THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
3010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

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MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY AND LOGISTICS)

FROM: CHAIR, INDUSTRIAL JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP

SUBJECT: Industrial Joint Cross Service Group (IJCSG) Capacity Analysis

The final capacity analysis report of the Industrial Joint Cross Service Group is attached. This report incorporates the guidance received from the Infrastructure Steering Group in their October 22, 2003 memorandum and includes the capacity data call questions in the required format.

This report would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of the members of the IJCSG and their staffs. It is through their efforts that this difficult process will be brought to a successful conclusion.

Michael W. Wynne
Chairman, Industrial Joint Cross
Service Group

Attachment as stated

cc: IJCSG Members

Industrial Joint Cross Service Group

Capacity Analysis Report

Section 1: Introduction

The Industrial Joint Cross Service Group (IJCSG) is tasked with analyzing the industrial functions performed by the Department of Defense in order to conduct a capacity analysis for use in the BRAC 2005 process. The functions and subordinate functions that fall under the IJCSG purview are:

- Maintenance (Depot and Intermediate Levels)
    - Training Aircraft
    - Fighter/Bomber
    - Utility/Airlift
    - Rotary Wing
    - Ground Vehicle
    - Support Equipment
    - Electronics
    - Engines
    - Maintenance Combat Field Support
- Ammunition and Armament (Industrial Base for Manufacturing, Production) Maintenance, Storage and Demilitarization
    - Small/Medium Ammunition
    - Large Ammunition
    - Propellants and Explosives
    - All Metal Parts
    - Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons
    - Directed Energy Weapons
- Shipyards Overhaul and Repair
    - Aircraft Carriers and other Large Deck Ships
    - Submarines,
    - Other Surface Ships and Craft, combatant and noncombatant.

There are four specific IJCSG proposed refinements to the functions cited above:

- Include Government Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO) maintenance activities in the analysis.

Rationale: Some of these GOCOs can provide the full range of maintenance capabilities to include both depot and field support and therefore need to be considered during BRAC 2005 to provide a meaningful analysis.

- Delete Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical weapons from analysis

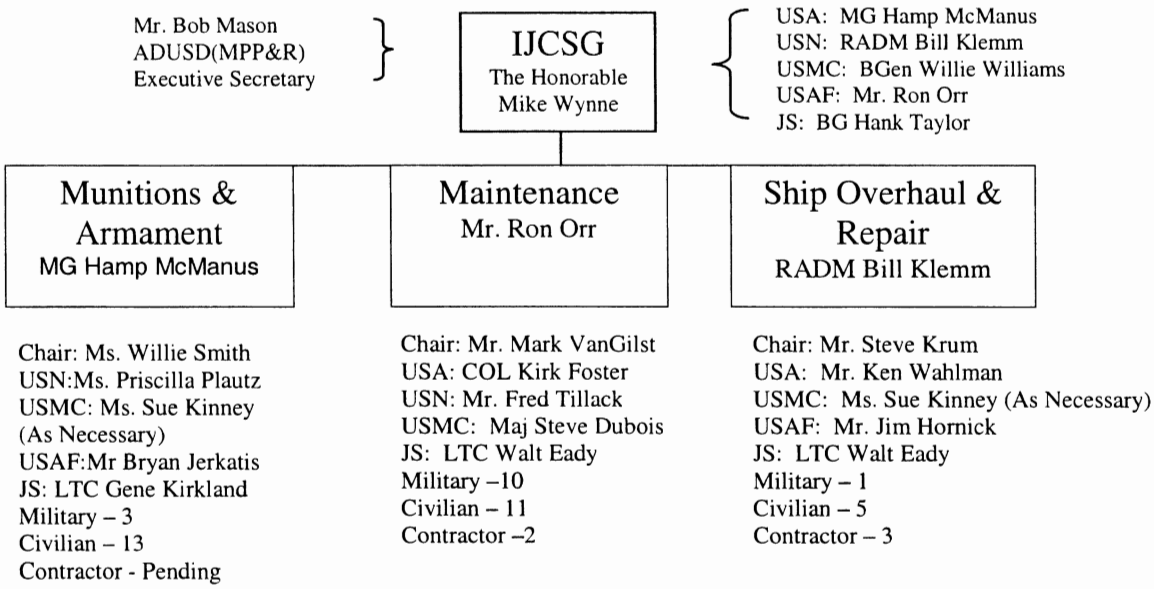
  Rationale: Under the terms of international treaties, biological weapons do not exist. The Department is in the midst of a well publicized effort to destroy existing chemical weapons. Special weapons requirements follow force structure and are Service specific as well as Department of Energy-managed.
- Change Ammunition to Munitions to address all ordnance.

  Rationale: To ensure thorough review, including, Conventional Ammunition, Missiles, Torpedoes, Naval Surface Mines, etc.
- Change the function name of Shipyards Overhaul and Repair to "Ship Overhaul and Repair."

  Rationale: The scope of this function should include depot-level ship overhaul, repair, and nuclear refueling, and intermediate-level maintenance and repair.

Three sub-groups have been established based upon the three main functions to be analyzed by the IJCSG. Each of the subgroups is headed by a principal member of the IJSCG, who is also a subject matter expert. Each of those subgroups, in turn, are composed of members from each Service and supported, as necessary, by contract personnel.

The Industrial Joint Cross Service Group has the following organizational structure:



The IJCSG funding requirements identified to date should be considered as preliminary and additional resources may be required as the IJCSG develops its analysis procedures and processes. At this time, $2.05M in required support has been identified. The Munitions and Armaments subgroup has issued a request, through the Army chain, for $900K for contractor support. The Ship Overhaul and Repair subgroup estimates their funding requirement through May of 2005 at $1.15M. This figure breaks down as follows:

Civilian (accelerated salaries):	$680K
Contractor support:	300K
Travel:	50K
Office space and misc:	120K
Total:	$1.15M

The Maintenance subgroup has not identified any additional funding requirements to date. They do anticipate that there may be a requirement for contractor support however, during the data collection and analysis phases.

Section 2: Approach to Capacity Analysis

The disparate nature of the functions being analyzed by the IJCSG does not lend itself to a "one size fits all" analytic approach. The throughput of a manufacturing entity is viewed and measured very differently than that of a maintenance facility, and ship repair offers yet another set of unique functions. There are some overlaps, of course, but in order to conduct meaningful industrial capacity analyses, ammunition and armaments, maintenance and ship repair are best initially analyzed as discrete functions.

The three subgroups have been working to develop definitions in order to avoid seams and overlap during the analysis process. For the most part, the BRAC 95 definition of terms developed by the Maintenance Joint Cross Service Group was used as a baseline. Those definitions were adapted to meet the requirements of the individual subgroups and the IJCSG (Attachment 1).

With one exception, the following common definition for maximum capacity was adopted for use by the IJCSG:

The maximum workload that could be performed assuming:

(a) No additional major Military Construction to that already funded through the FY 04 Appropriations Act

(b) Capacity measured on a 40 hour workweek baseline

(c) Skilled workforce is available

(d) Support equipment/workstations comes with transferred workload

(e) Existing work continues to be preformed

(f) Under utilized facilities/space can only be counted once for an optimal work mix

The processes differences between manufacturing and maintenance functions required a slight variation on the maximum capacity definition for munitions manufacturing. For those functions, the following definition will apply:

> Maximum Capacity: Using current capacity as a baseline, maximum capacity is the total monthly output attainable running a 1-8-5 shift basis, with full utilization of ALL LINES or workstations, active and inactive. Maximum capacity INCLUDES hiring skilled labor and reactivation of inactive lines, but EXCLUDES facility expansion. The capacity considers current product mix of items being produced and CANNOT EXCEED the maximum capacity of a 40 hour workweek.

Munitions and Armaments

The following are the assumptions being utilized to develop the attributes and metrics:

- Everything is on the table
- The subgroup will look at ammunition and armaments in totality
- Large ammunition and armaments includes missiles
- The analysis will look at reduction, relocation, and rationalization

The attributes that best depict the physical and operational characteristics of the armament and ammunition function and the metrics that that will be used to measure the capacity of those attributes can be arrayed as follows:

Metrics	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
Universal Munitions & Armaments Attributes															
Production Capacity	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Demilitarization Capacity	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x			
Renovation/Rework/Surveillance	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Explosive and Inert Storage	x	x	x	x			x		x		x				x
Enterprise Architecture				x									x		
Infrastructure Condition/Readiness			x	x		x									
Environmental														x	x
Safety (Expl., Env., Occup.)		x												x	x
Specialized Capabilities					x					x	x	x			
Deployment Network	x		x	x			x	x	x		x				
Manufacturing flexibility	x				x	x									

Propellants & Explosives Unique Availability of Natural Resources					x									

Munitions and Armaments Metrics	**Unit of Measure**
1. Square footage and acreage	Self-explanatory
2. Number of safety waivers	Self-explanatory
3. Outloading capability	Tons/Day
4. Age of facility	Self-explanatory
5. Number and types of commodities produced/renovated/reworked	Self-explanatory
6. Equipment uptime	Percentage of available time
7. Available vs utilized space	Raw space and/or percentages
8. Maximum vs current throughput capability	Units(each/pounds for P&E)/Timeframe(day, week, mor
9. Explosive vs inert storage capability	Sq. footage
10. Percentage of workforce with specialized skills	Raw #s / percentage
11. Joint customer mission supported	Self-explanatory
12. Military unique processes	# of processes for which there is no other capability
13. Industrial manufacturing certification levels	Self-explanatory
14. Buildable acreage	Amount of buildable acreage within installation boundar
15. Encroachment	Amount of buildable acreage outside installation boundaries (account for QD arcs)

The subgroup will use the following standards to determine current and maximum capacity:

- Deployment network and distribution analysis
- DoD 4151.18H Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook
- NAVSEA Infrastructure Analysis model
- DoD 5000.60 Defense Industrial Capabilities Assessments
- DoD 5000.60-H Assessing Defense Industrial Capabilities

There are no over-arching DoD wide surge requirements for munitions and armaments. This is a function of the individual Services. Using current capacity as the baseline and maximum capacity as the most that a facility can produce, surge becomes a factor of the two and is driven by requirements. Known surge requirements are as follows:

- Marine Corps: Ammunitions requirements are based on a Total Munitions Requirements (TMR). When there is a contingency, an OPLAN from the war fighters augment or update the plan to what is needed to support a war.
- Navy: Does not have written, doctrinal guidance on which to base surge requirement.

- Air Force: Does not have a source for surge requirements
- Army: Ammunitions requirement are based on a budget document called a P-20. Includes requirements to maintain and replenish ammunition. During a contingency, an OPLAN from the war fighters augment or updates the plan to what is needed. Scenarios are run to determine what to buy to support a war.

