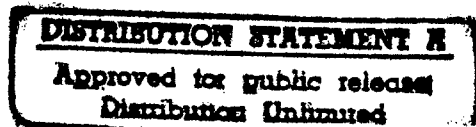


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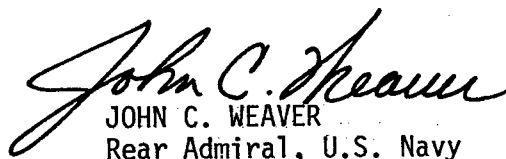
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Ref: (a) CNO memo 4000 Ser 402C/7S395492 of 18 Sep 87
(b) OPNAVINST S3061.1C, Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan, Annex B - Logistics

Encl: (1) Baseline Planning Data dated August 1988

1. Reference (a) directed SPAWAR to submit a Phase I LSMP BPD. Enclosure (1) is the BPD section of the LSMP required by reference (b).
2. The BPD is a catalog of existing assets and procedures. Follow-on portions of the LSMP, the Logistics Support and Mobilization Action Plan (LSMAP) and the Resource Assessment and Shortfall Corrective Action Plan (RASCAP) will provide information about mobilization actions and resource requirements.
3. The enclosed document is effective for planning purposes upon receipt. Authority is granted to make extracts from the BPD as necessary. This document will be periodically reviewed and revised.
4. The SPAWAR Mobilization/Contingency Plans and Operations Office (SPAWAR 18-21) will be responsible for the custody, distribution and maintenance of this plan and for coordination with other elements of the Naval Systems Commands and other Department of the Navy activities concerning logistics support and mobilization. All SPAWAR personnel responsible for any aspect of logistics support shall ensure that this document is current and submit change recommendations in a timely manner.
5. Point of contact is LCDR Kociemba, SPAWAR 18-21, (202) 746-4058.


JOHN C. WEAVER
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

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PART I

PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

PART I. PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

CHAPTER 1. ORGANIZATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

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SECTION 1. GENERAL

1111. Introduction

a. This part of the BPD contains general policy and guidance for logistics support and mobilization planning. Policy and guidance for specific topics such as manpower and personnel, material, supply, and maintenance are addressed in the subsequent parts of this document that are devoted to those topics.

b. Logistics support and mobilization planning is a requirement for selected Echelon II Commands and for their subordinate Commands as may be directed by the Echelon II Commander.

c. The LSMP provides policy and guidance for execution of Command responsibilities in support of approved forces and for the phased expansion of the Command's role and resources during mobilization.

d. The LSMP supports the Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan (NCMP) and is in consonance with the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

1112. Scope

The effective period of this LSMP is five years (FY 88-92). It covers SPAWAR Headquarters in detail and all activities for which SPAWAR has responsibility (research centers, engineering centers, and field activities) in summary form. These activities are tasked to develop a more detailed LSMP specifically for their own commands. As a function of the nature of SPAWAR, the LSMP is OPLAN independent and provides overall support to the task of mobilization. The BPD for SPAWAR is developed not so much as a catalog of what SPAWAR has to execute for a specific OPLAN or series of OPLANS, but rather as a catalog of what SPAWAR is tasked to provide.

1113. Status

For planning purposes this LSMP is effective for five years with the requirement for bi-annual review and updating. The previous Command related LSMP (NAVELEX - 1975) is hereby superseded and cancelled.

1114. Background

a. The NCMP and LSMPs are part of a collection of interrelated plans and documents that originate with the President, extend through the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and the various echelons of command within each service. Those plans and documents are essential for building, tailoring, and effectively employing our military forces. The NCMP, an OPNAV plan, contains

a scenario for a prolonged, global, conventional war that provides the basis for Navy Echelon II logistics support and mobilization planning. The LSMP is specifically prepared by selected Navy Echelon II Commands and their subordinate or supporting commands, as may be directed, for their mobilization and for providing the logistics support required under the scenario by the operating forces.

b. The LSMP provides the preparing Command with a ready source of information essential for rapid and responsive contingency planning. The plan comprises three major documents:

(1) BPD, which contains information essential for initial planning and for rapid plan revision,

(2) LSMAP, which identifies specific mobilization actions and responsibilities, and

(3) RASCAP, which identifies mobilization resource requirements and shortfalls.

c. The BPD contains all the LSMP information that describes policy, guidance, infrastructure, available support services, procedures, relationships, or other data relevant to logistics support planning but that is independent of the planning scenario. That is, if the scenario in the NCMP were to be totally revised the content of the BPD would be unaffected.

(1) The completed BPD provides a ready information resource to Command planners that enables them to rapidly and responsively adjust Command mobilization actions and resource requirements in response to emerging or changing contingencies.

(2) The following applies:

(a) The BPD shall be used to support the preparation and revision of LSMAPs and RASCAPs. It may also be used to support the OPLAN-dependent planning process, Command communications processes, Command training, or any other appropriate activities for which the Command may find a useful purpose. Normal security provisions apply to all access to and use of BPD information.

(b) The BPD is intended to reflect the current status of SPAWAR and its related activities, but not to inhibit, constrain, or support a moratorium on its evolving nature. As the Command realigns itself to be ever more responsive to fleet support requirements, the BPD will be reviewed and revised, and as a minimum, bi-annually beginning FY90. It is not intended that this BPD supersede any other SPAWAR instruction or notice, or that it imply any change in current management practices.

d. The LSMAP and RASCAP contain information about actions and resources that are specifically linked to the NCMP scenario. A change to that scenario would likely affect the identified

mobilization actions and resource requirements. The completed LSMAP provides a comprehensive blueprint for Command mobilization action that may be rapidly modified and selectively executed in response to emergent contingencies. The completed RASCAP provides a mechanism for improved resource requirements assessment, shortfall identification, scarce resource allocation, determining budget priorities, and corrective action planning.

1115. Content

a. The BPD contains Parts, Chapters, Sections, and Articles that are common across all Echelon II Commands. The standard format shall be used in its entirety by all preparing Commands. The BPD, however, must contain only information that is relevant and useful to the Command. Therefore, parts, chapters, sections, or articles from the standard format that are deemed to be irrelevant or unuseful to the preparing command are presented as headings only and noted as "Not Applicable."

b. The BPD for SPAWAR is intended to be an unclassified planning document for internal distribution and use as a basis for developing other mobilization plans.

1116. Purpose

a. The primary purpose of this LSMP is to help assure timely and effective phased expansion of logistics support by the Command to the operating forces during emergencies or mobilization. The LSMP contributes to the achievement of this purpose by:

(1) Defining the mobilization actions and responsibilities of the Command to support the operating forces in wartime.

(2) Defining the resource requirements associated with mobilization and the provision of the required logistics support to the operating forces.

(3) Identifying resource shortfalls and providing action plans for alternative solutions or deficiency correction.

(4) Providing superior, subordinate, and supporting commands and other planning agencies the information necessary for effective coordination of a wartime logistics support effort.

(5) Providing information, guidance, and tasking as appropriate to subordinate and supporting commands for the provision of logistics support materiel and services.

(6) Outlining and encompassing the Command's logistics measures required to support the current and applicable operation plans and the NCMP.

(7) Providing a catalog of Command infrastructure data that will help facilitate rapid and informed tailoring of logistics support plan actions and resources for emergent contingencies.

1117. Preparation and Maintenance

a. The Command's logistics planning staff is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the BPD. The addition of new parts, chapters, sections, and articles is authorized to accommodate Command information needs not satisfied within the standard format. However, such revisions shall also be submitted to CNO (ATTN: OP402) for coordination and incorporation into the standardized BPD structure.

SECTION 2. SUPPORTING PLANS AND LSMP CHANGES

1121. Introduction

This LSMP is a supporting plan for the NCMP, for the logistics support and mobilization plans, and the operating plans identified in Article 1112, Scope. It provides a comprehensive depiction of the Command's full plan of action and resource requirements to support the NCMP planning scenario when used in conjunction with this plan's subordinate or supporting plans.

1122. Supporting Plans

All SPAWAR research and development centers, engineering centers, and field activities are directed to prepare LSMPs for their commands based on and in the same format as this SPAWAR plan. The SPAWAR Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) applies to all subordinate commands.

1123. LSMP Review

The Military Resources Management Division (SPAWAR 18-2) is assigned primary responsibility for preparing and maintaining the SPAWAR LSMP and defining mobilization manpower requirements. These responsibilities require coordinating with the Acquisition and Logistics Planning Directorate and Program Managers. These responsibilities include:

a. preparing the BPD, which provides a reference of command assets available for logistics support and mobilization

b. preparing the LSMAP, which defines the command logistics requirements and responsibilities. Part One of the LSMAP is the General Concept of Logistics Support (GCLS) which defines the logistic resource requirements of the command, and part two consists of Support Tasking Statements (STS) which identify and task the appropriate supporting commands

c. preparing the Resource Assessment and Shortfall Corrective Action Plan (RASCAP) which is a time-phased resource requirement of the LSMP, identifying shortfalls affecting the execution of OPLANS

d. preparing mobilization manpower requirements documentation for SPAWAR

The review of the Command LSMP will be on a bi-annual basis, coordinated by SPAWAR 18-2. Subordinate commands' LSMPs will be similarly reviewed by the preparing command, with a revised plan submitted to SPAWAR 18-2 bi-annually.

1124. LSMP Changes

While the review period has been designated to be on a bi-annual basis, any significant change affecting the Command which would render the BPD ineffective as a reference for mobilization planning should trigger a BPD review and update. Such changes shall be brought to the attention of SPAWAR 18-2, who is responsible for maintaining the effectiveness of this document informing plan recipients of approved changes.

a. In support of the LSMP, the Acquisition and Production Management Division (SPAWAR 003-11) is responsible for directing and coordinating the SPAWAR Industrial Preparedness Planning Program (IPPP). These responsibilities include:

- (1) providing SPAWAR 18-2 with up-to-date IPPP information for inclusion in the LSMP and for use at SPAWAR's relocation site
- (2) preparing IPPP policy and procedures and acting as the command point of contact for industrial preparedness matters
- (3) Program Managers in establishing and satisfying IPPP requirements
- (4) soliciting surge and mobilization delivery requirements from Program Managers and sponsors
- (5) reviewing acquisition plans for inclusion of IPPP requirements
- (6) concluding surge/mobilization agreements with contractors and maintaining a file of letter contracts which can be issued rapidly in the event of an emergency
- (7) providing the SPAWAR portion of the Department of the Navy (DON) Industrial Preparedness Planning List
- (8) providing necessary information and studies requested by CNO for Production Base Analysis

b. Program Managers will:

(1) for major systems, include planning for surge and mobilization requirements in the system acquisition plan

(2) as a part of the acquisition strategy, determine, with SPAWAR 003-11 assistance, the role of Industrial Preparedness in meeting total acquisition objectives for both short term (six months or less) and protracted war scenarios

(3) as a part of the development of the SPAWAR LSMP, assist SPAWAR 003 and SPAWAR 18 in defining assets, logistics requirements, and any shortfalls.

SECTION 3. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1131. Introduction

Command relationships and responsibilities must be clear and understood by the superior, subordinate, and supporting commands to ensure proper execution and coordination of the logistics support and mobilization tasks. Command relationships and responsibilities may differ in peace and war and for operational, administrative, and logistics functions. Individuals with designated logistics support and mobilization roles, as defined by this LSMP, must be cognizant of the Command relationships and responsibilities relevant to or essential for the complete and satisfactory execution of their responsibilities.

