	
NRF FFG	0.75	85		
MCM	0.5	85	4	
MHC	0.25	85	2	
SSBN	1	50		
SSGN	1	67		
SSN	0.75	67	3	3
AOE	2	67		
PC	0.25	85		

	CURR	20 Yr
Total REQTs	386	449
Inport REQTs	268	309

***DD(X), CG(X) and LCS Replaces DD, CG-47 and FFG in 2024 FDNF**

Requirements

Capacity Available



Department of the Navy

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Current and Future Excess Surface / Subsurface Operations