Maintenance

The Maintenance subgroup will address the maintenance function from both depot maintenance and combat field support (intermediate-level maintenance). The attributes of these functions will be further categorized into commodity groups. The commodity groups are based on the DoD work breakdown structure already used to report the Services' depot maintenance capabilities in various forums. These commodity groups depict the physical and operational characteristics of both depot maintenance and combat field support maintenance activities and are listed below:

Aircraft	Airframes	
		Rotary
		VSTOL
		Cargo/Tanker
		Fighter/Attack
		Bomber
		Aircraft - Other
Aircraft	Components	
		Dynamic Components
		Hydraulic
		Pneumatic
		Instruments
		Landing Gear
		Aviation Ordnance
		Avionics/Electronics
		Structures
Aircraft	Engines	
	Engine Exchangeable/Components	
	APU/GTE/ATS/SPS/GTC	
Ground Vehicles	Combat Vehicles	
	Amphibious Vehicles	
	Tactical (wheeled) Vehicles	
	Construction Equipment	

Material Handling
Engines/Transmissions
Powertrain Components
Starters/Alternators/Generators
Armament and Structures
Fire Control Systems and Components

Communications/Electronic Equipment

Radar
Radio
Wire
Electronic Warfare
Navigational Aids
Electro-Optics/Night Vision
Crypto
Computers

Support Equipment

GSE
Generators
TMDE
Calibration

Ordnance, Weapons, & Missiles (Non-explosive components)

Conventional Weapons
Small Arms/Personal Weapons
Strategic Missiles
Tactical Missiles

Software

Weapon System
Support Equipment

Fabrication/Manufacturing

Industrial Plant Equipment

Depot Fleet/Field Support

There are several major metrics that will be applied initially against the attributes to develop the depot capacity analysis: Total Capacity, Required Capacity, Maximum Capacity, and Workload. These initial metrics will be further refined, as necessary, to describe how the capacity analysis methodology will be accomplished at each maintenance activity.

Capacity Metrics - Direct Labor Hours

- Total Capacity Index
- Required Capacity Index
- Maximum Capacity

Workload Metrics – Direct Labor Hours

- Total
- Core
- Directed
- Last source
- Etc.

The physical capacity metric is derived from DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoDD 4151.18H. This handbook measures capacity in terms such as the total capacity index, and the required capacity index. The maximum capacity construct adopted by the working group is the extent to which operations, by commodity group, could be expanded for a maintenance activity based on the current and future planned workload mixes assuming:

(a) No additional major Military Construction to that already funded through the FY04 Appropriations Act

(b) Capacity measured on a 40 hour workweek baseline

(c) Skilled workforce is available

(d) Support equipment/workstations comes with transferred workload

(e) Existing work continues to be performed

(f) Under utilized facilities/space can only be counted once for an optimal work mix

For each maintenance activity, the workload metric will consider the total workload being accomplished, the amount of workload needed to preserve a surge capability (i.e., the ability to preserve wartime capability requirements), and workload directed by Foreign Military Sales and State Department agreements.

The JCS scenarios for wartime/contingency will be the basis for the wartime requirement. The surge requirement is based on the ability to go from peacetime to wartime operations. The peacetime operations are based on a 40-hour workweek while the wartime operations are based on a 60-hour workweek (no additional augmentation: facilities, equipment, and personnel). The surge requirement is the delta between peacetime and wartime capability requirements.

Combat Field Support (Intermediate-Level Maintenance)

To ensure critical deployable combat field and Intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, the only combat field support/intermediate maintenance activities that will be considered contain: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support has several major metrics that will be applied initially against the attributes to develop the capacity analysis: physical capacity, workload, manpower, and the relations to support combat deployable organizations. These initial metrics will be further refined, as necessary, to describe how the capacity analysis methodology will be accomplished at each maintenance activity.

The Physical capacity is based on the actual facilities available to perform maintenance work for each of the various commodity groups. Workload is the amount of maintenance and repair work being accomplished by these non-deployable organizations. This includes the all work being provided for other activities not assigned to these organizations. Since these organizations have manpower consisting of military, civilian, and contractors therefore, total manpower will be considered. To ensure timely support to the deployable forces the locations of critical maintenance and repair support capacity will be ascertained.

Ship Overhaul and Repair

For the capacity analysis, the Ship Overhaul and Repair function is divided by ship type attributes and principal characteristics. The ship types chosen are based on the standard DoD work breakdown structure: Aircraft Carriers and other Large Deck Ships, Submarines, and Other Surface Ships and Craft, combatant and noncombatant. Since the Navy also employs Moored Training Ships and land-based sites in support of nuclear propulsion testing and training,

and since the nuclear-capable shipyards support these sites, they are also included within this scope.

The principal installation characteristics to be measured are skilled workforce, facilities and support equipment. These three characteristics will be further broken down by ship maintenance skilled manpower elements such as structural, mechanical, electrical, nuclear refueling, combat systems and launchers. Facilities will include dry docks, rail access, piers, large fixed and portal cranes, forges, foundries, etc. Support equipment will include large machines in shops, special tools, etc. This capacity methodology does not address shipboard equipment, which is sent to remote public or private installations for maintenance and repair, such as special electronic equipment.

The metrics will be selected from the eight notional metrics approved by the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) in the March 31, 2003 Industrial JCSG Report. These are:

- Asset Utilization
- Availability (Operational and Geographic)
- Responsiveness and Flexibility
- Number of Joint Industrial Enterprises established
- Capacity, Workload and Capabilities
- Facilities and Equipment
- Costs (to include environmental aspects)
- Mission Expertise and Workforce Expertise

The following matrices depict how this analysis will be conducted. The cells will be populated with the appropriate data based upon the selected metrics; not all matrix cells will be populated with data.

Platform	O/H, Maintenance, Repair & Fleet Support Element														
	Structural	Mechanical (Examples Below)								Electrical	Combat Control	Guns & Launchers	Radar, EW & Elex	...	Other Systems
		Valves		Pumps		Piping		Other							
		Nuc	Non-Nuc	Nuc	Non-Nuc	Nuc	Non-Nuc	Nuc	Non-Nuc						
Large Deck															
CVN/CV															
LHA/LHD															
⋮															
Submarine															
SSN															
688/688I															
⋮															
SSBN															
SSGN															
MTS															
Other Surface															
CG/DDG															
⋮															
Amphibs															
Non-Combatant															
Land-Based Facilities															
⋮															

Equipment Capabilities	O/H, Maintenance, Repair & Fleet Support Facilities														
	Dry Docks	Shops								Nuclear Support Facilities	Piers / Moorage Space	Engineering Spaces	Lay-down Space	...	Other
		Electrical	Ship Fitting	Machine	Pipe Fitting	Foundry	.....	Periscopes	Calibration						
Lilfting Capability															
Portal Cranes															
Fixed Cranes															
Mobile Cranes															
Rail Access															
Environmental Permits															
Non-Nuclear															
Nuclear															
Heavy Industrial Capability															
Light Industrial Capabnility															
Product Testing															
⋮															
Other															

The Ship Overhaul and Repair subgroup data calls will address the installations which perform this function. However, as part of seeking joint solutions (such as back-shop cross service

utilization) later in the BRAC process, the capacity analysis will need to include the data received from other DoD installations.

Contrary to the BRAC 95 definition, shipyards are effectively limited in maximum potential capacity by skilled manpower. In today's world there is no readily available pool of manpower with the sophisticated skills required to perform controlling-path work on nuclear-powered warships. It requires up to eight years training, and qualifying some of these craftsmen, which is similar to the time required to build a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier-capable dry dock. Therefore, this subgroup strongly considers that a realistic and defendable capacity analysis must treat skilled manpower similarly to MILCON-funded facilities, recognizing the restraints that depots now face accommodating changing work-load demands. A related restriction in workstation optimization is submarine space restriction, which limits the amount of coincident work that can be performed.

The process for determining capacity will be based on DoD 4151.18-H, Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, dated January 24, 1997, as subsequently modified on September 30, 1999 and October 4, 2001.

The definition of the Navy's ship maintenance surge requirement is contained in the Fleet Readiness Plan. Surge is related to reserve capacity; however, in the case of shipyards, because they are normally loaded to their maximum single-shift capacity (to ensure efficiency), surge capability is normally limited to the use of overtime and delaying previously planned work. Data questions will be developed to address this current situation, such as, "For controlling path skilled work, how long does it take to substantially increase skilled manpower to provide surge?" Some of the above data will addressed during the Military Value development phase.

Section 3: Data Questions

Each of the subgroups developed data call questions in order to develop sufficient data to perform a capacity analysis. The questions are designed to capture information on where functions are being performed, how much workload is being accomplished and its relationship to existing and maximum capacity. The data call questions are attached and are identified by subgroup.

Section 4: Issues Impacting Analysis

Each of the subgroups has identified two specific sections of title 10 United States Code as potentially having significant impact on BRAC analysis; title 10 USC §2464 (commonly referred to as the "Core Law") and 10 USC §2466 (commonly referred to as the "50/50 Law"). Each of these sections impact the demand, or requirement side of capacity and potentially impacts our determination of potential available capacity.

Title 10 USC §2464 requires that DoD maintain a core logistics capability that is Government-owned and Government-operated (including Government personnel and Government-owned and Government-operated, equipment, and facilities) to ensure a ready and controlled source of technical competence and resources necessary to ensure effective and timely response to a mobilization, national defense contingency situations, and other emergency requirements.

10 USC §2466 requires that not more than 50 percent of the funds made available in a fiscal year to a military department or a Defense Agency for depot-level maintenance and repair workload may be used to contract for the performance by non-Federal Government personnel of such workload for the Military Department or the Defense Agency. Any such funds that are not used for such a contract shall be used for the performance of depot-level maintenance and repair workload by employees of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation for a fiscal year for reasons of national security. In this case the Secretary must submit a notification to Congress with the reasons for a waiver. Also, the Secretary may not delegate the authority for a waiver.

It is recognized that there are other statutes that may impact this process in later phases and they will be addressed at the appropriate time.

Attachments:

1. Working Definitions
2. Standard Data Call for Industrial Joint Cross Service Group, Munitions and Armaments Subgroup Capacity Questions
3. Standard Data Call for Industrial Joint Cross Service Group, Maintenance Subgroup Capacity Questions
4. Standard Data Call for Industrial Joint Cross Service Group, Ship Overhaul and Repair Subgroup Capacity Questions

BRAC-2005

Industrial Joint Cross Service Group

WORKING DEFINITIONS

November 13, 2003

Armaments

All war-making weaponry and machinery, and the associated special tools and equipment required for these items to function as total war-fighting systems.

Buildable Acres

The number acres within the confines of the specified DoD/Service establishment that are currently available and usable for vertical or horizontal construction for the expansion or construction of maintenance, or maintenance support facilities / structures.

Capability

The combination of trained people (skills), facilities and equipment, processes, and technology that provides the ability to execute depot and intermediate maintenance.

Capacity, Total

The amount of maintenance workload, expressed in direct labor hours, that a facility can effectively produce annually in a single shift, 40-hour work week, while producing the product mix that the facility is designated to accommodate.