1132. Command Relationships

a. Internal

SPAWAR internal chain-of-command is as indicated by Figure 1132-1, during both peacetime and wartime.

b. Informal

SPAWAR uses matrix management in carrying out its management function. Essential to execution of the SPAWAR "Technical Management Responsibility Matrix" in a meaningful fashion is an understanding of the following organizational responsibilities premises upon which the matrix is based.

SPAWAR 00: responsible for the exercise of continuing technical management and financial control of assigned programs. In meeting his overall responsibilities, and in making program decisions, he must consider performance, schedule and cost. In addition, he has assumed the responsibility for planning and executing assigned programs to meet mission requirements within approved resources and to advise the program sponsor when resource availability will impact system reliability or

SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND

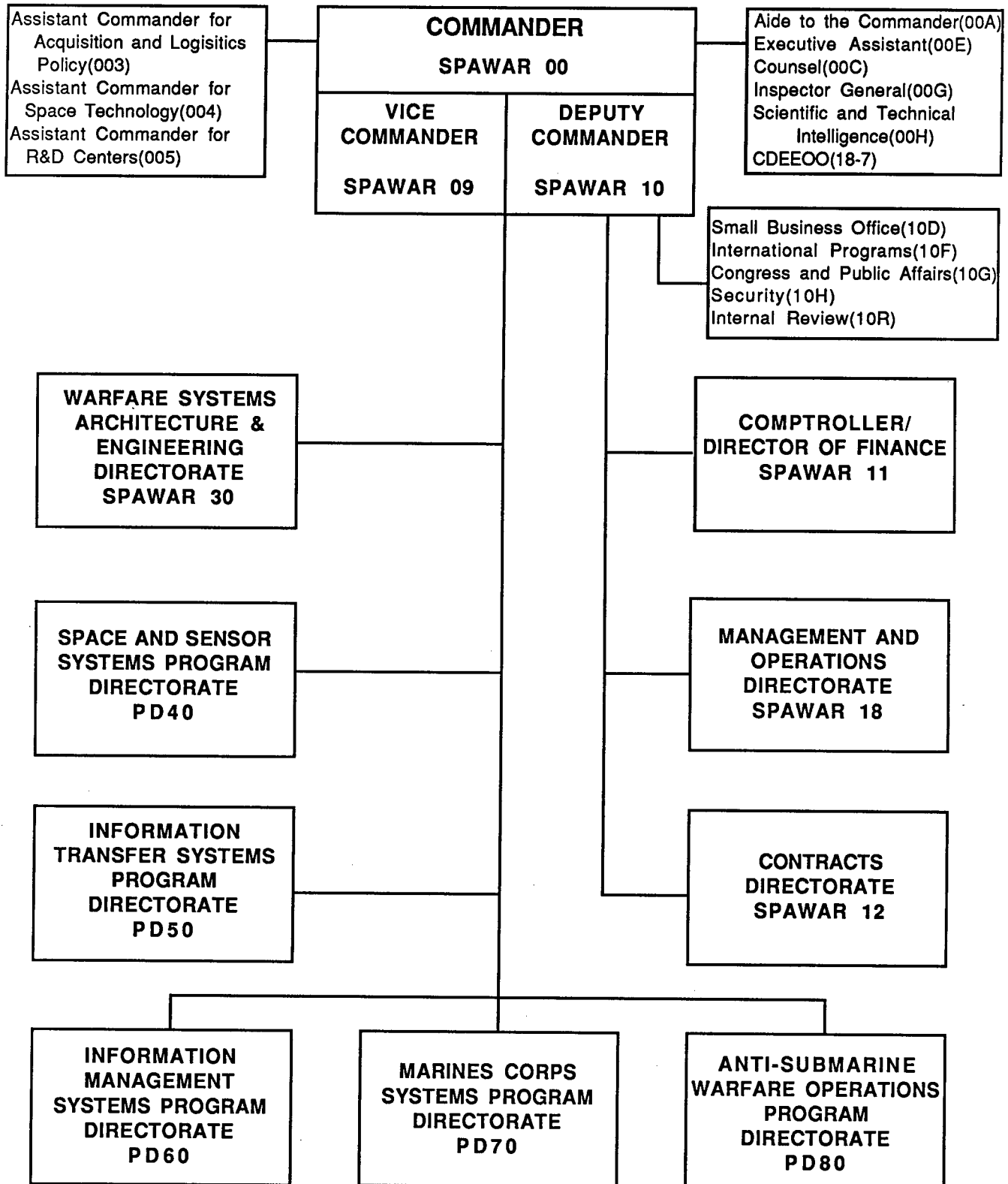


FIGURE 1132-1

schedule. In order to carry out these responsibilities, he must have a highly integrated system of planning and evaluation for his programs and a well-disciplined system for technical management.

SPAWAR 30: responsible for translating OPNAV top-level warfare requirements into operational functional descriptions and force-level warfare system architectural alternatives and ensuring that future technologies are taken into account in these developments. They will provide guidance to focus Navy and industrial research and development, ensure Navy special program products are incorporated into warfare systems architectures, support emerging technologies applicable across warfare systems, and ensure rapid introduction of new technologies. Warfare systems engineering will establish and control interfaces between SPAWAR hardware and software that constitute elements of a warfare system, and will develop and enforce engineering standards throughout the design and acquisition of warfare systems. SPAWAR 30 will serve as the independent evaluator of Warfare System performance and will ensure that Fleet user's needs and requirements are incorporated into the architectural development process.

SPAWAR 003: responsible for establishment of policy, procedures and requirements for the technical management disciplines within SPAWAR and for providing program oversight to ensure that these disciplines are effectively applied in conformance with the specified policies, requirements and procedures, reflecting warfare system unique requirements. For certain functions, as specifically indicated in the matrix, SPAWAR 003 also serves as a central point of contact and coordinator with outside Naval activities.

PD/PMW: responsible (subject to warfare system requirements) for research, design, development, test, evaluation, procurement, quality control, reliability, accuracy, surveillance, maintenance, configuration control, logistic support, performance, effectiveness, human factors and safety of their hardware and software. More specifically they have responsibility for specification, design disclosure documentation, quality assurance, correction of trouble and failures, maintenance, logistics planning and support, installation, hardware and software interfaces, alterations, operation and maintenance manuals and documentation and support of hardware/software in service use in the fleet or ashore including shipyard periods. They will also accomplish similar functions to the extent funded/tasked in support of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programs. The responsibilities of the PDs and PMWs have been listed together, however, the individual PD will determine how responsibilities will be allocated and carried out within the directorate.

The fundamental premises upon which the responsibility by the PD/PMW Matrix is based are as follows:

a. Technical Management Disciplines (Technical Disciplines) are defined as an integrated technical program management process applied by organizations involved in the acquisition of hardware/software and support services (i.e., SPAWAR, its field activities, and its contractors) to ensure that the user is provided with a product that meets initial performance requirements, continues to perform as required after delivery and is effectively supported throughout its life cycle. Technical disciplines are tailored to and reflect SPAWAR organization and management philosophy. Examples of technical disciplines are configuration management, product assurance and integrated logistic support.

b. Technical management disciplines will be imposed on the contractors, subcontractors and government activities as necessary and appropriate.

c. In carrying out assigned responsibilities, the delegation or tasking of government activity or obtaining contractor assistance in completing a function does not in any way relieve the designated SPAWAR code of the responsibility for that function.

d. The matrix is applicable for joint programs where there is a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with another SYSCOM or NATO, and for which SPAWAR has program management responsibility.

This matrix addresses only those functions related to hardware and software for which SPAWAR is directly responsible. It does not cover requirements related to the Warfare System elements under the cognizance of other SYSCOMs or Navy program managers.

1133. Command Responsibilities

Within the scope of this LSMP the Command is responsible for the architecture and engineering of the battle force warfare system, and the development, acquisition and life-cycle support for DON force-pervasive systems, including space systems; command, control, communications and intelligence systems (C3I); and undersea surveillance systems. The warfare systems architecture and engineering process will provide integration and coordination of program execution across force elements, warfare missions and tasks, and between acquisition activities. The Command will similarly be responsible for providing material support for the Marine Corps, as required by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and for other Department of Defense (DOD) organizations as assigned. The Command is further responsible for the management of the Naval Research and Development Centers, and the SPAWAR Engineering Centers; providing focused management of all advanced anti-submarine warfare (ASW) development programs.

While the orientation of the responsibilities indicated above may experience an emphasis change between peacetime and wartime, the basic functionality of the responsibilities will remain the same. This is largely the result of mobilization requirements and the LSMP being specific OPLAN independent, with the requirement to instead provide overall support to the task of mobilization.

The Command's subordinate organizations (Naval Research and Development Centers and Engineering Centers) also have an OPLAN-independent role relative to mobilization. While their specific mission will be covered in paragraph 1143, their basic tasking is anticipated to remain essentially the same in wartime as in peacetime.

SECTION 4. MISSIONS

1141. Introduction

This section addresses the missions for which the Command has been assigned a responsibility. The missions described here include those for which the Command must plan logistics support and for which the Command may need to mobilize. The LSMAP and RASCAP portions of this LSMP define the actions and resource requirements to perform these missions as required under the planning scenario in the NCMP.

1142. Command Missions

The mission of this Command is to provide:

a. Material and technical support (including development, acquisition, and life-cycle) for:

(1) Space Systems;

(2) Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I) System; and

(3) Advanced Undersea Warfare.

b. Force warfighting architecture integration among the total Naval battle forces (including the translation of battle force integration requirements into top-level Integrated Designs Specifications (IDS) at the theater, force, and inter-platform levels).

c. Similar support for the Marine Corps, as required by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

d. Similar support for other DON and DOD organizations, as assigned.

This mission is OPLAN independent and is considered to remain essentially the same in peacetime and wartime, though the emphasis and focus may undergo change in a wartime situation.

The above mission is further supported by the individual mission statements of the constituent parts of the Command as follows:

a. SPAWAR 30 - primary responsibility for developing and implementing the Navy policy on Warfare Systems Architecture and Engineering (WSA&E), which involves translating OPNAV Top Level Warfare Requirements (TLWRs) into functional descriptions and force level warfare system architectural alternatives.

b. SPAWAR 40 - primary responsibility for developing, coordinating and deploying Space and Sensor Systems (S&SS).

c. SPAWAR 50 - primary responsibility for developing, coordinating and deploying force-wide Information Transfer Systems (ITS).

d. SPAWAR 60 - primary responsibility for developing, coordinating and deploying force-wide Information Management Systems (IMS).

e. SPAWAR 70 - primary responsibility for managing and coordinating the acquisition of SPAWAR systems for use by the Marine Corps.

f. SPAWAR 80 - primary responsibility for coordinating all advanced ASW research, development and deployment.

A detailed listing of the responsibilities of SPAWAR and its major organization is shown in SPAWARINST 5430.1.

1143. Subordinate Command Missions

Eight research and development facilities and seven SPAWAR engineering centers under the cognizance of SPAWAR are for the purposes of this LSMP considered to be subordinate commands. Like SPAWAR, their peacetime and wartime mission is OPLAN independent and remains essentially unchanged. The missions are as follows:

a. Naval Research and Development Centers - responsible for carrying out extended research, development, test, and evaluation on specific programs and to supplement the general technology base available to the Navy.

b. SPAWAR Engineering Centers (formerly Naval Electronics System Command Field Activities) - responsible for coordinating Navy and contractor efforts to provide electronic equipment support to the fleet.

PART I. PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

CHAPTER 2. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

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	Logistics Area Codes	1224
3.	INTELLIGENCE	
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SECTION 1. GENERAL

1211. Introduction

This section addresses the broad areas of strategic concern of which the producers or users of this plan should be cognizant. The strategic considerations described in this section provide a framework for the development of LSMP action plans and resource requirements. Those strategic considerations are in agreement with Command-applicable OPLANS and apply to NCMP scenario-based logistics support and mobilization planning. For planning purposes any conflict between these considerations and those presented in the NCMP scenario shall be resolved in favor of the NCMP.

1212. Definitions

a. The following definitions are provided.

(1) M-Day. The day on which mobilization commences. In this LSMP, M-Day is expressed in months; for example, M+1 equates to the first month (30 days) following M-Day. No fixed relationship exists among M-Day, C-Day, and D-Day.

(2) C-Day. The day on which a deployment operation commences or is scheduled to commence. This term is always based on Greenwich Mean Time (Zulu time); for example, C+1 is the first day after C-Day starting at 0001Z.

(3) D-Day. The day on which a particular operation commences or is scheduled to commence. This term is always based on Zulu time; for example, D+1 is the first day after D-Day starting at 0001Z.

(4) Contingency operations. Military operations in a hostile environment with the exception of strategic nuclear operations.

(5) General war. Armed conflict between major powers in which the total resources of the combatants are employed and the national survival of a major belligerent is in jeopardy.

(6) Lines of Communication. Agreements based on multiservice/multinational plans that place a logistics support reliance on host nation support and increased cooperation with allies. Major elements include air and port facilities, railroad systems, roads, pipelines, aircraft, trucks, barges, rail cargo, and other resources that may be of use to U.S. forces.

1213. Requirements

Upon implementation of the mobilization plan, SPAWAR personnel should give higher priority to those systems which are of greater strategic importance. The relative importance of a

particular system will vary depending upon the situation which required the implementation of the mobilization plan.

1214. Assumptions

It can be assumed that during mobilization, direction from other commands will be received indicating the relative priority of systems. For areas where direction is not received, program managers must establish their own priorities, reflecting the current situation.

SECTION 2. LOGISTICS AREAS

1221. Introduction

This section addresses and defines the Command's areas of logistics responsibility. These logistics areas encompass both the logistics functions and the geographic areas of logistics responsibility. Logistics responsibility may vary across a variety of geographic areas. These responsibilities may also require differing types or amounts of area coordination.

1222. General Geographic Areas

SPAWAR provides support to the Navy and Marine Corps throughout the world. Although the majority of the effort spent by SPAWAR is on activities in the United States, SPAWAR supports systems operating in U.S. bases and affiliated countries throughout the world.

1223. Coordination

The command is responsible for the coordination of supplying logistics support for all SPAWAR cognizant equipment. Although in many cases the command does not actually execute the logistics support for all equipment, it still remains responsible for the coordination of this logistics support with non-SPAWAR commands.

1224. Logistics Area Codes

As stated above, SPAWAR provides logistics support throughout the world.

SECTION 3. INTELLIGENCE

1231. Introduction

This section addresses the role of intelligence in logistics and in the strategic considerations that should influence the preparation, interpretation, and execution of this plan.

1232. Policy and Guidance

Generally, intelligence does not play a part in logistics support provided by SPAWAR. Intelligence information would normally only provide a measure of the effectiveness of SPAWAR equipment, and would normally be relayed to the command via another command.

PART I. PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

CHAPTER 3. LOGISTICS CONSIDERATION

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SECTION 1. LOGISTICS OPERATIONS ENVIRONMENT

1311. Introduction

a. This section addresses the logistics concepts of the command and its operational logistics environment in general and specific terms. The logistics concept provides general policy and guidance for the overall provision of logistics support within the Command's area of interest. This general guidance defines a framework for the preparation, interpretation, and execution of specific logistics support and mobilization action plans and for the management of command logistics resources.

b. This section addresses the conditions that are expected or that could prevail when this plan or portions thereof is executed. These considerations should be taken into account when preparing, interpreting, or otherwise employing this plan.

1312. Peacetime Conditions

During peacetime, the command provides support to Navy and Marine Corps units by providing logisitics support to operating systems and by developing and testing new systems. Full use of production facilities in the U.S. are available and lines of communication are open to the fleet throughout the world. Materiel assets and logisitics support are provided in an orderly manner which both adequately supports the fleet and ensures the proper use of acquisition guidelines.

1313. Contingency Conditions

Under certain circumstances, the normal rules for providing logistics support may not apply. This could be due to special operations being conducted by naval forces, the loss of a production facility, or major difficulties experienced with an important system. In any one of these or any other circumstance, SPAWAR must provide logistics support as requested by fleet commander, OPNAV, or any other high level command.

1314. General War Conditions

SPAWAR anticipates many changes in the normal logistics support environment during general war. It is expected that normal lines of communications with fleet units would not be established except to relay important information relating to SPAWAR areas of responsibility. Then, SPAWAR would act upon the needs of fleet commanders ensuring that top priority is given to systems directly involved in a conflict. It is expected that the normal production base in the U.S. would still be available, but that production could be slowed if a large mobilization of U.S. forces occurred. Normal acquisition guidelines would be streamlined to ensure better support to operating systems involved in the conflict.

SECTION 2. LOGISTICS SUPPORT OBJECTIVES AND CONCEPT

1321. Introduction

This section addresses the Command-wide logistics objectives and provides the support concept for their attainment. It also presents detailed objectives and support concepts for specific logistics support activities or categories.

1322. General Support Objectives and Concept

The NCMP provides logistic assumptions to be incorporated in mobilization planning. These assumptions apply to either a gradual mobilization as well as to a rapid mobilization scenario.

a. Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) policy will not undergo any major revisions in wartime, but some provisions will be removed or eased to streamline the process.

(1) ILS planning for major systems acquisition will be on a case by case basis. Each system will be tailored and streamlined to relax many competitive requirements and reduce documentation requirements.

(2) More systems and end items will be included as spares rather than just components.

b. SPAWAR's efforts will refocused on production rather than development and planning. The SPAWAR GMS tracking system will be structured to provide material data base manipulation to prioritize and reprioritize deliveries of SPAWAR hardware to accommodate mobilization.

c. There will be emphasis on concurrency in development and production.

d. Increased focus will be on systems identified as critical to the war effort.

e. Research and development efforts will focus upon timely insertion of new technology by more rapid prototyping.

1323. Specific Support Objectives and Concept

This section would normally contain any specific logistics support objectives and concepts of the command. These specific areas could include the following:

- mobile logistics support forces
- civil engineering support
- overseas base support

prepositioned war reserve material stocks (PWRMS)
local resources
maintenance

The are no command specific logistics support objectives or concepts.

SECTION 3. LOGISTICS SUPPORT OF FORCES

1331. Introduction

This section addresses the logistics concepts for the support of specific operating forces or the forces within specific geographic areas that may require unique logistics support considerations.

1332. General Support of Forces

SPAWAR is expected to support the Navy and Marine Corps with logisitics support of C³I systems. As a result of this, SPAWAR is ready to respond to any logistics requirement. These requirements vary widely in nature, and with the logistics experience available at SPAWAR relating to acquisition and support of C³I systems, the command is ready to meet the needs of the operating forces, and fleet commanders.

1333. General Support of Areas

SPAWAR provides logisitics support to C³I equipment throughout the world. Although the command is responsible for ensuring the availability of logistics products for its equipment, SPAWAR relies mainly on the use of commercial and military services to transport its products to these wide ranging geographic areas of support.

SECTION 4. REFERENCES

1341. Introduction

This section identifies additional plans and documents that contain additional or amplifying information on Navy or Command logistics objectives and concepts.

1342. Related Documents

References applicable to the activities at SPAWAR relate to the following areas:

- Policy and management
- Technical
- Computers/software
- Maintenance Planning
- Systems effectiveness
- Safety

Quality assurance
Configuration management
Support and test equipment
Supply support
Technical publications
Manpower, personnel, and training
Facilities
Packaging, handling, storage, and transportation

A list of references applicable to SPAWAR in these areas is contained in enclosure (1) of SPAWARINST 4000.6.

PART II. MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

CHAPTER 1. MILITARY MANPOWER MANAGEMENT

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SECTION 1. GENERAL

2111. Introduction

Navy manpower and personnel mobilization policies and procedures are key ingredients to effective logistics support and mobilization planning. This section provides definitions, details personnel mobilization requirements, priorities, and resources, and explains the organization and structure of personnel data. The chapters and sections of Part II lead LSMP users from the broad concept of military expansion to specific issues related to naval personnel mobilization.

2112. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter of the LSMP is to provide general information on Navy manpower mobilization policies and procedures under conditions of partial or full mobilization, and to discuss training requirements and procedures and continuity of operations planning.

2113. Definitions

a. SELECTIVE MOBILIZATION - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize reserve component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

b. PARTIAL MOBILIZATION - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000) to mobilize Ready Reserve component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

c. FULL MOBILIZATION - Expansion of the Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all reserve components in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, Fleet Reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

d. TOTAL MOBILIZATION - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel, beyond the existing force structure, and the resources need for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

e. **SELECTED RESERVE** - The Selected Reserve consists of inactive personnel in a drill pay status and constitutes the principal source of trained manpower for ships and aircraft that are immediately available to augment the active forces when called to do so by the President or Congress. They are part of the Ready Reserve, and consist of those units and individuals so essential to the accomplishment of initial (M-Day) wartime tasks as to require priority treatment. That portion of the Ready Reserve consisting of members in a drill pay status (Training/Pay Category A or D including persons performing active duty for training in Training/Pay Category F).

f. **READY RESERVE** - A status in which members are serving under a statutory obligation or under a written agreement.

g. **RETIRED RESERVE** - Members of the Retired Reserve are liable for involuntary recall to active duty in time of war, or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, upon determination of the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, that adequate numbers of Ready and Standby Reserve-Active reservists are not readily available. Members of the Retired Reserve will not be called or ordered to perform active duty for training nor inactive duty for training for any period of time either with or without pay. Members may be recalled in a retired status, subject to their own consent, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

h. **M-DAY** - The day the Secretary of Defense, based on a decision by the President and/or Congress, directs a mobilization. All mobilization planning (e.g., alert, movement, transportation and deployment/employment) will be based on that date.

2114. General Policy

a. The manpower mobilization base will be the military and civilian personnel anticipated to be on hand and available on M-Day in the event partial or full mobilization becomes necessary.

b. In the event of partial mobilization, the Chief of Naval Personnel will issue instructions and guidance for the recall of Selected and Ready Reserves. Individual shore activities are responsible for planning civilian personnel requirement and operational adjustments. Planning for partial mobilization requires consideration of such matters as the following, among others:

- (1) Identification of probable high-impact work areas
- (2) Review of available manpower capabilities
- (3) Simplification or acceleration of procedures and

work

(4) Adjustment of working hours, shifts, lunch hours, and other personnel services accommodations.