Note: The DoD components shall compute maintenance capacity utilization using measurement techniques specified in DoDD 4151.18H and supplemental guidance (30 Sept 99) and (4 Oct 2001): "Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook".

Capacity, Current (For Munitions Manufacturing Only)

Current Capacity is the expected monthly output from utilization of all active lines or workstations running a 1-8-5 shift under current operating conditions.

Capacity, Current Usage (For Munitions Manufacturing Only)

Current Usage is the expected monthly output from that portion of the current capacity that is actually in use.

Capacity, Maximum (For Munitions Manufacturing Only)

Using current capacity as a baseline, maximum capacity is the total monthly output attainable running a 1-8-5 shift, with full utilization of ALL lines or workstations, active and inactive. Maximum capacity INCLUDES hiring skilled labor and reactivation of inactive lines, but EXCLUDES facility expansion.

Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITEs)

Those depot level activities designated as CITE. CITEs may enter into public-private partnerships for performance of depot maintenance core competencies. These partnerships shall be in support of the objectives identified in subsection (b) (2) of Title 10 USC Section §2474.

Note: In addition to Section §2474, partnerships and depot operations will comply with all other statutes that may apply to the specific situation and with Secretary of Defense policy promulgated by: DUSD (L&MR) memo of 30 Jan 02; Subj: Public-Private Partnerships for Depot Maintenance.

Commodity Groups

The means of characterizing into generic groups based on an "end item" or weapon system perspective.

Note: Groups based on the work breakdown structure (WBS) from the DUSD (L&MR) November 10, 2003 Memorandum, Implementation of Depot Maintenance Core Policy and Methodology.

Components

End item assemblies or sub-assemblies for which depot or intermediate maintenance is provided (e.g., avionics/electronics, black boxes, hydraulic pumps, landing gear, engine, transmission, and starters).

Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Maintenance

Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service operational units/locations/installations, includes limited repair of commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

Note: To ensure critical deployable combat field and Intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained the combat field support/intermediate maintenance activities that will answer these BRAC 2005 questions must meet the following criteria: **non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment** that reside **in fixed infrastructure**.

Core

The logistics capability maintained for the national defense by the Department of Defense activities (including personnel, equipment, and facilities) to ensure a ready and controlled source of technical competence and resources necessary to ensure effective and timely response to a mobilization, national defense contingency situations, and other emergency requirements.

Note: IAW - Title 10 USC §2464 requires the Department of Defense (DoD) maintain a core logistics capability that is government owned-government operated including Government personnel and Government-owned and Government-operated equipment and facilities. "Core" is the logistics capability for weapon systems and other military equipment needed to support Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) strategic and contingency plans and scenarios. This ensures a ready and controlled source of technical competence and the other resources necessary to provide an effective and timely response to a mobilizations, national defense contingency situations and emergent requirements. The size of organic depot "Core" capability is based on the Joint Chiefs (JCS) combat contingency scenario(s) and Defense Planning Guidance.

Demilitarization

Demilitarization is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armaments. The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation; scrapping; melting; burning; washout; steam-out; incineration; or alteration designed to prevent the further use of the equipment and/or material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose, and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an Inventory Control Point and declared excess.

Depot Maintenance

Materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

Note: The term includes (1) all aspects of software maintenance as depot-level maintenance and repair, and (2) interim contractor support (ICS) or contractor logistics support (CLS) (or any similar contract support), to the extent that such support does not include (1) the procurement of major modifications or upgrades of weapon systems that are designed to improve program performance, (2) nuclear refueling of an aircraft carrier, and (3) procurement of parts for safety

modifications (depot-level maintenance and repair does include the installation of parts for safety modifications).

Direct Labor Hour

One hour of direct work (e.g., touch labor or other directly attributed effort). A common metric for measuring maintenance workload or capacity.

Efficiency/Economy Workload

The amount of workload in direct labor hours added to the core sustaining workload to ensure cost efficiency and technical competency.

End Item

A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or material that is ready for its intended use e.g., tanks, ship, aircraft. For the purpose of BRAC analysis major assemblies, engines, missiles, etc. will be included.

Environmental Capacity

The value identified in each Environmental Compliance Permit/thresholds associated with Depot Maintenance.

Explosive Ordnance

All munitions containing explosives. This includes but is not limited to bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rockets (shoulder fired), and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges; demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

Industrial Base

Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion

of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities.

Interservicing

Maintenance workload of one Service or DoD Agency performed by another Service or DoD Agency.

Last Source of Repair

The situation where an organic activity becomes the only available source of repair for an item or system. Note: During contracting effort there were no best value offers or interest

Maximum Capacity

The maximum potential workload that can be accomplished within approved facility category codes for maintenance. Assuming:

- No additional Military Construction (MILCON) to that already funded through the FY04 Appropriations Act programmed in the Service POM
- Capacity measured on a 40 hour workweek baseline
- Skilled workforce is available
- Support equipment/workstations comes with transferred workload
- Existing work continues to be preformed
- Under utilized facilities/space can only be counted once for an optimal work mix

Mine

1. In land mine warfare, an explosive or material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victims, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. 2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention or damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering the area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottom of ships or to harbor installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices that explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying.

Munition

A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, or initiating composition for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitable modified munitions can be

used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes. Also called ammunition. (Note: In common usage, "munitions" [plural] can be military weapons, ammunition, and equipment.)

Modifications/Upgrades

Modifications and upgrades are changes to systems and equipment for safety reasons, to correct a deficiency, or to improve program performance. A modification is a change to a system that is still being produced; an upgrade is a change to a system that is out of production. DoD Financial Management Regulation Volume 6, Chapter 14

Non-Core Sustaining Workload

Depot maintenance workloads that do not directly support core capability requirements. This may include FMS, directed workload by the state department (other than FMS), Last Source of Repair, other Federal agencies and Partnerships under Title 10.

Ordnance

Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns, ammunition, flares, smoke, and napalm.

Public-Private Partnerships

An agreement between an organic maintenance activity and one or more private industry or other entities to perform work or utilize facilities and equipment. Program offices, inventory control points, and materiel/systems/logistics commands may also be parties to such agreements or be designated to act on behalf of organic maintenance activities.

Required Capacity

Is capacity expressed in DLH, required by a shop or depot to support funded workload requirements and provide essential core capabilities.

Software

A set of computer instructions and data, structured into programs and into associated documentation on the design implementation, test support, and operation of those programs.

Software Maintenance

Those activities necessary to correct errors in the software changes; delete features; and modify software to be compatible with hardware changes.

Software Support

Those activities necessary to develop or modify programs made to meet specified requirement for a weapon system or test equipment (regardless of hardware changes).

Surge (for non-ship maintenance)

Ability to go from peacetime to wartime operations where the peacetime operations are based on a 40-hour workweek and wartime is based on a 60-hour workweek with no additional augmentation (facilities, equipment, and personnel). Surge is the delta between peacetime and wartime workload requirements.

Surge for Ship Maintenance

Ability to go from peacetime to wartime operations where the peacetime operations are based on a 40-hour workweek plus normal peacetime overtime and wartime operations are based on increasing average overtime to 25% (controlling-path work goes to 50% overtime or higher as necessary) and delaying non-critical work.

Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE)

Any system or device used to evaluate the operating condition of a component, subsystems, a system or equipment to identify or isolate any actual or potential malfunction. TMDE includes the following:

> *Automatic Test Equipment (ATE):* Equipment designed to automatically evaluate the degree of unit under test (UUT) performance degradation, and may be used to perform fault isolation of UUT malfunctions.
>
> *Test Program Set (TPS):* The combination of interface devices, software test programs, operational test program instruction, and documentation that allows the ATE and/or TMDE operator to perform the testing and/or diagnosis action on the UUT.

Workload

An amount of maintenance work usually specified in direct labor hours. It relates to specific weapon systems, equipment, components or programs and to specific services, facilities and commodities. It is the total of maintenance workload that arises from all sources to support Service operations and other commitments. It is driven by peacetime operations factors as well as by readiness needs to include workloads such as FMS/Interservice and direct reimbursement programs.

Weapon(s) System

A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment; materials; services; personnel; and means of delivery and deployment, as required for self-sufficiency.

JCSG: Industrial

Sub Group: Armament & Munitions

Index: Industrial: Munitions and Armaments: Armaments Demilitarization: Capacity

Reference #44: Armaments Demilitarization Capacity by Product
Question: Answer the following questions only if you perform any form of armaments demilitarization:
1) For the products listed in the table below, indicate by "Y" (yes) or "N" (no) whether your facility has the necessary permits to perform demilitarization operations.
2) Indicate by "Y" (yes) or "N" (no) whether each demil methodology listed is used to perform demilitarization:
-Cut
-Melt
-Weld
3) For current capacity columns, enter the current capacity amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "Short Tons"). Current capacity is defined as the expected monthly output from utilization of all active lines or workstations running a 1-8-5-shift basis, under current operating conditions.
4) For current usage columns, enter the current usage amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "Short Tons"). Current usage is defined as the expected monthly output from that portion of the current capacity that is actually in use (as of end of 4th Qtr FY03).
5) For maximum capacity columns, enter the maximum capacity amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "Short Tons") using current capacity as a baseline. Maximum capacity is defined as the total monthly output attainable running a 1-8-5-shift basis, with full utilization of ALL lines or workstations, active and inactive. Maximum capacity INCLUDES hiring skilled labor and reactivation of inactive lines, but EXCLUDES facility expansion.
Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow and short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.
Definitions:
Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.
Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.
Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.