(5) Reassignment of experienced personnel to positions in priority work areas and/or positions vacated by the recall of reservists.

(6) Development of personnel recruitment requirements within the prescribed timeframe

(7) Development of training requirements, both premobilization, preparatory, and recruitment-related.

c. Planning for partial mobilization must provide for immediate (within 30 days) actions but generally need not extend beyond 90 days. However, the significance of comprehensive partial mobilization planning as a factor in enhancing general mobilization planning (in that it may become the M-Day base) must be considered.

2115. Basic Guidance

In order to meet mobilization requirements, maximum utilization of existing manpower resources must be made. The following guidelines are basic to manpower planning.

a. Manpower requirements will be held to a minimum consistent with the accomplishment of assigned responsibilities for assuring national security.

b. Positions will be identified and filled by military or civilian personnel in accordance with the criteria provided in Article 2116, below. Where either civilian or military personnel can be used, positions will be filled by civilians.

c. Employees will be upgraded and assigned responsibilities consistent with maximum capabilities.

d. Improved training methods will be maintained and planning will provide for training opportunities.

e. Maximum use will be made of additional sources of manpower, such as students, retired persons, and other individuals not normally in the labor force during peacetime.

f. Positions established for military or civilian assignment in peacetime will not be redesignated during mobilization unless qualified replacement personnel are not available.

g. Positions planned to be established for mobilization will be designated for military or civilian personnel, indicating applicable grade/rank or other qualifying information.

2116. Criteria for Position Assignments

The following criteria will apply in determining appropriate military or civilian position designations within the Command.

a. Law

Requirements established by law or administrative order, either specifically or by implication, dictate whether the incumbent of a position shall be military or civilian.

b. Training

Job performance requires military training, discipline, and experience, or requires training and experience normally acquired in civilian life.

c. Security

The job requires security restrictions of a degree not practicable to enforce on a civilian.

d. Hours

Duties of the job require work during unusual hours not generally associated or compatible with civilian employment.

e. Contact

The job involves relations with components of the Military Services and the public, and it is desirable that the contact be accomplished by uniformed personnel.

f. Future Requirements

The job provides training preparatory to a position designated for military/civilian occupancy.

2117. Implementation

In keeping with the definitions provided in Article 2113, statements descriptive of the selective and partial, and of the full and total, mobilization implementation procedures are provided below:

a. Selective or Partial Mobilization

For these situations, mobilization manpower requirements are selected from those totals necessary for full and/or total mobilization. The degree of mobilization is determined by the particular situation for which augmentation is required.

b. Full and Total Mobilization

Upon declaration of either full or total mobilization, the phased complement or organization manning of manpower authorizations then in effect and as specified by the Navy Manpower Data Accounting System is implemented.

SECTION 2. MANPOWER MANAGEMENT

2121. Introduction

The general information in this section provides the foundation for the planning and development of the Command's total military mobilization manpower requirements.

2122. Requirements

SPAWAR's total military mobilization manpower requirements are in accordance with OPNAVINST 1000.16 Series, "Manual of Navy Total Force Manpower Policies and Procedures"; and can be found in the latest version of the Command's OPNAV 1000/2, "Manpower Authorization."

2123. Coordination

a. Mobilization manpower planning affects practically every existing or planned naval activity. Consequently, it is essential that the large variety of logistics support and mobilization plans be coordinated at the highest level of the Navy in order to ensure their adequacy and compatibility.

b. The Command's total military mobilization manpower requirements are developed and forwarded to the various OPNAV sponsors (e.g., OP-94, OP-03). (Then they are sent to OP-121 who coordinates and approves them, including reserve requirements.) Requirements submitted by SPAWAR subordinate activities are forwarded, like the Headquarter's requirements, only after review and coordination by SPAWAR 18. These requirements, including reserve requirements, are forwarded to OP-121 for coordination and approval.

2124. Planning

a. Manpower mobilization requirements are determined by the Navy Manpower Mobilization System (NAMMOS), which provides the means for planning and programming sufficient manpower resources with the requisite skills to support the Navy's role during a mobilization contingency. Conceptually, NAMMOS is based upon the premise that a set of functions is needed to carry out a given scenario. These functions in turn establish workloads that generate the quantity of manpower required. The category of manpower (regular military, reserve military, civilian) is dependent on:

- (1) The nature of the function and the skills required
- (2) The immediacy of the requirement
- (3) The availability of manpower resources in the various categories.

b. These characteristics would be related to the size and tempo of operating forces under the described mobilization scenario(s) and would generate manpower requirements.

c. The methodology employed in the NAMMOS is to estimate a time-phased mobilization manpower demand profile by establishing the relationship between peacetime functional manpower and an appropriate measure of workload; that profile permits the extrapolation of a higher (or lower) mobilization workload into estimates of the incremental (or decremental) mobilization manpower requirement. After manpower demand is determined, the ability of the Navy's inactive personnel inventory supply to meet that demand is determined.

d. The NCMP, OPNAVINST S3061.1 (Series), provides in ANNEX AB the manpower policies covering mobilization of the Navy. The concept of manpower mobilization in ANNEX AB provides guidance for mobilizing, organizing, training, and equipping naval forces when mobilized.

SECTION 3. TRAINING

2131. Introduction

Responsibility for developing, coordinating, promulgating, and executing Command policies for training requirements belongs to those Commands designated as Training Support Agencies.

2132. Responsibilities

The Command's responsibilities as a Training Support Agency (TSA) are defined in OPNAVINST 1500.8 (Series). These responsibilities are applied to the equipment listed in SPAWAR document E0800-NB-RPT-010/SPAWAR-2ZEQT.

2133. Mobilization Training

Command training responsibilities, tasks, and functions must provide for planning to fulfill mobilization manpower, personnel, and training support requirements. Mobilization will require a marked increase in the Command's training effort; that increase is directly proportional to the volume and rate of introduction of new and/or reactivated ships, boats, aircraft, systems, weapons, equipment, and personnel. Additional personnel, funds, and facilities will be required to support the increased workload. Plans to recruit trained and qualified administrators in sufficient time to meet requirements must be developed and implemented.

SECTION 4. PERSONNEL CONTINUITY OF OPERATION PLANNING

2141. Introduction

Manpower and personnel continuity of operation planning addresses resumption of the chain of command and authority in the event of catastrophe, emergency relocation, or other disruption.

2142. Policy and Procedures

The Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command Headquarters Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is contained in the NAVAL SYSCOM COOP 1-YR, ANNEX P promulgated by NAVSEA and SPAWAR.

PART II. MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

CHAPTER 2. PERSONNEL MOBILIZATION

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SECTION 1. NAVAL PERSONNEL

2211. Introduction

Mobilization is authorized and naval personnel resources are expanded and augmented within the constraints of the policies and procedures for manpower management addressed in Part II, chapter 1. This section discusses those issues as they relate to naval personnel mobilization.

2212. Military Expansion

The following documents provide guidance and the requirements for the phased expansion of active and projected naval manpower in support of full mobilization:

a. The Navy Manpower Data Accounting System (NMDAS) provides a means of preparing, reporting, and monitoring military positions and civilian positions, and to assist in integrated manpower planning and programming. The NMDAS is the authoritative source for activity information, manpower authorizations, billet authorizations, and requirements. These are recorded in three major subsystems which are the Navy Activity Accounting Subsystem (NAAS), Navy Manpower End Strength Accounting Subsystem (NMESS), and the Navy Manpower Authorizations and Requirements Accounting Subsystem (NMARS).

b. The Marine Corps mobilization planning documents are:

(1) The Marine Corps Mobilization Plan (MPLAN) provides guidance to Headquarters and Field Commands for mobilization.

(2) The Marine Corps Capabilities Plan (MCP) provides to planners on the Joint, Unified, Specified, and Fleet Marine Force staffs, and various Defense Agencies with the necessary information regarding the Marine Corps for mobilization planning.

2213. Manpower Authorization

The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) (Manpower) controls the overall billet authorization for Navy officer and enlisted personnel. Accordingly, he prepares individual activity billet authorization documents (Manpower Authorization, OPNAV Form 1000/2) that establish the officer and enlisted manning for each naval activity.

2214. Manpower Authorization Review

The OPNAV Forms 1000/2 for the SPAWAR, and all subordinate activities, are reviewed, and coordinated as necessary, by SPAWAR 18. Changes are normally submitted only after identifying existing billet resources to be reprogrammed to cover the requirement. Changes, as a result of new program requirements

directed by OPNAV sponsors, are forwarded requesting that sponsors provide the billets to accomplish the task.

2215. Priorities

The Command's manpower has priority upon mobilization.

2216. Manpower Data (FY 88 BASE)

	PEACETIME	S/R	M+1	M+2	M+3	M+6	TOTAL
OFFICER:							
HQ	323	117	396	404	421	421	421
CHA	4	9	13	13	13	15	15
VAL	4	8	13	13	16	16	16
DC	7	0	6	6	6	6	6
STI	6	0	6	6	6	6	6
SD	4	7	11	11	11	12	12
LA	18	0	18	18	18	18	18
POR	4	9	16	17	17	17	17
NAV	37	3	40	40	40	40	40
NAVAIRDEVCEN	60	28	98	99	99	99	99
NAVCOASTSYSCEN	16	0	32	34	41	44	46
NAVOCEANSYSCEN	66	11	99	99	103	104	104
DTRCEN	24	0	29	35	37	38	38
NAVSWC	42	24	146	156	223	236	245
NUSC	36	23	77	77	85	92	95
NAVWPNCEN	60	30	163	210	226	244	254
TOTAL	711	269	1163	1238	1362	1397	1419
ENLISTED:							
HQ	223	86	235	235	237	237	237
CHA	0	50	56	56	56	56	56
VAL	1	30	31	31	31	31	31
DC	34	0	31	31	31	31	31
STI	36	4	35	35	35	35	35
SD	8	30	38	38	38	38	38
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POR	12	102	110	111	111	111	111
NAV	284	20	202	202	202	202	202
NAVAIRDEVCEN	194	21	218	228	245	245	245
NAVCOASTSYSCEN	113	0	148	169	186	192	192
NAVOCEANSYSCEN	209	12	254	266	288	293	328
DTRCEN	43	0	76	76	77	77	77
NAVSWC	66	0	245	251	294	357	519
NUSC	72	13	123	123	123	123	123
NAVWPNCEN	485	70	703	717	778	782	784
TOTAL	1780	438	2505	2569	2732	2810	3019

	PEACETIME	S/R	M+1	M+2	M+3	M+6	TOTAL
CIVILIAN:							
HQ	1,449						1,449
CHA	352						352
VAL	313						313
DC	189						189
STI	378						378
SD	615						615
LA	28						28
POR	440						440
NAV	378						378
NAVAIRDEVCEN	2,551						2,551
NAVCOASTSYSCEN	1,218						1,218
NAVOCEANSYSCEN	2,992						2,992
DTRCEN	2,762						2,762
NAVSWC	5,008						5,008
NUSC	3,501						3,501
NWC	5,159						5,159
TOTAL	27,313						27,313
ALL PERSONNEL:							
HQ	1,995	1652	1801	2088	2107	2107	2107
CHA	356	411	421	421	421	423	423
VAL	318	351	357	357	360	360	360
DC	223	189	226	226	226	226	226
STI	420	382	419	419	419	419	419
SD	627	652	664	664	664	665	665
LA	46	28	46	46	46	46	46
POR	456	551	566	568	568	568	568
NAV	699	401	620	620	620	620	620
NAVAIRDEVCEN	2,805	2600	2867	2878	2895	2895	2895
NAVCOASTSYSCEN	1,347	1218	1398	1421	1445	1454	1456
NAVOCEANSYSCEN	3,267	3015	3345	3357	3383	3389	3424
DTRCEN	2,829	2762	2867	2873	2876	2877	2877
NAVSWC	5,116	5032	5399	5415	5525	5601	5772
NUSC	3,609	3537	3701	3701	3709	3716	3719
NAVWPNCEN	5,704	5259	6025	6086	6163	6185	6197
TOTAL	29,826	28042	30805	31140	31417	31557	31774

The final total for all personnel upon mobilization is 31,174.

2217. Fleet Augmentation Plan

The Fleet Augmentation Plan is fully described in OPNAVINST 3061.2 (Series), "Total Force Manpower Mobilization Plan (TEMMP)." It is applicable to this Command because of the peacetime-only billets that will be disestablished in the event of mobilization.

SECTION 2. NAVAL RESERVE

2221. Introduction

The Naval Reserve exists to augment active naval forces as authorized by law in peacetime, during contingencies, and in periods of general war. The articles within this section provide the Command with a framework for addressing and accommodating the integration of Naval Reserve forces into its organizational structure.

2222. Mission

The mission of the Naval Reserve is to ensure that trained units and individuals are available for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as directed by competent authority.

2223. Resources and Their Utilization

Naval Reserve personnel resources include the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, the Fleet Reserve, and the Retired Reserve. Some units and individuals within the Ready Reserve are designated as the Selected Reserve.

a. Selected Reserve:

The Selected Reserve is a part of the Ready Reserve and consists of those units and individuals so essential to the accomplishment of initial (M-Day) wartime tasks as to require priority treatment. The Selected Reserve consists of inactive personnel in a drill pay status and constitutes the principal source of trained manpower, ships and aircraft that are immediately available to augment the active forces when called to do so by the President or Congress.

b. Ready Reservists (not in the Selected Reserve) and Standby Reservists (on the Active Status List):

These two categories of reservists are preselected for remaining early mobilization requirements (which have not been filled by Selected Reservists)

c. Retired Reservists (and other inactive reservists):

These personnel are used to fill billets for which they are physically qualified in the Department of the Navy, shore activities, afloat activities, and on foreign stations. To the maximum extent, these reservists should be used to replace naval personnel who are performing shore duty but are qualified for sea or foreign duty.

2224. The Naval Reserve Personnel Center

The Naval Reserve Personnel Center (NRPC) is responsible for providing personnel to SPAWAR for unfilled SELRES billets at M-Day and for M+1, etc. in accordance with NAVPERS 15526 (Series), "Procedures for Mobilization of Pretrained Individuals," and NRPC ltr Ser 825 of 28 June 1983, "NRPC Mobilization Procedures Manual." These will be SELRES individuals who are assigned as Awaiting Mobilization Billet (AMB) personnel, and do not subsequently receive mobilization billets. They will be mobilized by a Personnel Mobilization Team (PERSMOBTEAM) as directed by the NRPC.

2225. Command Sponsorship of Selected Reserve Commands

The following Selected Reserve Units are sponsored by this command:

a. Headquarters Units

Naval Reserve SPAWAR Headquarters Unit 101
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
North Parish Road
Lawrence, MA 01843-2999

Naval Reserve SPAWAR Headquarters Unit 213
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Building 2711
Naval Base
Great Lakes, IL 60088

Naval Reserve SPAWAR Headquarters Unit 313
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
2401 South Lincoln Memorial Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53207-1999

Naval Reserve SPAWAR Headquarters Unit 406
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Naval Station Anacostia
Washington, D. C. 20374-3511

Naval Reserve SPAWAR Headquarters Unit 606
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Naval Station Anacostia
Washington, DC 20374-3511

Naval Reserve QA Detachment 601
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Naval Station Anacostia
Washington, D. C. 20374-3511

Naval Reserve QA Detachment 701
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
2725 Western Blvd.
Raleigh, NC 27606-2127

Naval Reserve QA Detachment 1001
Naval Reserve Center
4601 Fairview St.
Austin, TX 78731

Naval Reserve QA Detachment 2001
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
995 E. Mission St.
San Diego, CA 95112-1699

b. Field Activity Units

Naval Reserve NESEC UNIT 109
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
P.O. Box 667 (Alcoa Highway)
Knoxville, TN 37901-0667

Naval Reserve NESEC UNIT 220
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
996 E. Mission St.
San Jose, CA 95112-1699

Naval Reserve NESEC UNIT 320
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Building 320
Mare Island Naval Shipyard
Vallejo, CA 94592

Naval Reserve NESEC UNIT 407
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Bldg RTC-1
Naval Base
Charleston, SC 29408

Naval Reserve NESEC UNIT 506
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Naval Amphibious Base
Little Creek
Norfolk, VA 23520

Naval Reserve NESEC UNIT 619
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
9955 Pomerado Road
San Diego, CA 92131-5001

Naval Reserve NAVMASSO Unit 106
NAS Norfolk
Norfolk, VA 23511-6694

Naval Reserve NAVMASSO DETPAC SD Unit 219
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
San Diego, CA 92131-5001

Naval Reserve NUSC NL 101
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Fort Nathan Hale Park
New Haven, CT 06512-3694

Naval Reserve NUSC NL AN 108
Naval Reserve Center
10170 Riverside Drive
Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410-4485

Naval Reserve NAVSHIPRSCHCEN 101
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Armed Forces Reserve Center
Fields Point
Providence, RI 02905-4233

Naval Reserve SURFWPCEN DET 106
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Naval Station Anacostia
Washington, D. C. 20374-3511

Naval Reserve SURFWPCEN DET 206
Naval Reserve Center
2600 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi, MD 20783-1198

SECTION 3. CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

2231. Introduction

The Navy is committed to a policy of using U.S. and host nation civilian personnel to the maximum extent possible in positions not requiring military incumbents by reason of law, training, security, or other reasons.

2232. Procedures

The Command's civilian personnel requirements are determined in accordance with the Navy Manpower Mobilization System (NAMMOS) and Appendix D of the Users Manual for NAMMOS. The recruiting and personnel management procedures for the Command are in accordance with CCPO-CCINST 12335.1 (Series), "Merit Staffing."

SECTION 4. PERSONNEL OF OTHER SERVICES

2241. Introduction

The Navy's global, multi-scenario, and multi-environmental roles necessitate a close interface with, and in some respects reliance on, support from other Services. This section addresses the Navy's needs and procedures for identifying and obtaining such resources.

2242. General Procedures

The procedure for obtaining personnel of the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to meet mobilization requirements of the Command is to submit recommendations through the chain of command to the CNO (OP-113). These recommendations must reflect peacetime requirements for M+1, M+2, M+3, and M+6 months, and the total, along with information on billet titles and descriptions, officer and enlisted structure, and complete justifications.

2243. U.S. Marine Corps Security Forces

Requirements for U.S. Marine Corps security forces are submitted in accordance with SECNAVINST C5542.1 series, while those for Marine Corps shipboard details and security forces for advanced bases are furnished directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps by the CNO.

2244. Implementation

a. The U.S. Marine Corps personnel assigned to SPAWAR are, in accordance with the personnel requirements, contained in the Table of Organization for Special Assignments Marine Corps for the Navy Department.

b. The U.S. Air Force personnel assigned to SPAWAR are in accordance with the Unit Manning Document for the MILSTAR Joint Project Office.

c. The U.S. Army personnel assigned to SPAWAR are in accordance with documents under development.

SECTION 5. SPECIAL UNITS

2251. Introduction

a. Special units provide highly focused, technically specialized logistic services to naval operating forces. This section identifies those special units that support the Command, and describes their peacetime billet authorizations, roles, organization, and command structure.

b. The following are the detachments under the cognizance of SPAWAR, and their missions:

<u>UIC</u>	<u>ACTIVITY CODE</u>	<u>OFF/ENL LOCATION</u>
45028	3360-0020-08	4/1 PDW 107 CCP DC

Plans and manages the definition, development, design, integration, T&E, production, installation, operational support, and modernization of the Navy's portion of national strategic and tactical (consolidated) cryptologic programs, a major program with the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP).

<u>UIC</u>	<u>ACTIVITY CODE</u>	<u>OFF/ENL</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
44633	3360-0020-12	11/16	PDW 107 REWSON TCP DC

Plans and manages the definition, development, design, integration, test and evaluation, production, installation, operational support and modernization of all Navy Tactical Cryptologic Programs, a category of sensor systems that provides real-time support to operational forces in the interception and location of the source of radio frequency signals.

39215	3360-0020-65	11/87	PD 620 WWMCCS ADP DC
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Operates two Honeywell World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Computer systems which provide around the clock command and control Automated Data Processing (ADP) support to CNO, Military Sealift Command (MSC), U.S. Coast Guard, SPAWAR program developers and other approved users.

44699	3360-0020-69	3/23	PDW 110 DT ELT TRANSFAC SAWYER, MI
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Provides alternate means for message injection and broadcast seize capability for the Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) Submarine Broadcast.

45262	3360-0020-03	3/0	PDW 106 DET DENVER, CO
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(Classified)

43736	3360-0020-06	2/0	PDW 106 DET NAV- STAR GPS JSSMO ROBINS AFB, GA
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Provides for the assignment of Navy personnel to the Joint Service System Management Office (JSSMO) for Navstar Global Positioning System (GPS). The JSSMO has overall Joint Service Program Management authority for the user equipment segment of Navstar GPS.

39054	3360-0020-15	1/0	PDW 109 JTIDS JNT PRG OFF BEDFORD, MA
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Represents Navy matters in the Joint Program Office of the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS).

41984	3360-0020-54	1/0	PDW 110 DET CHELTENHAM, MD
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Under the cognizance of Commander Naval Telecommunications Command (COMNAVTELCOM) and COMSPAWARSYSCOM, with staffing provided by both, the Naval Telecommunications System Integration Center (NAVTELSYSIC) provides, operates and maintains a telecommunications certification facility at which all telecommunications systems ashore and afloat may be tested, integrated, operated and certified.

46052 3360-0020-72 1/0 PDW 106 DET
STATE COLLEGE,
PA

(Classified)

41426 3365-0010-21 0/0 NESEC CHAS OFF
MAYPORT, FL

Located at NAVSTA Mayport, FL, it provides electronic material and technical support for Shore and Fleet commands/activities in the Mayport, Kings Bay, and Jacksonville areas, and provides Fleet Liaison functions in the Mayport area.

32818 1310-0025-27 2/7 NESSEC/COMSEC DC

Provides engineering support to CNO, SPAWAR, and their subordinate commands in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), acquisition, implementation, and logistics support of naval communications security systems.

35584 3363-0050-15 0/0 NAVELEX DET
MECH, PA

Located at Supply Parts Control Center (SPCC), Mechanicsburg, PA, it is SPAWAR's interface with the Navy Supply System.

68592 3363-0015-20 0/0 NESEA DET
PHILA, PA

Located at NAVSTA Philadelphia, PA, it is the singular SPAWAR field activity responsible for the engineering and logistics support of the Naval Intelligence Processing System (NIPS). It also provides unique support to the Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems (JINTACCS) and the Over-The-Horizon Radar (OTH-R) Program.