Dem zation. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensi defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitior. armamer
The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Product	Permit (Yes/No)	Method of Demil - Cut (Yes/No)	Method of Demil - Melt (Yes/No)	Method of Demil - Weld (Yes/No)	Current Capacity (Ea)	Current Capacity (Short Tons)	Current Usage (Ea)	Current Usage (Short Tons)	Maximum Capacity (Ea)	Maximum Capacity (Short To
Small Arms										
Contaminated Containers										
Contaminated Equipment										
Components for Radioactive Reduction										
Large Caliber Armaments										
Aircraft Armament Systems										

Index. Industrial: Munitions and Armaments: Armaments Production Capacity: Total Capacity

Reference #37: Armaments Production Total Capacity Index by Armament Commodity Group
Question: Calculate the Total Capacity Index for the production processes applicable to the work done at your installation. Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLHs) in the table below by production items for the Fiscal Years requested (Use actuals for FY03 and projections for outer years). Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts. The Capacity Index will be calculated in accordance with the DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H. Provide explanation if Total Capacity index changes from one fiscal year to another (such as, change in equipment, facilities, process, hours worked, etc.).
Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H
Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow and short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.
Definitions:
Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.
Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.
Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.
Demilitarization. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armaments. The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Example of how your grid will look

Commodity Family	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))	FY Total Capacity Index Variance Explanation (Text)
Small Arms Gauges					
Other Small Arms/Components					
105mm Towed Artillery					
155mm Towed Artillery					
155mm SP Artillery					
Cannon Tubes/Components					

Reco :oil Components					
Other Field Artillery/Components					
60mm Mortar					
81mm Mortar					
120mm Mortar					
Other Mortar/Components					
M60 FOV Combat Vehicle					
M1 FOV Combat Vehicle					
BFV FOV Combat Vehicle					
Stryker FOV Combat Vehicle					
AAAV Combat Vehicle					
Gun Mounts					
Other Combat Vehicle/Components					
CMTH Combat Support System					
FRS Combat Support System					
Armour Combat Support Systems					
Tool Sets					
Gauges for Large Caliber Ammunition					
Other Combat Support Systems					
Other Products					
GAU-2					
GAU-8					
GAU-12					
GAU-18 (.50cal)					
M2A1 (40mm)					
M61A1 (20mm)					
M61A2 (20mm)					
M102 (105mm) ACFT					
M24 (OD)					
Aircraft Armament Racks					
Aircraft Armament Adapter					
Weapons Pylons					
Weapons Launchers					
Aircraft Suspension Equipment					

Index: Industrial: Munitions and Armaments: Armaments Production: Maximum Capacity

Reference #41: Armaments Production Maximum Capacity Index by Armament Commodity Group

Question: Calculate the Maximum Capacity in direct labor hours (DLHs) in the table below by commodity groups and functions. Use the standard factors as outlined in Chapter 2, DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoDD 4151.18H. Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts.

The definition for Maximum Capacity is defined as the workload that could be accomplished within the following constraints:

- No additional Military Construction (MILCON) to that already funded through the FY 04 National Defense Appropriations Act
- Capacity is measured on 40-hour workweek baseline
- Skilled workforce is available/can be obtained
- Support equipment/workstations come with transferred workload
- Existing work continues to be performed
- Underutilized facilities/space can only be calculated once for an optimal work mix

Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H

Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow and short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.

Definitions:

Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.

Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.

Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.

Demilitarization. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armaments. The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Exan. f how your grid will look

Commodity Family	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Small Arms Gauges				
Other Small Arms/Components				
105mm Towed Artillery				
155mm Towed Artillery				
155mm SP Artillery				
Cannon Tubes/Components				
Recoil/Recoil Components				
Other Field Artillery/Components				
60mm Mortar				
81mm Mortar				
120mm Mortar				
Other Mortar/Components				
M60 FOV Combat Vehicle				
M1 FOV Combat Vehicle				
BFV FOV Combat Vehicle				
Stryker FOV Combat Vehicle				
AAAV Combat Vehicle				
Gun Mounts				
Other Combat Vehicle/Components				
CMTH Combat Support System				
FRS Combat Support System				
Armour Combat Support Systems				
Tool Sets				
Gauges for Large Caliber Ammunition				
Other Combat Support Systems				
Other Products				
GAU-2				
GAU-8				
GAU-12				
GAU-18 (.50cal)				
M2A1 (40mm)				
M61A1 (20mm)				
M61A2 (20mm)				
M102 (105mm) ACFT				

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Do Not Release Under FOIA

M24				
Aircraft Armament Racks				
Aircraft Armament Adapter				
Weapons Pylons				
Weapons Launchers				
Aircraft Suspension Equipment				

Reference #40: Armaments Production Required Capacity Index by Armament Commodity Group

Question: Calculate the Required Capacity Index for the production processes applicable to the manufacturing work at your installation. Answers should be expressed in direct labor hours (DLHs) by production items for FYs requested (Use actuals for FY03 and projections for outer years). Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts. The Required Capacity Index will be calculated in accordance with the DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H. Provide explanatio if Required Capacity index changes from one fiscal year to another (change in requirements).

Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H

Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.

Definitions:

Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.

Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.

Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.

Demilitarization. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armame The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to preven the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceabl serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Commodity Family	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))	FY Required Capacity Index Variance Explanation (Text)
Small Arms Gauges					
Other Small Arms/Components					
105mm Towed Artillery					
155mm Towed Artillery					
155mm SP Artillery					
Cannon Tubes/Components					

Reco coil Components					
Other Field Artillery/Components					
60mm Mortar					
81mm Mortar					
120mm Mortar					
Other Mortar/Components					
M60 FOV Combat Vehicle					
M1 FOV Combat Vehicle					
BFV FOV Combat Vehicle					
Stryker FOV Combat Vehicle					
AAAV Combat Vehicle					
Gun Mounts					
Other Combat Vehicle/Components					
CMTH Combat Support System					
FRS Combat Support System					
Armour Combat Support Systems					
Tool Sets					
Gauges for Large Caliber Ammunition					
Other Combat Support Systems					
Other Products					
GAU-2					
GAU-8					
GAU-12					
GAU-18 (.50cal)					
M2A1 (40mm)					
M61A1 (20mm)					
M61A2 (20mm)					
M102 (105mm) ACFT					
M24 (OD)					
Aircraft Armament Racks					
Aircraft Armament Adapter					
Weapons Pylons					
Weapons Launchers					
Aircraft Suspension Equipment					

Reference #38: Armaments Production Workload by Armament Commodity Group
Question: Calculate the Workload for the production processes applicable to the manufacturing work done at your installation. Answers should be expressed in direct labor hours (DLHs) by production items for FYs requested (Use actuals for FY03 and projections for outer years). Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts. Workload is defined as all funded workload. The Workload will be calculated in accordance with the DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H.
Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H
Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow and short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.
Definitions:
Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.
Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.
Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.
Demilitarization. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armaments. The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Example of how your grid will look

Commodity Family	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Small Arms Gauges				
Other Small Arms/Components				
105mm Towed Artillery				
155mm Towed Artillery				
155mm SP Artillery				
Cannon Tubes/Components				
Recoil/Recoil Components				
Other Field Artillery/Components				

60mm Mortar				
81mm Mortar				
120mm Mortar				
Other Mortar/Components				
M60 FOV Combat Vehicle				
M1 FOV Combat Vehicle				
BFV FOV Combat Vehicle				
Stryker FOV Combat Vehicle				
AAAV Combat Vehicle				
Gun Mounts				
Other Combat Vehicle/Components				
CMTH Combat Support System				
FRS Combat Support System				
Armour Combat Support Systems				
Tool Sets				
Gauges for Large Caliber Ammunition				
Other Combat Support Systems				
Other Products				
GAU-2				
GAU-8				
GAU-12				
GAU-18 (.50cal)				
M2A1 (40mm)				
M61A1 (20mm)				
M61A2 (20mm)				
M102 (105mm) ACFT				
M24 (OD)				
Aircraft Armament Racks				
Aircraft Armament Adapter				
Weapons Pylons				
Weapons Launchers				
Aircraft Suspension Equipment				

Index: Industrial: Munitions and Armaments: Explosive and Inert Storage: Storage Capacity

Reference #45: Explosive and Inert Storage Capacity

Ques. Using the table below, for each type of sited storage, iden. .ie number of structures, the maximum net storage space (t. ɜable space that takes into consideration structure loss created by pillars, beams, aisle space, etc.) and the utilized net storage capacity. In addition, indicate the number of waivers your facility has for explosive and inert storage.

Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow and short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.

Definitions:

Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.

Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.

Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.

Demilitarization. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armaments. The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Type of Storage	Number of Structures (Count)	Maximum Net Storage Capacity (KSF)	Utilized Net Storage Capacity (KSF)	Number of Waivers (Count)
CAT I Earth Covered Magazine				
CAT II Earth Covered Magazine				
Above Ground Magazine				
Improve Outside				
Inert				
Other Explosive Storage				

Index: Industrial: Munitions and Armaments: Munitions Demilitarization: Capacity

Reference #43: Munitions Demilitarization Capacity by Munitions MIDAS Classes

Question: Answer the following questions only if you perform any form of munitions demilitarization:

1) For MIDAS classes listed in the table below, indicate by "Y" (yes) or "N" (no) whether your facility has the necessary permits to perform demilitarization operations.
2) Indicate by "Y" (yes) or "N" (no) whether each demil methodology listed is used to perform demilitarization:

-Open burn/open detonation (OB/OD)
-Melt-out
-Wash-out
-Incineration
-Reclamation

3) For current capacity columns, enter the current capacity amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "Short Tons"). Current capacity is defined as the expected monthly output from utilization of all active lines or workstations running a 1-8-5-shift basis, under current operating conditions.
4) For current usage columns, enter the current usage amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "Short Tons"). Current usage is defined as the expected monthly output from that portion of the current capacity that is actually in use (as of end of 4th Qtr FY03.
5) For maximum capacity columns, enter the maximum capacity amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "Short Tons") using current capacity as a baseline. Maximum capacity is defined as the total monthly output attainable running a 1-8-5-shift basis, with full utilization of ALL lines or workstations, active and inactive. Maximum capacity INCLUDES hiring skilled labor and reactivation of inactive lines, but EXCLUDES facility expansion.
Source / Reference: Defense Ammunition Center Munitions Items Disposition Action System (MIDAS) (http://206.37.241.30/)
Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.
Definitions:
Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.
Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.
Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.
Demilitarization. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armame The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prever the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceabl serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Example of how your grid will look

MIDA Classes	Permit (Yes/No)	Method of Demil - OB/OD (Yes/No)	Method of Demil -Melt-Out (Yes/No)	Method of Demil - Wash-out (Yes/No)	Methoa Demil - Incineration (Yes/No)	Method of Demil - Reclamation (Yes/No)	Current Capacity (Ea)	Current Capacity (Short Tons)	Current Usage (Ea)	Current Usage (Short Tons)	mum Capacity (Ea)	Maximu Capacity (Short Tons)
CD: Dyes												
CP: White Phosphorous												
CR: Riot Control												
CS: Smokes, HC, Colored, FS, RP												
DU: Depleted Uranium												
FI: Incendiary, Thermite												
FP: Pyrotechnics												
HA: High Explosive (HE) Components, Charge Devices												
HB: HE Bombs												
HC: HE Cartridges												
HD: HE "D"												
HE: Bulk HE												
HG: HE												

Grena											
HH: HE Depth Charge, Under Water Munitions											
HI: HE ICM/BU and Sub munitions											
HM: Missiles											
HP: HE Projectiles and Warheads											
HR HE Rockets											
HT: Torpedoes											
HX: Demolition Material											
HZ: HE Land Mines											
I: Inert											
LR: Large Rocket Motor											
N: No Family											
PB: Bulk Propellant and Black Powder											
PC:											

Prope Charges												
PD: Propellant and Munitions and Components												
SA: Small Caliber Ammunition												
SC: Incinerable Munitions and Components												
SF: Fuzes												
TM: Tactical Missiles												

Reference #35: Munitions Production Capacity by Munitions Commodity Family

Question: Fill in the table below:

1) For columns "End Items" and "Components", please indicate with a "Y" (yes) or "N" (no) which you are producing. (NOTE: If you produce bo "end item" and "component" enter the data for the end-item only.)

2) For "Current Capacity columns, enter the current capacity amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "lbs" (pounds/month)). Current capacity is the expected monthly output from utilization of ALL ACTIVE lines or workstations running ONE shift (40 hours), under current operating conditions. Considering your current mix of items being produced at this time, what is your capacity for a 40 hour workweek? Your capacity CANNOT EXCEED the maximum capacity of a 40 hour workweek

3) For "Current Usage" columns, enter the current usage amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "lbs" (pounds/month)). Current usage the expected monthly output from that portion of the current capacity that is actually in use.

4) For "Maximum Capacity" columns, enter the current usage amount in the appropriate column ("EA" (each) or "lbs" (pounds/month)). Using current capacity as a baseline, maximum capacity is the total monthly output attainable running ONE shift (40 hours), with full utilization of ALL LINES or workstations, active and inactive. Maximum capacity INCLUDES hiring skilled labor and reactivation of inactive lines, but EXCLUDE facility expansion)? Considering your current mix of items being produced at this time, what is your capacity for a 40 hour workweek? Your capacity CANNOT EXCEED the maximum capacity of a 40 hour workweek

Amplification: QUESTION/INSTRUCTIONS:

This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow and short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.

Definitions:

Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.

Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.

Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.

Demi ation. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensi defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munition armaments. The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess. For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Commodity Family	End Item (Yes/No)	Component (Yes/No)	Current Capacity (Ea)	Current Capacity (lbs)	Current Usage (Ea)	Current Usage (lbs)	Maximum Capacity (Ea)	Maximum Capacity (lbs)
5.56mm								
7.62mm								
9.0mm								
.50Cal								
20mm								
40mm								
60mm Mortar								
81mm Mortar								
120mm Mortar								
105mm Tank								
120mm Tank								
75mm Artillery								
76mm Naval Gun Ammunition								
105mm Artillery								
5" Navy Gun Propelling Charges								
5" Navy Gun Projectiles								
155mm Artillery								
MLRS Artillery								
MK82 Bomb GP 500								
MK83 Bomb GP 1000								
MK84 Bomb GP 2000								
MK 20 Bomb								
MK 129 Bomb								
MK 117 Bomb								
GBU-31 JDAM								
AGM-154								

GBU [illegible] omb								
GBU 16 Bomb								
GBU 24 Bomb								
CBU-59 Bomb								
CBU 72								
Bomb Practice								
Bomb BLU 109								
BLU 118 Bomb								
Sensor Fuzed Weapon								
Hydra 70 Rocket								
Single Base Propellant								
Double Base Propellant								
Triple Base Propellant								
Solventless Propellant								
Nitramine Gun Propellant								
TNT Explosive								
RDX/HMX Explosive								
Plastic Bonded Explosive								
Primary Explosive								
FASCAM Mine								
Anti-Personnel Mines								
MK56 ASW Mine								
MK67 SLMM Submarine Launched Mobile Mine								
MK65 Quickstrike Mine								
MK60 CAPTOR								
Mine Clearing Systems								
Charges								
Grenades								
Signals								
Simulators								
Demolition Charges								
Saluting Charges								
Detonators								
Primers								
Smoke Munitions								

Non-. .l Munitions								
Sea Sparrow Missile								
AGM-84 AMRAAM								
AGM-88 Harpoon Missile								
HARM Missile								
Hellfire Missile								
AGM-65 Maverick Missile								
Penguin Missile								
Phoenix Missile								
Rolling Airframe Missile								
AIM-9 Sidewinder Missile								
Sidearm Missile								
Shrike Missile								
Hawk Surface-to-Air Missile								
Walleye Missile								
SLAM-ER Missile								
Tomahawk Missile								
Vertical-Launched ASROC								
Dragon Weapon System								
ATACMS								
AT4 Light Anti-Armor Weapon								
Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon								
Tube Launched, Optical Track, Wire Guide (TOW) Missile Weapon Sys								
ASROC								
Zuni								
Double Base Jato's								
Composite Jato's								
Decoys & Countermeasures								
MK 48 Torpedo								
MK 46 Torpedo								
MK 50 Torpedo								
Cartridge Actuated Devices								

(CAL								
GBU-32 JDAM								
Propellant Actuated Devices (PADs)								
GBU-38 JDAM								
Chemical Defense Weapon								
Impulse Cartridge								
CBU-97								
CBU-87								
CBU-89								
EGBU-28								
EGBU-15								
BLU-113								
BLU-82								
AGM-158 JASSM								
BDU-33								
BDU-50								
BDU-56								
BDU-45								
BDU-38								
AIM-9X								
AIM-7 Sparrow								
AGM-86 BALCM								
AGM-86/L/D CALCM								
AGM-129 ACM								
AGM-130								
AGM-142 HAVE NAP								

Reference #36: Munitions Maintenance Capacity by Munitions Commodity Family

Question: For the commodity/commodities on which you are performing maintenance, fill in the table below. If you are performing maintenance a component of that commodity, include the capacity for that component on the end item line. If a line can support maintenance on more than one product, provide the stand alone capacity for each product.

1) For current capacity columns, enter the current capacity amount in direct labor hours (DLHs). Current capacity is defined as the expected mont output from utilization of all active lines or workstations running a 1-8-5-shift basis, under current operating conditions.

2) For current usage columns, enter the current usage amount in direct labor hours (DLHs). Current usage is defined as the expected monthly outp from that portion of the current capacity that is actually in use (as of end of 4th Qtr FY03).

3) Fo imum capacity columns, enter the maximum capacity am h direct labor hours (DLHs) using current capacity as a ba . Maximum capacity is defined as the total monthly output attainable running a 1-8-5-shift basis, with full utilization of ALL lines or workstations, active and inactive. Maximum capacity INCLUDES hiring skilled labor and reactivation of inactive lines, but EXCLUDES facility expansion.

Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H

Amplification: This question is to be answered by government-owned, government operated (GOGO) and government-owned, commercially-operated (GOCO) facilities performing the following activities: munitions and/or armaments production; depot level munitions storage; deepstow and short-term storage; depot level munitions and/or armaments maintenance; munitions and/or armaments demilitarization and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels as defined below.

Definitions:

Industrial Base. Those facilities required for life cycle management (to include but not limited to development, production, storage, maintenance, rebuild, renovation, overhaul, out-loading, demil, and disposal) of items required to meet peacetime and emergency materiel requirements. The portion of the industrial base under analysis in BRAC '05 includes Government-owned, government-operated (GOGO), and Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO), facilities.

Munitions. A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, demolitions, pyrotechnics, and/or initiating composition used in military operations. Certain suitable modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.

Armaments. All war-making weaponry, machinery, and associated special tools and equipment used to make these items function as total war-fighting systems.

Demilitarization. Demil is the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of munitions and armaments. The term includes, but is not limited to, mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, washout, steam-out, incineration, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment or equipment for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an inventory control point and declared excess.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Commodity Family	Current Capacity (DLH (K))		Current Usage (DLH (K))	Maximum Capacity (DLH (K))
Sea Sparrow Missile				
AMRAAM				
Harpoon Missile				
HARM Missile				
Hellfire Missile				
Maverick Missile				
Penguin Missile				
Phoenix Missile				
Rolling Airframe Missile				
Sidewinder Missile				
Sidearm Missile				
Shrike Missile				

Hawl ace-to-Air Missile				
Walleye Missile				
SLAM-ER Missile				
Tomahawk Missile				
MK 48 Torpedo				
MK 46 Torpedo				
MK 50 Torpedo				
76mm Naval Gun Ammunition				
5" Navy Gun Propelling Charges				
5" Navy Gun Projectiles				
Naval Mines				
Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM)				
Conventional Air Launched Cruise Missile (CALCM)				
Advanced Cruise Missile (ACM)				
Other Air Intercept Missiles/Components				
Other Air-to-Ground Missiles/Components				
Guided Munitions				
Unguided Munitions				
Cluster Munitions				
AIM-9X Missile				
AIM-7 Sparrow Missile				

Sub Group: Maintenance

Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Maintenance: Capacity

Reference #1: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Commodity - Aircraft
Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Number (CCN-Service specific) for the Aircraft commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.
Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.
Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.
For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #2: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Commodity - Aircraft Components

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Nur (CCN-Service specific) for the Aircraft Components commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities t will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that res in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; re of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Categ to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Categ to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #3: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Commodity - Aircraft Engines

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Number (CCN-Service specific) for the Aircraft Engines commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #4: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Commodity - Ground Vehicles

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Nun (CCN-Service specific) for the Ground Vehicles commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities t will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that res in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; rep of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Catego to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Catego to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #5: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/I-Level Commodity - Ground Vehicles Components

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Number (CCN-Service specific) for the Ground Vehicles Components commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #6: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/I-Level Commodity - Communication/Electronic Equip

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Num (CCN-Service specific) for the Communications/Electronic Equipment commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities t will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that res in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; rep of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Categ to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Categ to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #7: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/I-Level Commodity - Support Equip (includes calibration)
Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Number (CCN-Service specific) for the Support Equipment (includes calibration) commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.
Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.
Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.
For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #8: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/I-Level Commodity - Ordnance, Weapons and Missiles

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Numb (CCN-Service specific) for the Ordnance, Weapons and Missiles commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commoditi and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities tha will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that resid in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repa of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Catego to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Catego to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #9: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Commodity - Software

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Number (CCN-Service specific)) for the Software commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #10: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/ I-Level Commodity - Fabrication and Manufacturing

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Numbe (CCN-Service specific) for the Fabrication and Manufacturing commodity group? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repai of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Categor to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Categor to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #11: Capacity of area by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Commodity - Other

Question: What is the amount of area in thousands of square feet for your organization by Facility Analysis Code (FAC) and Category Code Number (CCN-Service specific) for a commodity group not listed? NOTE: (1) A FAC and/or CCN can have multiple commodities and likewise, a commodity can have multiple FACs and CCNs (2) The area available is the total amount for that FAC and CCN.

Source / Reference: USAF/USN/USMC/USA: Respective service's real property records will be used where available. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Facility Analysis Code (FAC) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Category Code Number (CCN) (Code)	numeric	DoD Facilities Pricing Guide, Version 5, dtd Mar 2003	Appendix D - FAC to Category code; Appendix E-Air Force Category to FAC; Appendix F-Army Category to FAC; and Appendix G-Navy Category to FAC
Description (List)	string50		
Area Used (KSF)	numeric		
Area Available (KSF)	numeric		

Reference #12: Total Onboard Maintenance Manpower Working on Combat Field Support/I- Level Maintenance

Question: What are the FY01 to FY05 (FY01-FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04-FY05 will be projections) onboard maintenance manpower (military, civilian and contractor man-year equivalents (CMEs)) working on Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level maintenance in your organization?