31118 3365-00115-12 0/0 NESEC PORTS DET
(NEEO)
LONDON, ENGLAND

The detachment performs software support functions for Navy Command and Control System (NCCS) and electronic material support and the broad SPAWAR program liaison for the many varied tasks of concern to CINSUSNAVEUR in other European and United Kingdom (UK) locations that are being performed by SPAWAR. Serves as the single point of contact representing Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) Portsmouth, providing regional liaison in the UK, and providing continuity of operations.

66620 3486-0001-08 4/5 NAVOCEANSYSCENDET
HAWAII LAB
KANEEOHE, HI

To conduct research in marine mammal training, mid-ocean environment studies, and ocean technology research.

41631	3486-0001-30	3/8	NOSC OSSD SAN DIEGO, CA
To provide "fleet" input to the Integrated Underwater Surveillance System (IUSS) developmental efforts through direct liaison with developmental agencies.			
42326	3486-0001-40	1/19	NOSC DIVING SAN DIEGO, CA
To provide diving services for Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC) assigned craft, diving and chamber support for NOSC Research and Development projects, and chamber support for San Diego assigned units.			
45782	3486-0001-51	0/20	NOSC DIV SDIEGO NEUT SDIEGO, CA
To maintain and operate small craft and waterfront to support training, research, development, and experimental operations; within capabilities, to provide logistic support to other activities of the Navy and other Government activities in the area and to perform such other functions as may be directed by competent authority.			
68562	4109-0019-02	7/38	NAVMASSO DETPAC SAN DIEGO, CA
Plans, manages, coordinates, and accomplishes the implementation, follow-on assistance and life-cycle support for standard fleet nontactical ADP afloat or ashore.			
46696	4109-0019-01	0/10	NAVMASSO DET MED SIGONELLA SICILY, IT
To train and assist Fleet users, located in the European and Mediterranean theaters, in the implementation, use, and operation of Fleet installed standard Automated Information Systems (AIS).			
46697	4109-0019-03	0/7	NAVMASSO DET WESTPAC SUBIC BAY, REP OF PHIL
To train and assist Fleet users, located in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean, in the implementation, use, and operation of Fleet installed standard AIS systems.			
46008	4109-0019-17	1/2	NAVMASSO SNAP MEDICAL DET NORFOLK, VA
To develop and implement an administrative management tool developed on microcomputers for shipboard medical personnel.			
68773	4109-0019-05	0/83	NAVMASSO NEUTDET COMP NORFOLK, VA
Plans, manages, coordinates, and accomplishes the implementation, follow-on assistance, and life-cycle support for standard fleet nontactical ADP afloat or ashore.			

44298	4109-0019-06	0/76	NAVMASSO DETPAC NEUDUT COMP SAN DIEGO, CA
Plans, manages, coordinates, and accomplishes the implementation, follow-on assistance and life cycle support for standard fleet nontactical ADP afloat or ashore.			
45705	2135-0345-01	0/19	DTRCEN SESSO DET PAX RV, MD
To provide logistic and technical support for the air cushion craft and surface effect ships assigned.			
61533	2135-0345-05	5/4	DTRCEN ANNAPOLIS LAB
The principal RDT&E Center for naval vehicles and logistics, and for providing RDT&E support to the U.S. Maritime Administration and the Maritime Industry.			
62182	2135-0345-09	1/0	DTRCEN ACOU RES D BAYVIEW, ID
To support experiments in underwater acoustics.			
46007	2135-0345-33	2/20	DTRCEN SES-200 CREW SEA DUTY PAX RVR, MD
To operate the SES-200.			
62701	3860-0950-06	2/17	NAVSWCDET FT LAUD., FL
To conduct open ocean test and evaluations as assigned.			
60921	3860-0950-30	12/2	NAVSWC WHITE OAK MD LAB
The principal Navy RDT&E Center for surface ship weapons systems, ordnance, mines, and strategic systems support.			
66721	2135-0715-02	1/5	NUSC DET BERMUDA
To manage various underwater sound research projects in the Bermuda area.			
65926	2135-0715-05	2/2	NUSC AUTEC DET WEST PALM BEACH, FL
To support the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center (AUTEC).			
63821	2135-0715-08	7/12	NUSC ANDROS DET BAHAMAS
To serve as the AUTEC and provide a deep water development and operational test and evaluation facility for Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) missions and requirements.			

70024

2135-0715-14

8/13

NUSC DET
NEW LONDON, CT

The principal Navy RDT&E Center for submarine warfare and submarine weapon systems.

46167

2135-0615-02

0/16

NWC PARA T&E
CHINA LAKE, CA

To provide research and development, and in-service engineering support for a variety of parachute related product lines.

2252. Mobile Technical Units

a. The mission of Mobile Technical Units (MOTUs) is to improve Fleet Readiness by providing a cadre of versatile, highly skilled military and contractor personnel under Fleet control to support ordnance and electronic equipment, weapons, and systems. MOTUs promote attainment of technical self-sufficiency of the operating forces primarily through on-the-job training in maintenance and operation of electronic and weapons equipment. When and where needed, MOTUs provide responsive technical assistance to effect repairs beyond the capability of forces afloat but not requiring the facilities of an industrial activity.

b. In accordance with OPNAVINST 4700.7 (Series), "Maintenance of Ships; Policies and Procedures," SPAWAR provides contractor personnel, within budget constraints, to alleviate shortages in the Fleet's manning of MOTUs.

2253. Mobile Ammunition Evaluation and Reconditioning Units

a. Mobile Ammunition Evaluation and Reconditioning Units (MAERUs) provide a means for evaluating the serviceability of Prepositioned War Reserve Material Stock (PWRMS) ammunition at bases outside the continental United States. When required, MAERUs renovate these stocks on-site when the holding activity does not have a rework capability.

PART III

BASES

PART III. BASES

CHAPTER 1. BASE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

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SECTION 1. GENERAL

3111. Introduction

Base management and operation, and base logistics support requirements planning, constitute a substantial portion of the BPD, in that each "base" is described in detail in its own "Base Information Sheet."

3112. Definitions

a. Applicable terms and their definitions are:

(1) Activity. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission.

(2) Advanced Base Functional Component (ABFC). A planned grouping of personnel and/or material designed to perform one of the specific tasks required of a base. It lists the personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities necessary to carry out those tasks. It is a planning tool used in structuring PWRMS. ABFCs should be used in the planning for correction of deficiencies.

(3) Base. An area or locality from which operations are projected or supported and which contains installation(s) providing logistics or other support. For purposes of Part III, depots, stations, laboratories, sites, shipyards, and other tangible real property assets or geographic locations characterized by a unique descriptive term are considered to be bases.

(4) Base loading. The total of personnel, major end items, and equipment that will operate or be supported from a facility upon OPLAN execution.

(5) Civil Engineering Support. The acquisition, expansion, reactivation, or rehabilitation of facilities for the support of forces employed in contingency operations.

(6) Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP). A plan for the activities, installations, and bases required to support military operations. The CESP also provides a basis for support planning by the Naval Construction Forces and for establishing applicable Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirements (PWRMR). It can be a guide in the peacetime development and restructuring of the Navy shore establishment.

(7) Command and Control Technical Center (CCTC). N/A

(8) Continental United States (CONUS). The United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within the North American continent between Canada and Mexico.

(9) Facility. An item of real property. The basic element of an installation.

(10) Industrial Facilities. That industrial property, including plant and equipment, except materials, special tooling, and consumable small tools, for the conduct of industrial operations.

(11) Installation. An element of a base. A grouping of facilities located in the same vicinity, which supports a particular function or functions.

(12) Massed Parking. Maximum density parking of aircraft under surge conditions. Space requirement calculations are based on Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) P-80.

(13) Maximum Surge Berthing. The maximum number of personnel that can be berthed at an existing facility under emergency surge conditions while retaining operational capabilities. It is based on using all available shelter and is calculated at 30 square feet per bunk without stacking bunks.

(14) Mobile Logistic Support Forces (MLSF). N/A

(15) Moderate Density Parking. Aircraft allotted parking space for other than surge conditions. Space requirements are calculated from NAVFAC P-80.

(16) Non-DoD, Nonindustrial Facility. Facilities not under DoD control and used for nonindustrial purposes such as hotels, resort facilities, educational institutions, hospitals, office buildings, and other real estate that can be used for military purposes.

(17) Other War Reserve Material Requirements (OWRMR). That portion of the total War Reserve Material Requirement (WRMR) not met by the PWRMR.

(18) Overseas Base Element (CNO Special Projects). N/A

(19) Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirements (PWRMR). That portion of the WRMR that approved Secretary of Defense guidance dictates be reserved or positioned at or near the point of planned use or issue to the user prior to hostilities in order to reduce the reaction time and to ensure timely support of a specific force/project until replenishment can be effected.

(20) Prepositioned War Reserve Material Stocks (PWRMS). Assets that are designated to satisfy PWRMR.

(21) Real Property. Land, buildings, structures, utility systems, and their improvements and appurtenances. Includes equipment attached to and made part of, buildings and structures (such as heating systems) but not movable equipment (such as plant equipment).

(22) Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL). A part of an OPLAN that lists forces and their time-phased deployment, priority and destination. The initial TPFDL for a given base will include some of the base (type of units) loading information.

(23) United States Base Requirements Overseas (USBRO). A component of WWMCCS for gathering and processing information related to military base and facility requirements outside the United States, U.S. possessions, and U.S. territories.

(24) WWMCCS. An automated command and control system.

3113. USBRO Report and Codes

a. The purpose of the USBRO report is to provide data to the USBRO database maintained by the Joint Data Systems Support Center (JDSSC). As submitted by the Command, the USBRO report and its attendant data provide a basis for:

(1) Interservice coordination of base development planning in support of strategic plans.

(2) Coordination of base development planning actions of the United States with those of organizations formed by treaties for collective security and with those of other friendly nations.

(3) Expression of U.S. military requirements in foreign areas as guidance to the Department of State in planning or coordinating intergovernmental negotiations.

b. The USBRO Facility Status Codes used in this plan are:

<u>CODE.</u>	<u>MEANING.</u>
EX	Facility exists.
EU	Facility exists and is being improved or augmented.
ER	Facility exists and will need additional improvements or augmentation to satisfy the requirements.
XX	Facility exists, is being improved or augmented, and will require additional improvement or augmentation to satisfy the requirements.

UC	Facility is under construction.
UR	Facility is under construction and will need additional improvements or augmentation to satisfy the requirements.
RQ	Construction or activation is required.

c. The USBRO Rights Status Codes used in this plan are:

<u>CODE.</u>	<u>MEANING.</u>
US	Facility is U.S.-owned, leased, or otherwise available for occupancy.
OP	Only partial rights exist, additional rights are required.
FR	Rights must be obtained.

SECTION 2. POLICY AND GUIDANCE

3121. Introduction

The naval bases located in CONUS and overseas comprise a sizeable portion of total naval assets, and their operation and maintenance consumes a significant amount of the annual Navy appropriation. Prudent management is therefore in order; focused, pertinent policy and guidance serves as its catalyst.

3122. Priority of Logistics Support

Naval forces will be logistically supported on station and will not be required to deviate from assigned combat missions for resupply. Making due allowances for prestockage objectives, the policy with regard to priority of effort for support of deployed afloat forces by bases includes:

- a. Maximum use of afloat facilities (i.e., MLSF).
- b. Use and development of existing facilities ashore, to include U.S. and host nation civil and military facilities, in preference to development of new facilities.
- c. Use of non-DoD, nonindustrial facilities (in Alaska, American Samoa, Wake Island, and Hawaii only). This program provides for the availability and use, if necessary, of existing nonindustrial facilities not under the control of the DoD, such as hotels, motels, educational institutions, hospitals, office buildings, and certain other civilian facilities.
- d. Construction of austere new facilities, avoiding duplication of existing U.S. and host nation facilities, and restricted to those essential to support the forces assigned.

3123. Base Mobilization

Mobilization expansion and/or new construction shall be predicated on the use of ABFC/assembly type temporary and emergency structures of the most austere type suitable to the mission, while at the same time providing militarily acceptable protection. Expansion or construction must be accomplished quickly, with a minimum investment in materials and construction effort. Maximum use shall be made of locally available civilian equipment, material, and labor.

3124. Base Development Priority

The relative priority for development of overseas bases is determined by the operational commander based upon military urgency and the status of the facilities actually required for the operating forces to perform their missions.

3125. Overseas Base Planning

The planning of overseas bases to meet contingency and post-M-Day requirements is the responsibility of Fleet Commanders-in-Chief (FLTCINCs) or of Area Coordinators within the geographical areas outlined in the NCMP. Their responsibilities include the preparation of CESP. Technical and engineering assistance is provided by NAVFAC and other Systems Commands as required or requested. Overseas base planning includes:

a. The establishment of policy, with the NCMP serving as the main source of policy guidance.

b. CINC submission of OPLANS/CONPLANS to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) to establish:

(1) Facility requirements, assets and deficiencies

(2) Construction programs and/or other means of meeting the deficiencies

(3) ABFCs/assemblies required to support the construction programs.

c. Development of naval requirements for procurement and pre-positioning of materials.

3126. OPLANS and CONPLANS Supported

a. Each Base Information Sheet identifies the OPLAN(s) and CONPLAN(s) which that Base supports.

SECTION 3. BASE ELEMENTS FOR CNO SPECIAL PROJECTS.

3131. Introduction

The Overseas Base Element provides material and personnel requirements for ABFCs required to support overseas base development. These ABFCs may be used to augment existing base facilities or to provide new, austere facilities for advanced bases upon mobilization.

3132. Base Element Material Management. N/A

3133. Base Element Positioning. N/A

SECTION 4. CONSTRUCTION FORCES AND MATERIAL

3141. Introduction

Adequate logistics support of construction forces, particularly in an area of operations, is critical to the timely and effective execution of mobilization, contingency, and operations plans.

3142. Logistics Support

a. Particularly significant logistics requirements are:

(1) Prepositioning of critical materials, particularly those required for rapid runway repair and repairs to essential utilities and systems (e.g., pipelines, tankage).

(2) Early availability of common-user strategic airlift for military engineering units.

(3) Timely availability of sufficient ocean shipping for movement of engineering heavy equipment and specialized construction materials.

(4) Availability of adequate aerial and surface port of debarkation (APOD/SPOD) facilities.

(5) Availability of sufficient inland transport to position material at the desired construction site.

b. Even with the presence of all the above elements, logistics support could be jeopardized by traffic congestion, bad weather, or enemy interdiction of bridges and lines of communication.

3143. Capabilities and Utilization of Construction Forces. N/A

SECTION 5. COMMAND-UNIQUE PROGRAMS

3151. Introduction. N/A

3152. Scope. N/A

3153. Responsibilities. N/A

PART III. BASES

CHAPTER 2. BASE MOBILIZATION LOGISTICS PLANS

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SECTION 1. CONTINGENCY AND GENERAL WAR PLANNING

3211. Introduction

The Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (COMSPAWARSYSCOM), exercises command over SPAWAR which is comprised of a headquarters organization, fifteen shore activities and four commercial contract university research laboratories as follows:

- a. SPAWAR Headquarters, Washington D.C.
- b. Electronic Systems Security Engineering Center
 - (1) NAVELEXSECCEN Washington D.C.
- c. Electronic Systems Engineering Centers and Activity
 - (1) NAVELEXCEN Charleston SC.
 - (2) NAVELEXCEN Portsmouth VA.
 - (3) NAVELEXCEN San Diego CA.
 - (4) NAVELEXCEN Vallejo CA.
 - (5) NAVELEXACT St. Inigoes MD.
- d. Space Systems Activity
 - (1) NAVSPASYSACT Los Angeles CA.
- e. Research and Development Centers
 - (1) NAVAIRDEVCEN Warminster PA.
 - (2) NAVCOASTSYSCEN Panama City FL.
 - (3) NAVOCEANSYSCEN San Diego CA.
 - (4) DTRCEN Bethesda MD.
 - (5) NAVSWCEN Dahlgren VA.
 - (6) NUSC Newport RI.
 - (7) NAVWPNCEN China Lake CA.
- f. Management Systems Support Activity
 - (1) NAVMASSO Norfolk VA.
- g. Navy University Research Laboratories
 - (1) Applied Physics Laboratory - Johns Hopkins University Laurel MD.
 - (2) Applied Physics Laboratory - University of Washington, Seattle WA.
 - (3) Applied Research Laboratory - Pennsylvania State University, University Park PA.

(4) Applied Research Laboratory - University of Texas,
Austin TX

3212. Civil Engineering Support Plans. N/A

3213. Civil Engineering Support Limitations

Development of new base facilities or expansion of existing ones will be restricted to those that are essential to support of the forces assigned. The development of the capability of each base to equal its maximum capacity is impracticable because of strategic considerations, funding limitations, and possible battle damage.

SECTION 2. BASE MOBILIZATION PLANNING

3221. Introduction

Base Mobilization Plans (BMPs) stem from and support requirements and taskings provided in the LSMAF portion of the LSMP. They are designed to assist subordinate functional commanders, individual activity commanding officers, and regional coordinators in planning for and preparing their activities for mobilization.

3222. Index of BMPs

There are no BMPs for this command.

SECTION 3. BASE INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION

3231. Introduction

The BMPs detail the increased support requirements anticipated at and by Command activities during mobilization for contingency or general war. Baseline planning data pertaining to each base, in the form of base infrastructure information addressing characteristics and capabilities that are generally stable, are provided in Base Information Sheets.

3232. References

Information for base loadings, capabilities, and deficiencies was taken in part from the references listed below. Data reliability is limited by the references and represents the best information currently available. The reference in each case is to the current edition of the document.

a. Base Loading

(1) Military Personnel:

(a) OPNAV 1000/2 (Manpower Authorization)

Report (b) Manpower Management Information System (MAPMIS)

(2) Civilian and Foreign National Personnel

(a) OPNAV 1000/2 (Manpower Authorization)

(b) MAPMIS Report

(3) Aircraft and Ships

Organization" (a) OPNAV Notice C5400, "Naval Aeronautical

(b) OPNAV Notice S3111, "Forecast of Homeports of Ships for Mid-Range Planning"

(4) Missions and Functions

(a) Various Command-published Instructions addressing missions and functions

b. Base Capabilities and Deficiencies

(1) NAVFAC P-77, "Inventory of Real Property, Navy," Volumes 1 and 2

(2) NAVFAC P-164, "Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore Facilities"

(3) Command-published Lines of Communications Capabilities Catalogs

(4) OPNAV Notice C5400, "Naval Aeronautical Organization."

PART IV

MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 1. SUPPORT PLANNING

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SECTION 1. LOGISTICS SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS PLANNING

4111. Introduction

The process of material support consists principally of supplying, maintaining, and transporting the multitude of weapons systems and other commodities required by the Navy in fulfilling its global roles and missions. This part of the LSMP addresses these three functions, pertinent policy and guidance, and related responsibilities, requirements and capabilities.

a. SPAWAR is a Systems Command and as such provides equipment and services to operating commands throughout the world. The operational requirements, inventory objectives, and logistic support environment for those equipments and services are established by specific resource sponsors in OPNAV and CMC. Within budgetary constraints, SPAWAR's mission is to fulfill those requirements.

b. Chapter 4 of the SPAWAR Baseline Planning Data (BPD) will be devoted to the equipment and services that the Command provides to the operational forces and to the logistic support provided for those equipments and services, rather than focus on SPAWAR requirements for logistic support during mobilization. Those requirements would be primarily administrative and procedural as stated in part 4 chapter 2.

4112. POLICY AND GUIDANCE

SPAWAR has the role of providing material support via implementation of ILS for Naval Space Systems; Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C³I) Systems; and Advanced Undersea Warfare. SPAWAR develops and acquires new as well as modifies existing systems/equipments which fall into the three major categories above. ILS equipments guidance for cognizant SPAWAR PDs performing system/equipment acquisition/modification requires that they:

a. cause support requirements to influence operational requirements and design;

b. define support requirements that are related to equipment acquisition and design and to each other;

c. acquire the required support; and

d. manage the support during equipment acquisition and deployment.

The policy for SPAWAR ILS is:

a. ILS policy guidance and oversight for SPAWAR acquisition programs shall be managed by the Assistant Commander, Acquisition and Logistics Planning Directorate (SPAWAR 003).

b. Logistic support requirements shall be integrated and tailored into all SPAWAR acquisitions in accordance with OPNAVINST 5000.49, SECNAVINST 5000.39 and SPAWARINST 4000.6.

c. ILS assessment and certification procedures for ACAT I, II, and selected III programs within SPAWAR shall be in accordance with OPNAVINST 4105.3, and for ACAT III and IV in accordance with SPAWARINST 4000.13.

4113. LOGISTIC SUPPORT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

ILS Planning. The ILS planning process shall be documented by the Program Manager/Acquisition Manager first preparing a Logistics Requirements and Funding Plan (LFRP) per OPNAVINST 5000.49, an Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP), and an Operational Logistics Support Summary (OLSS) in accordance with OPNAVINST 5000.49 and SPAWARINST 4000.10. In addition, OPNAVINST 5000.49 and SECNAVINST 5000.39 dictate preparation of Logistics Support Analysis (LSA) Plans, Maintenance Plans, Training Plans, Program Support Data (PDS), and Technical Publication Plans. Support Equipment Plans, Computer Resources Support Plans, Level of Repair Analysis (LORA), Life Cycle Cost Analysis, Life Cycle Management, Depot Planning including Depot Maintenance Interservicing, and Packaging/Handling, Storage and Transportation Configuration Management planning, should be developed as appropriate to the acquisition/deployment phase.

PROGRAM MANAGER/ACQUISITION MANAGER. The PM shall be responsible and accountable for ILS planning, funding and execution to meet the operational and logistics support requirements for each SPAWAR system and equipment. Enclosure (4) of OPNAVINST 5000.49 describes ACAT I, II and III PM responsibilities for logistics. In addition, the PM shall designate an ILS Manager (ILSM) for all SPAWAR ACAT programs immediately after "Milestone O" and prior to the development of an acquisition strategy. The ILSM shall be responsible for developing and executing logistics planning and logistics activities. Enclosure (4) of SPAWARINST 4000.6 provides a listing of typical ILSM functions required to be performed during Acquisition Milestones O through III. The maximum number of R&D or development projects to be assigned to each ILSM, by the PD/PM, shall be as follows: for ACAT I and II, number of programs is one, for ACAT III, number of programs is two, and for ACAT IV, number of programs is four.