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE DOCUMENTS: USAF: MILPers and CIVPers; USN: Activity Manning Document; USMC: Table of Organization (TO), Letters of Auth and Contract Docs; USA: Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) and Contract Documents. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Fiscal Years	Total Onboard Manpower (Pers)	
FY01		
FY02		
FY03		
FY04		
FY05		

Reference #13: Onboard Maintenance Manpower for Combat Field Support/I-Level Maintenance by Commodity Group

Question: What is the FY01 to FY05 (FY01-FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04-FY05 will be projections) onboard maintenance manpower (military (MIL), civilian (CIV) and contractor man-year equivalents (CMEs)) working on Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level maintenance activities in your organization by commodity group? NOTE: (1) Manpower can only be credited (listed) to one commodity group and (2) the total of (MIL + CIV+ CME by Fiscal Year) of this question must equal the total response for each Fiscal Year in the question entitled: "Total Onboard Maintenance Manpower Working on Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Maintenance".

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE DOCUMENTS: USAF: MILPers and CIVPers; USN: Activity Manning Document; USMC: Table of Organization (TO), Letters of Auth and Contract Docs; USA: Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) and Contract Documents. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Intermediate Level Commodity Groups	FY01 MIL (Pers)	FY01 CIV (Pers)	FY01 CME (Pers)	FY02 MIL (Pers)	FY02 CIV (Pers)	FY02 CME (Pers)	FY03 MIL (Pers)	FY03 CIV (Pers)	FY03 CME (Pers)	FY04 MIL (Pers)	FY04 CIV (Pers)	FY04 CME (Pers)	FY05 MIL (Pers)	FY05 CIV (Pers)	FY05 CME (Pers)
Aircraft															
Aircraft Components															
Aircraft Engines															
Ground Vehicles															
Ground Vehicles Components															
Communication/Electronic Equipment															
Support Equipment (includes calibration)															
Ordnance, Weapons and Missiles															
Software															
Fabrication and															

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Manu ing															
Other Commodity															

Index: Industrial: Maintenance: Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Maintenance: Workload

Reference #14: Total amount of work for Combat Field Support/I-Level Maintenance by commodity group

Question: What is the total FY01, FY02 and FY03 (end of 4th Qtr actuals) amount of work in number of units produced/repaired and in direct labor hours (DLH) by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Maintenance commodity group?

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE DOCUMENTS: USAF: REMIS and CAMS; USN/USMC: NALCOMIS and Contract Docs; USA: Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS) and Standard Army Maintenance System-Installation/Table of Distribution (SAMS-I/TDA). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Intermediate Level Commodity Groups	FY01 Units Produced/Repaired (Count/yr)	FY01 DLH (K)	FY02 Units Produced/Repaired (Count/yr)	FY02 DLH (K)	FY03 Units Produced/Repaired (Count/yr)	FY03 DLH (K)
Aircraft						
Aircraft Components						
Aircraft Engines						
Ground Vehicles						
Ground Vehicles Components						
Communication/Electronic Equipment						
Support Equipment (includes calibration)						
Ordnance, Weapons and Missiles						
Software						
Fabrication and Manufacturing						

Other	modity						

Reference #30: Maximum Monthly Peak workload for Combat Field Support/I-Level Maintenance by commodity group

Question: For each year FY01, FY02 and FY03 (end of 4th Qtr actuals), what is the maximum monthly peak workload for that year in direct labor hours (DLHs) and the associated number of units produced/repaired and in direct labor hours (DLH) by Combat Field Support/Intermediate Level Maintenance commodity group? State if there is a reason for this maximum monthly peak (yes/No) and, if yes, explain.

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE DOCUMENTS: USAF: REMIS and CAMS; USN/USMC: NALCOMIS and Contract Docs; USA: Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS) and Standard Army Maintenance System-Installation/Table of Distribution (SAMS-I/TDA). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Intermediate Level Commodity Groups	FY01 Maximum Monthly Peak (DLH (K))	FY01 Max Monthly Peak Units Produced/Repaired (Count/mo)	FY01 Is there a reason for monthly peak? (Yes/No)	FY01 If yes, explain (Text)	FY02 Maximum Monthly Peak (DLH (K))	FY02 Max Monthly Peak Units Produced/Repaired (Count/mo)	FY02 Is there a reason for monthly peak? (Yes/No)	FY02 If yes, explain (Text)	FY03 Maximum Monthly Peak (DLH (K))
Aircraft									
Aircraft Components									
Aircraft Engines									
Ground Vehicles									
Ground Vehicles Components									
Communication/Electronic Equipment									
Support Equipment (includes calibration)									
Ordnance, Weapons and Missiles									

Softw									
Fabrication and Manufacturing									
Other Commodity									

Reference #15: Combat Field Support/I-Level workload for other maintenance activities not assigned to your org

Question: Of the total amount of work for FY01, FY02 and FY03 (end of 4th Qtr actuals), what portion of work (in direct labor hours (DLH)) is produced/repaired by Intermediate Level Maintenance commodity group for other maintenance activities/supply NOT assigned to your organization (e.g., another wing/unit)?

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE DOCUMENTS: USAF: REMIS and CAMS; USN/USMC: NALCOMIS and Contract Docs; USA: Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS) and Standard Army Maintenance System-Installation/Table of Distribution (SAMS-I/TDA). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Intermediate Level Commodity Groups	FY01 DLH (K)	FY02 DLH (K)	FY03 DLH (K)
Aircraft			
Aircraft Components			
Aircraft Engines			
Ground Vehicles			
Ground Vehicles Components			
Communication/Electronic Equipment			
Support Equipment (includes calibration)			
Ordnance, Weapons and Missiles			
Software			
Fabrication and Manufacturing			
Other Commodity			

Reference #16: Combat Field Support/I-Level Maintenance workload contracted outside of organization

Question: Of the total amount of work for FY01, FY02 and FY03 (end of 4th Qtr actuals), what portion of tasked Intermediate Level Maintenance workload (e.g., overflow workload) was contracted outside your organization expressed in thousands of dollars and direct labor hours (if known) by Intermediate Level Maintenance commodity group? NOTE: Do NOT include work performed by contractors assigned to your unit (in-house).

Source / Reference: Contract documents for respective Service. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment will not be used.

Amplification: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Intermediate Level Commodity Groups	FY01 Dollars ($K)	FY01 DLH (K)	FY02 Dollars ($K)	FY02 DLH (K)	FY03 Dollars ($K)	FY03 DLH (K)
Aircraft						
Aircraft Components						
Aircraft Engines						
Ground Vehicles						
Ground Vehicles Components						
Communication/Electronic Equipment						
Support Equipment (includes calibration)						
Ordnance, Weapons and Missiles						
Software						
Fabrication and Manufacturing						
Other Commodity						

Reference #17: Customers receiving Combat Field Support/I-Level maintenance not physically located on installation

Question: What is the total number of customers/organizational units (at Squadron/Battalion level) supported by Intermediate Level Maintenance type work that are not physically located on your installation, by distance? And what are the Direct Labor Hours (DLHs) associated with this level of support?

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE DOCUMENTS: USAF: REMIS and CAMS; USN/USMC: NALCOMIS and Contract Docs; USA: TBD. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment will not be used.

QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: To ensure critical deployable combat field and intermediate level maintenance capabilities are maintained, intermediate activities that will answer this question must meet all three of following criteria: non-deployable maintenance personnel and non-deployable equipment that reside in fixed infrastructure. Combat field support/intermediate maintenance capabilities that are within Service units/locations/installations, includes limited repair commodity-oriented components and end items. Job shop, bay, and production line operations for special mission requirements; repair of printed circuit boards, software maintenance, and limited fabrication or manufacture of repair parts, assemblies, components, jigs and fixtures, when approved by higher levels.

For the Air Force, non-deployable is defined as non-UTC coded manning and equipment in fixed installations.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Column Headings for this question

Column names	Data Type	Source/Reference	Amplification
Total Number of Customers supported (Count)	numeric		
Number of Customers<50 miles away (Count)	numeric		
Direct Labor Hours of Customer Support (DLH (K))	numeric		
Number of Customers>50 <100 miles away (Count)	numeric		
Direct Labor Hours of Customer Support (DLH (K))	numeric		
Number of Customers>100 miles away (Count)	numeric		
Direct Labor Hours of Customer Support (DLH (K))	numeric		

Reference #18: Total Capacity Index for Depot Commodity Groups

Question: Calculate the total capacity index for the depot commodity groups applicable to depot maintenance work at each maintenance installation using the formula in Chapter 3 of DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoDD 4151.18H (work positions X availability factor of .95 X annual productive hours of 1615). Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLH) by commodity groups for each Fiscal Year requested. NOTE: See DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoDD 4151.18H, dtd Jan 24, 1997 and Handbook Supplemental guidance, dtd Oct 4, 2001. (See OD BRAC library or http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.)

Source / Reference: Total Capacity Index formula in Chapter 3 of DoDD 4151.18H. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				
Aircraft Other Components				
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				

Engin. changeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)				
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Missiles				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				

Indust lant Equipment (IPE)				
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				
Other				

Reference #19: Required Capacity Index for Depot Commodity Groups

Question: Calculate the required capacity index for the depot commodity groups applicable to depot maintenance work at each maintenance installation using the formula in Chapter 3 of the DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoDD 4151.18H, dtd Jan 24, 1997 and Handbook Supplemental guidance, dtd Oct 4, 2001. (See OSD BRAC library or http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.). Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLH) by commodity groups for each Fiscal Year requested.

Source / Reference: Required Capacity Index formula in Chapter 3 of DoDD 4151.18H. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				
Aircraft Other Components				
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				

Other nes (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)				
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Missiles				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)				
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				

Other					

Reference #20: Maximum Capacity for Depot Commodity Groups

Question: Calculate the maximum capacity for the depot commodity groups applicable to depot maintenance work at each maintenance installatio using the formula in Chapter 3 of DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoDD 4151.18H (work positions X availability factor of .95 X annual productive hours of 1615). Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLH) by commodity groups f each Fiscal Year requested. NOTE: See DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoDD 4151.18H, dtd Jan 24 1997 and Handbook Supplemental guidance, dtd Oct 4, 2001. (See OSD BRAC library or http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.)

Source / Reference: Standard factors as outlined in Chapter 2 of DoDD 4151.18H. If not available, provide document/database and publication da and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined a activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				
Aircraft Other Components				
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				

APUs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)				
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Weapons				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)				

Depot	d/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				
Other					

Reference #26: Installation Core Capability Requirements by Depot Commodity Grp and Fiscal Yr
Question: NOTE: This question is to be answered for each installation performing depot maintenance. What amount of depot core capability for your Service (in DLH) is being provided at your installation?
Source / Reference: Core Capabilities will be based on DoD core methodology dtd November 10, 2003. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.
Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary			
Aircraft VSTOL			
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker			
Aircraft Fighter/Attack			
Aircraft Bomber			
Aircraft Other			
Aircraft Dynamic Components			
Aircraft Hydraulic Components			
Aircraft Pneumatic Components			
Aircraft Instruments Components			
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components			
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp			
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components			
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)			
Aircraft Other Components			
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft			
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass			
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented			
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)			
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs			
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)			

Tactic hicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)			
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)			
Amphibious Vehicles			
Construction Equipment			
Material Handling			
Other Vehicles			
Engines/Transmissions			
Powertrain Components			
Starters/Alternators/Generators			
Armament and Structural Components			
Fire Control Systems and Components			
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)			
Radar			
Radio			
Wire			
Electronic Warfare			
Navigational Aids			
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR			
Crypto			
Computers			
Electronic Components (non-airborne)			
Ground Support Equipment			
Generators			
TMDE			
Calibration			
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)			
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)			
Small Arms/Personal Weapons			
Strategic Missiles			
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)			
Software Weapon System			
Software Support Equipment			
Fabrication and Manufacturing			
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)			
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)			
Other			

Reference #27: Service Core Capability Requirements by Depot Commodity Group and Fiscal Yr

Question: NOTE: This question is to be answered ONLY by the Service Headquarters organization responsible for reporting core capabilities to OSD. What is the amount of depot core capability (in DLH) that must be provided by your Service? (This includes the core requirements your Service has agreed to provide for other Services). Provide your answers by commodity group for FY03, FY05 and FY09. For each Fiscal Year: Column "Total Depot Maintenance Core Capability Requirements" is your Service total core capabilities requirement before inter-servicing in or ou of core capabilities between other Services. Column - "Inter-service In" is the total depot maintenance core capabilities requirements your Service is providing for other Services. Column - "From Service" is to note which Services the core capabilities requirements are from. Column - "Inter-service Out" is the total depot maintenance core capabilities requirements another Service is providing for your Service. Column - "To Service" is to note which Service the core capabilities requirements are going to. Column - "Total Core Requirements Service Must Provide" is calculated by adding Column "Total Depot Maintenance Core Capability Requirements and Column "Inter-service In" and then subtracting "Inter-service Out".

Source / Reference: Core Capabilities will be based on DoD core methodology dtd November 10, 2003. If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used.

Amplification: QUESTION/INSTRUCTIONS: If more than one inter-service customer pertains, enter "A" for Army, "N" for Navy, "AF" for Air Force, and "MC" for Marine Corps in "To Service" and "From Service" columns. This question is to be answered by activities performing depot lev maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 Total Depot Maintenance Core Capability Requirements (DLH (K))	FY03 Inter-service In (DLH (K))	FY03 From Service (Text)	FY03 Inter-service Out (DLH (K))	FY03 To Service (Text)	FY03 Total Core Requirements Service Must Provide (DLH (K))	FY05 Total Depot Maintenance Core Capability Requirements (DLH (K))	FY05 Inter-service In (DLH (K))	FY05 From Service (Text)	FY05 Inter-service Out (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary										
Aircraft VSTOL										
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker										
Aircraft Fighter/Attack										
Aircraft Bomber										
Aircraft Other										
Aircraft Dynamic Components										
Aircraft Hydraulic Components										
Aircraft Pneumatic										

Comp .s											
Aircraft Instruments Components											
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components											
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp											
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components											
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)											
Aircraft Other Components											
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft											
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass											
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented											
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)											
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs											
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)											
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)											
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)											
Amphibious Vehicles											
Construction Equipment											
Material Handling											
Other Vehicles											
Engines/Transmissions											
Powertrain Components											
Starters/Alternators/Generators											

Arma and Structural Components										
Fire Control Systems and Components										
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)										
Radar										
Radio										
Wire										
Electronic Warfare										
Navigational Aids										
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR										
Crypto										
Computers										
Electronic Components (non-airborne)										
Ground Support Equipment										
Generators										
TMDE										
Calibration										
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)										
Conventional Weapons (topedoes, mines, etc.)										
Small Arms/Personal Weapons										
Strategic Missiles										
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)										
Software Weapon System										
Software Support Equipment										
Fabrication and Manufacturing										
Industrial Plant Equipment										

(IPE)											
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)											
Other											

Reference #21: Funded and/or programmed workloads by Depot commodity group and Fiscal Year

Question: Fill in the funded or programmed workloads by depot level commodity group for FY03, FY04, FY05 and FY09 (FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04, FY05 and FY09 will be projections). Columns are defined as: Column "Quantify Total Organic Depot Maintenance Workload" is the total organic workload (In DLHs) being performed at your installation from all funded sources; Column "Inter-service DLHs In" is the total inter-service workload (in DLHs) being performed at your installation from all other Services; Column "Workload Needed to Sustain Core Capability Requirements" is the total workload (in DLH (K)) being performed to sustain core capability at your installation for all services; and Column "All Remaining Organic Workload" is calculated by adding "Inter-service in DLH(K) and "Workload Needed to Sustain Core Capability Requirements" and then subtracting the result from "Quantify Total Organic Depot Maintenance Workload" (This includes Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Last Source of Repair, etc.) NOTE: The calculated number that you enter in the column "All Remaining Organic Workload" will be further delineated in other non-core sustaining workload questions by source category (FMS Workload, Directed Workload, Last Source Workload, Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies Workload, or Partnerships Under Title 10 USC, Section 2474) for Fiscal Year (in DLH (K)).

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE: USAF use Maintenance Planning & Execution System (MP&E); USN: Financial/Production Control Systems an budget data; USMC: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), Engineering Data and/or Master Work Schedule; USA: Army Workload Performance System (AWPs); DLA: Defense Supply Center Richmond, Departmental Database (DDD). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, o subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 Quantify Total Organic Depot Maint Workload (DLH (K))	FY03 Inter-service DLHs In (DLH (K))	FY03 Workload Needed to Sustain Core Capability Requirements (DLH (K))	FY03 All Remaining Organic Workload (DLH (K))	FY04 Quantify Total Organic Depot Maintenance Workload (DLH (K))	FY04 Inter-service DLHs In (DLH (K))	FY04 Workload Needed to Sustain Core Capability Requirements (DLH (K))	FY04 All Remaining Organic Workload (DLH (K))	FY05 Quantify Total Organic Depot Maintenar Workload (DLH (K)
Aircraft Rotary									
Aircraft VSTOL									
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker									

Aircra ghter/Attack									
Aircraft Bomber									
Aircraft Other									
Aircraft Dynamic Components									
Aircraft Hydraulic Components									
Aircraft Pneumatic Components									
Aircraft Instruments Components									
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components									
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp									
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components									
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)									
Aircraft Other Components									
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft									
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass									
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented									
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)									
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs									
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)									
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)									
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)									

Amp[illegible]s Vehicles									
Construction Equipment									
Material Handling									
Other Vehicles									
Engines/Transmissions									
Powertrain Components									
Starters/Alternators/Generators									
Armament and Structural Components									
Fire Control Systems and Components									
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)									
Radar									
Radio									
Wire									
Electronic Warfare									
Navigational Aids									
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR									
Crypto									
Computers									
Electronic Components (non-airborne)									
Ground Support Equipment									
Generators									
TMDE									
Calibration									
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)									
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)									
Small Arms/Personal Weapons									

Strate, ıissiles									
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)									
Software Weapon System									
Software Support Equipment									
Fabrication and Manufacturing									
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)									
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)									
Other									

Reference #22: FMS (non-core sustaining) Organic Workload by Depot Commodity Grp and Fiscal Yr

Question: For FY03, FY04, FY05 and FY09 (FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04, FY05 and FY09 will be projections), what "non-core sustaining" organic workloads (in DLHs), do you perform by source category - "FMS Workload"? Note: There are additional questions by source category (FMS Workload, Directed Workload, Last Source Workload, Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies Workload, or Partnerships Under Title 1 USC, Section 2474), select the most appropriate category but do not duplicate workload on more than one category.

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE: USAF use Maintenance Planning & Execution System (MP&E); USN: Financial/Production Control Systems an budge data; USMC: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), Engineering Data and/or Master Work Schedule; USA: Army Worklo Performance System (AWPs). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY04 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY05 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY09 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				
Aircraft Other Components				

Aircr[illegible]gine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)				

Conv ıal Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Missiles				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)				
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				
Other				

Reference #23: Directed (non-core sustaining) Organic Workload by Depot Commodity Grp and Fiscal Yr

Question: For FY03, FY04, FY05 and FY09 (FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04, FY05 and FY09 will be projections), what "non-core sustaining" organic workloads (in DLHs), do you perform by source category - "Directed Workload" (includes work directed by a State Department (other than normal FMS agreements) that must be performed organically)? Note: There are additional questions by source category (FMS Workload, Directed Workload, Last Source Workload, Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies Workload, or Partnerships Under Title 10 USC, Section 2474), select the most appropriate category but do not duplicate workload on more than one category.

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE: USAF use Maintenance Planning & Execution System (MP&E); USN: Financial/Production Control Systems an budget data; USMC: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), Engineering Data and/or Master Work Schedule; USA: Army Workload Performance System (AWPs). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY04 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY05 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY09 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				

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Aircr[illegible]her Components				
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers,				

troop ort equip)				
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Missiles				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)				
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				
Other				

Reference #24: Last Source (non-core sustaining) Organic Workload by Depot Commodity Grp and Fiscal Yr

Question: For FY03, FY04, FY05 and FY09 (FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04, FY05 and FY09 will be projections), what "non-core sustaining" organic workloads (in DLHs), do you perform by source category - "Last Source Workload"? Note: There are additional questions by source category (FMS Workload, Directed Workload, Last Source Workload, Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies Workload, or Partnerships Under Title 10 USC, Section 2474), select the most appropriate category but do not duplicate workload on more than one category.

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE: USAF use Maintenance Planning & Execution System (MP&E); USN: Financial/Production Control Systems an budget data; USMC: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), Engineering Data and/or Master Work Schedule; USA: Army Workloa Performance System (AWPs). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY04 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY05 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY09 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				
Aircraft Other Components				

Aircı ıgine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircratt Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)				

Conv ıal Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Missiles				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)				
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				
Other				

Reference #25: Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies (non-core sustaining) Organic Workload by Depot commodity & Fiscal Yr
Question: For FY03, FY04, FY05 and FY09 (FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04, FY05 and FY09 will be projections), what "non-core sustaining" organic workloads (in DLHs), do you perform by source category - "Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies Workload"? Note: There are additional questions by source category (FMS Workload, Directed Workload, Last Source Workload, Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies Workload, or Partnerships Under Title 10 USC, Section 2474), select the most appropriate category but do not duplicate workload on more than one category.
Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.
Amplification: SOURCE: USAF use Maintenance Planning & Execution System (MP&E); USN: Financial/Production Control Systems an budget data; USMC: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), Engineering Data and/or Master Work Schedule; USA: Army Workload Performance System (AWPs); DLA: Defense Supply Center Richmond, Departmental Database (DDD). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY04 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY05 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY09 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				

Airc ther Components				
Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers,				

troop. ort equip)				
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Missiles				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)				
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				
Other				

Reference #28: Partnerships Under Title 10 USC, Sec 2474 (non-core sustaining) Organic Workload by Commodity Grp

Question: For FY03, FY04, FY05 and FY09 (FY03 will be end of 4th Qtr actuals and FY04, FY05 and FY09 will be projections), what "non-core sustaining" organic workloads (in DLHs), do you perform by source category - "Partnerships Under Title 10, USC Section 2474"? Note: There are additional questions by source category (FMS Workload, Directed Workload, Last Source Workload, Other Non-DoD Federal Agencies Workload or Partnerships Under Title 10 USC, Section 2474), select the most appropriate category but do not duplicate workload on more than one category.

Source / Reference: See this Question's Amplification for source/reference.

Amplification: SOURCE: USAF use Maintenance Planning & Execution System (MP&E); USN: Financial/Production Control Systems an budget data; USMC: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), Engineering Data and/or Master Work Schedule; USA: Army Workloa Performance System (AWPs). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.

For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Depot Level Commodity Groups	FY03 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY04 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY05 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))	FY09 Direct Labor Hours (DLH (K))
Aircraft Rotary				
Aircraft VSTOL				
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker				
Aircraft Fighter/Attack				
Aircraft Bomber				
Aircraft Other				
Aircraft Dynamic Components				
Aircraft Hydraulic Components				
Aircraft Pneumatic Components				
Aircraft Instruments Components				
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components				
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp				
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components				
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)				
Aircraft Other Components				

Aircra gine Turboprop/Turboshaft				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass				
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented				
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)				
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs				
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)				
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)				
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)				
Amphibious Vehicles				
Construction Equipment				
Material Handling				
Other Vehicles				
Engines/Transmissions				
Powertrain Components				
Starters/Alternators/Generators				
Armament and Structural Components				
Fire Control Systems and Components				
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)				
Radar				
Radio				
Wire				
Electronic Warfare				
Navigational Aids				
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR				
Crypto				
Computers				
Electronic Components (non-airborne)				
Ground Support Equipment				
Generators				
TMDE				
Calibration				
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)				

Con [illegible]nal Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)				
Small Arms/Personal Weapons				
Strategic Missiles				
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)				
Software Weapon System				
Software Support Equipment				
Fabrication and Manufacturing				
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)				
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)				
Other				

Sub Group: Ship Overhaul and Repair

Index: Industrial: Ship Overhaul and Repair: Capacity:

Reference #46: Maximum Capacity Index for Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups (Drydocks) by fiscal year (FY).
Question: The Maximum Capacity is the maximum potential workload that could be accomplished within drydocks, with the following constraints:

- No additional Military Construction (MILCON) to that already funded through the FY 04 National Defense Appropriations Act
- Capacity is measured on 40-hour workweek baseline
- Skilled workforce is available/can be obtained

.Existing work continues to be performed.

- Support equipment/workstations come with transferred workload
- Underutilized facilities/space can only be calculated once for an optimal work mix

Calculate the Maximum Capacity in DLHs for the ship maintenance operations by entering one number for the sum of the ship commodity groups: Aircraft Carrier, Submarines, an Other Ships. Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts.
Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H, Chapter 3.
Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing ship maintenance and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels.
Definition of Ship Repair and Maintenance Activities: Depot and intermediate maintenance activities performing materiel maintenance and repair required by overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity. For additional information regarding DoD Depot capacity and utilization measurement standards and processes, please refer to DoD Handbook 4151.18H. The web link for DOD 4151.18H is http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups, Aircraft Carriers, Submarines and Other Ships	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Heavy Fabrication				
Foundry				
Forge				
Sheet Metal				
Welding				
Inside Machine				
Marine (Outside) Machine				
Boiler				
Electrical				
Piping				

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Wooc ting				
Shipwright				
Electronics				
Paint				
Cranes & Rigging				
Services				
Tool Manufacture				
Optical Instruments				
Plastic Fabrication				
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration				
Environmental and Safety				
Hazardous Material				
Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Radiological Engineering and Health				
Radiological Monitoring and Support				
Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Nuclear Project Management				
Business Support				
Nuclear Testing				
Non-Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Non-Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Non-Nuclear Project Management				
Non-Nuclear Testing				
Calibration				
Other				

Reference #32: Required Capacity Index for Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups by fiscal year (FY).
Question: Calculate the Required Capacity Index for the ship maintenance operations by entering one number for the sum of the ship commodity groups: Aircraft Carrier, Submarines, an Other Ships. Provide your answers expressed as a direct labor hours (DLHs). Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts. The Required Capacity Index will be calculated in accordance with the DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H.
Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H, Chapter 3.
Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing ship maintenance and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels. Definition of Ship Repair and Maintenance Activities: Depot and intermediate maintenance activities performing materiel maintenance and repair required by overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity. For additional information regarding DoD Depot capacity and utilization measurement standards and processes, please refer to DoD Handbook 4151.18H. The web link for DOD 4151.18H is http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Example of how your grid will look

Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups, Aircraft Carriers, Submarines and Other Ships	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Heavy Fabrication				
Foundry				
Forge				
Sheet Metal				
Welding				
Inside Machine				
Marine (Outside) Machine				
Boiler				
Electrical				
Piping				
Wood Crafting				
Shipwright				
Electronics				
Paint				
Cranes & Rigging				
Services				
Tool Manufacture				
Optical Instruments				
Plastic Fabrication				

Air C[illegible]oning & Refrigeration				
Environmental and Safety				
Hazardous Material				
Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Radiological Engineering and Health				
Radiological Monitoring and Support				
Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Nuclear Project Management				
Business Support				
Nuclear Testing				
Non-Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Non-Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Non-Nuclear Project Management				
Non-Nuclear Testing				
Calibration				
Other				

Reference #33: Maximum Capacity Index for Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups by fiscal year (FY).
Question: The Maximum Capacity is the maximum potential workload that could be accomplished within the maintenance shops and buildings, with the following constraints:

- No additional Military Construction (MILCON) to that already funded through the FY 04 National Defense Appropriations Act
- Capacity is measured on 40-hour workweek baseline
- Skilled workforce is available/can be obtained

.Existing work continues to be performed.

- Support equipment/workstations come with transferred workload
- Underutilized facilities/space can only be calculated once for an optimal work mix

Calculate the Maximum Capacity in DLHs, entering one number for the sum of the ship commodity groups: Aircraft Carrier, Submarines, an Other Ships. Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts.
Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H, Chapter 3.
Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing ship maintenance and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels.
Definition of Ship Repair and Maintenance Activities: Depot and intermediate maintenance activities performing materiel maintenance and repair required by overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity. For additional information regarding DoD Depot capacity and utilization measurement standards and processes, please refer to DoD Handbook 4151.18H. The web link for DOD 4151.18H is http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups, Aircraft Carriers, Submarines and Other Ships	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Heavy Fabrication				
Foundry				
Forge				
Sheet Metal				
Welding				
Inside Machine				
Marine (Outside) Machine				
Boiler				
Electrical				
Piping				
Wood Crafting				
Shipwright				
Electronics				

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Paint				
Cranes & Rigging				
Services				
Tool Manufacture				
Optical Instruments				
Plastic Fabrication				
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration				
Environmental and Safety				
Hazardous Material				
Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Radiological Engineering and Health				
Radiological Monitoring and Support				
Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Nuclear Project Management				
Business Support				
Nuclear Testing				
Non-Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Non-Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Non-Nuclear Project Management				
Non-Nuclear Testing				
Calibration				
Other				

Reference #31: Total Capacity Index for Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups by fiscal year (FY).
Question: Calculate the Total Capacity Index for the ship maintenance operations by entering one number for the sum of the ship commodity groups: Aircraft Carrier, Submarines, an Other Ships. Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLHs). Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts. The Total Capacity Index will be calculated in accordance with the DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H.
Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H, Chapter 3.
Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing ship maintenance and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels.
Definition of Ship Repair and Maintenance Activities: Depot and intermediate maintenance activities performing materiel maintenance and repair required by overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity. For additional information regarding DoD Depot capacity and utilization measurement standards and processes, please refer to DoD Handbook 4151.18H. The web link for DOD 4151.18H is http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.
Example of how your grid will look

Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups, Aircraft Carriers, Submarines and Other Ships	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Heavy Fabrication				
Foundry				
Forge				
Sheet Metal				
Welding				
Inside Machine				
Marine (Outside) Machine				
Boiler				
Electrical				
Piping				
Wood Crafting				
Shipwright				
Electronics				
Paint				
Cranes & Rigging				
Services				
Tool Manufacture				
Optical Instruments				
Plastic Fabrication				

Air Co .oning & Refrigeration				
Environmental and Safety				
Hazardous Material				
Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Radiological Engineering and Health				
Radiological Monitoring and Support				
Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Nuclear Project Management				
Business Support				
Nuclear Testing				
Non-Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Non-Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Non-Nuclear Project Management				
Non-Nuclear Testing				
Calibration				
Other				

Index: Industrial: Ship Overhaul and Repair: Workload:

Reference #34: Total Workload for Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups by fiscal year (FY).
Question: Calculate the total funded or programmed workload for the ship maintenance operations by entering one number for the sum of the ship commodity groups: Aircraft Carrier, Submarines, an Other Ships. Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLH). Limit changes to those approved in the Fiscal Year 2004 and prior National Defense Appropriations Acts.
Source / Reference: DoD Depot Maintenance Capacity and Utilization Measurement Handbook, DoD 4151.18H
Amplification: This question is to be answered by activities performing ship maintenance and repair at traditional depot- and intermediate-levels.
Definition of Ship Repair and Maintenance Activities: Depot and intermediate maintenance activities performing materiel maintenance and repair required by overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity. For additional information regarding DoD Depot capacity and utilization measurement standards and processes, please refer to DoD Handbook 4151.18H. The web link for DOD 4151.18H is http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/logistics_materiel_readiness/organizations/mppr/html/general.html.
For specific definitions, see the OSD BRAC library.

Example of how your grid will look

Ship Maintenance Commodity Groups, Aircraft Carriers, Submarines and Other Ships	FY03 (DLH (K))	FY04 (DLH (K))	FY05 (DLH (K))	FY09 (DLH (K))
Heavy Fabrication				
Foundry				
Forge				
Sheet Metal				
Welding				
Inside Machine				
Marine (Outside) Machine				
Boiler				
Electrical				
Piping				
Wood Crafting				
Shipwright				
Electronics				
Paint				
Cranes & Rigging				
Services				
Tool Manufacture				
Optical Instruments				
Plastic Fabrication				

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Air C ioning & Refrigeration				
Environmental and Safety				
Hazardous Material				
Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Radiological Engineering and Health				
Radiological Monitoring and Support				
Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Nuclear Project Management				
Business Support				
Nuclear Testing				
Non-Nuclear Engineering & Planning				
Non-Nuclear Quality Assurance				
Non-Nuclear Project Management				
Non-Nuclear Testing				
Calibration				
Other				