ILSP, OLSS APPROVAL AUTHORITY. ILSP and OLSS preparation and approval authority shall be in accordance with OPNAVINST 5000.49 and SPAWARINST 4000.13. In order for SPAWAR 003 to

provide oversight and guidance responsibilities in the ILSP/OLSS process, SPAWAR program offices shall submit draft ILSPs and OLSSs to SPAWAR 003 for review 60 days prior to publication.

INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT MANAGEMENT TEAM (ILSMT).

Maintaining a continuing interface between the program office, the manpower and other logistics activities throughout the acquisition process, necessitates that the program office constitute an ILSMT. The team is to be formed prior to contracts selection so that it can help with the logistics planning effort, the request for proposal, source selection, and the acquisition plan. An ILSMT charter shall be established, designating the ILS manager as the chairperson, and a minimum of one member from each supporting activity. The charter shall address the following minimum responsibilities for both the chairperson and the members:

a. chairperson shall:

- * preside at ILSMT meetings
- * issue meeting agenda and minutes
- * provide administrative control and monitoring of action items
- * report ILSMT activities to the Program Director.

b. members shall:

- * plan and budget for travel in support of ILSMT activities
- * act as ILSMT liaison within the individuals' organizations
- * identify ILS program areas and assist in their resolution.

Meetings are to be scheduled at least quarterly and in conjunction with key program events.

ILS FUNDING REQUIREMENTS. LRFPs shall be developed to display funding requirements and resources beginning at the inception of each ACAT I, II, III, and IV program concurrent with other program planning documents. The plan shall establish logistics resources requirements at a level sufficient to meet stated operational requirements. Resource requirements shall include those necessary to design required supportability characteristics into systems, as well as those to plan, develop, acquire, and evaluate the support. The LRFP is not a fiscal document, and does not change, replace or supersede any existing POM or budget document. The entry of funding information on the LRFP, when it is submitted for program review or assessment, serves to express claimant and sponsor commitment to meet the support requirements from programmed, budgeted, and appropriated funds. Enclosure (5) of SPAWARINST 4000.6 provides LRFP guidance and required formats for compliance. Back-up justification data to support the LRFP requirements is to be included with each LRFP submittal. Program Directors are to ensure that acquisition

programs have an approved LRFP, and that they are to occur within 30 days after receipt of a Five Year Defense Program (FYDP) which effects changes in logistics support funding. Once the LRFP is finalized, signatures of the ILSM, PM, and approvals of the Comptroller and Resource Sponsor are required. An LRFP is considered a draft until all signatures and approvals appear on the LRFP cover page.

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS. In order to achieve the goal to acquire systems that meet performance and readiness objectives at an affordable Life Cycle Cost (LCC), the PM must ensure that LCC influences the system design and the logistics engineering process at all acquisition stages. The ILS manager must develop cost estimates to achieve system readiness objectives at an affordable LCC. By using the guidance in DOD Directive 4245.3, and OPNAVINSTs 7000.17 and 7000.19B, the ILS manager can identify LCC cost estimates which can influence design and logistics choices through trade off studies and the Design-to-Cost Program.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT ANALYSIS (LSA). LSA, including Hardware Manpower Hardman Methodology, OPNAVINST 5311.7, shall be performed on all SPAWAR acquisition programs. Guidelines and requirements for LSA are established by DOD Directive 5000.39. The objective of LSA is to ensure that a systematic and comprehensive analysis is conducted on a repetitive basis through all phases of the system life cycle in order to satisfy readiness and supportability objectives. The selection, level of detail and timing of the analysis are to be structural and tailored to each system and program phase. The ILSM must understand the significant requirements utilized in the planning and execution of the LSA process. Identification and tailoring the LSA task requirements of MIL-STD-1388-1A, and conducting Logistic Support Analysis Record (LSAR) reviews of data requirements contained in MIL-STD-1388-2A, are major roles to be performed by the ILS manager in the LSA process.

TRANSITION TO PRODUCTION.

a. The primary purpose of the acquisition process is to field material systems that not only perform their intended functions, but are ready to perform these functions repeatedly without burdensome maintenance and logistics efforts. The successful deployment of a reliable and supportable system requires that the ILSM provide strict watch-dog management during the transition phase to ensure that adequate technical engineering, manufacturing disciplines, and management systems are applied to the ILS elements and supportability features of the system. Transition phase ILS priority items are:

- * Providing timely funding for all ILS elements
- * Involving ILS specialists in the preparation of comprehensive hardware and software specifications and data description.

* Continuing an active LSA process

* Establishing adequate funding for initial spares and support equipment.

* Ensuring ILS inputs to configuration control and the comprehensive assessment of the impact of changes on all support elements.

* Establishing a technical management system for tracking support equipment reliability, configuration control, and compatibility with end item hardware/firmware/software.

* Funding and scheduling of technical manuals and other support documentation.

b. Transition plans, which are detailed accountings of the items and issues to checkoff in "readiness" reviews, are primarily a management tool for ensuring that adequate risk handling measures have been taken. They must be initiated and tailored to meet the needs of the program by the PM and ILSMs.

c. DOD 4245.7 is to be used as an aid in structuring technically sound programs during the transition from development to production. The manual includes a series of risk management templates keyed to specific technical issues. The templates in turn provide a program relationship and identify the potential risks and outline risk avoidance techniques. Other templates related to logistics support are included for LSA; manpower and personnel; training; packaging, handling, storage, and transportation; support equipment and support facilities. The ILS Manager must understand and apply the procedures established by SECNAVINST 4490.2 early in the transition phase from development to production and to any procurements during follow-on production.

LOGISTICS ASSESSMENT REVIEW (LAR) AUDITS. Navy policy for the acquisition of systems and associated logistics support require that ILS be acquired as an integral part of the systems acquisition process, and be formally assessed and certified as part of the acquisition review process. The acquisition of weapon systems requires that programs pass through established decision points or milestones. Each "milestone decision" is one which either significantly limits the Navy's range of options in satisfying a particular operational requirement, or one which commits a significantly increased level of resources to a specific acquisition phase. Decisions to proceed are based on demonstrated achievement of approved program objectives established in the requirements and management documentation required by Navy acquisition policy. The LAR process provides the Commander (SPAWAR 00) with a systematic method to ensure that ILS is adequately planned, managed, and executed in each phase of an acquisition program.

a. SPAWARINST 4000.13 establishes the LAR, and sets forth

policies and procedures for review and certification of the adequacy of ILS planning, management, and execution in support of SPAWAR research, development, production, and fleet introduction of new or modified systems.

b. The Acquisition Review Coordination Division (SPAWAR 003-12) is responsible for performing logistics assessment reviews of SPAWAR ACAT III and IV programs. These reviews are scheduled prior to Milestone I, II, III and prior to fleet introduction.

c. The LAR process can be summarized into the following basic activities: (a) identification of candidate programs and scheduling an LAR audit prior to each key milestone decision point and Initial Operational Capability (IOC); (b) conducting a detailed review (audit) of the ILS program planned, managed and executed under the direction of the program manager; (c) preparing the final report; (d) performing audit follow-up; and (e) issuing certification of an ILS program. LAR ILS certification is recommended by the SPAWAR 003 chairman, subject to final certification approval by the SPAWAR 00.

d. An understanding of and compliance with the LAR Audit Plan, enclosure (6) of SPAWARINST 4000.6, is required by the PM and ILS Managers in preparation for a LAR audit.

e. Once the audit has been completed and the approved audit report has been distributed, the PM, with assistance from ILSM must submit to SPAWAR 003-12 within 30 days, a plan of actions and milestones (POA&M) to correct the open findings.

f. The POA&M shall provide a planned completion date for the correction of each deficiency, and provide documentation to validate actions taken or planned. The cognizant audit team leader will review the POA&M for compliance with each finding's recommended action(s) contingencies, if any, (i.e., "proceed with release of the request-for-proposal (RFP) contingent upon RFP revision in accordance with finding #2). Each finding addressed in the POA&M, and subsequent status reports, will be reviewed by the individual auditor who initially submitted the finding.

ILS CERTIFICATION. ILS certification will be recommended by the SPAWAR 003 chairman and reviewed and approved by SPAWAR 00 upon satisfactory correction of all certification dependent findings. Certification can be recommended initially or as the result of follow-up actions. Certification dependent findings are those deficiencies which are considered to have major impact upon the cost of support. The following types of deficiencies will be considered certification-dependent:

- * Inadequate statement of requirements
- * Inadequate budgeting or funding
- * Inadequate staff for ILS
- * Inadequate contract requirements
- * Non-compliance with higher level directives

* Adverse effect on fleet support or life cycle affordability.

a. Relative ease or difficulty in resolving a particular deficiency is not a discriminating factor in determining certification dependency. The questions which must be successfully answered before certification can be granted are:

(1) Have mission/operational readiness requirements and logistics support systems performance requirements been appropriately identified, justified and satisfied?

(2) Have logistics concepts, plans and management been adequately addressed/implemented?

(3) Have logistics problem areas and associated risks been identified and solutions addressed?

(4) Have adequate logistics tradeoffs and analyses been conducted to optimize support alternatives?

(5) Has an adequate scheduling system been implemented?

(6) Does the contract structure provide for execution of the ILS plan and acquisition of logistics support resources?

(7) Has the budget for logistics support resources been adequately formulated and are the programmed resources adequate?

(8) Has ILS been planned and executed in all respects appropriate for this phase?

b. If a program has received ILS certification for a particular phase, but there are still non-certification-dependent findings open, follow-up will continue until all remaining findings have been closed. Only then can the audit be closed.

4114. PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION PROGRAMS

SPAWAR complies with the Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS), per SPAWARINST 4857.1. DPAS (Regulation 15CFR 350) has been established to provide a system of priorities and allocations with respect to industrial resources, superseding the Defense Materials System (DMS) and the Defense Priorities System (DPS). The goals of DPAS are:

a. to assure the timely availability of industrial resources to meet current national defense requirements, and

b. to provide a framework for rapid industrial mobilization in case of national emergency.

By identifying DOD program priority preference, the DOD Master Urgency List (DODMUL) is the basic authority for resolution of conflicts for industrial resources. DPAS authorities and regulations are administered by the Department of Commerce in conjunction with the Department of Defense. Compliance with these regulations, orders, and procedures is obtained under the authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. This act authorizes the President to:

- a. require acceptance of defense contracts and orders,
- b. require priority performance on defense contracts and orders,
- c. control scarce and critical materials essential to national defense,
- d. allocate materials and resources to promote national defense, and
- e. direct distribution of materials essential to national defense.

The implementing instructions in addition to SPAWARINST 4857.1D include NAVSUPINST 4830.11, Department of the Navy Priorities and Allocations Program and NAVSUPINST 4857.4 DODMUL.

Priorities and allocations of SPAWAR cognizant material identified, procured, and stocked in the course of ILS planning and implementation are accomplished through the Navy Supply Support System in accordance with NAVSUP Publication 437 and SPAWARINST 4440.8 (see Chapters 2 and 3).

Transportation priorities are established in accordance with the Uniform Material Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) per SPAWARINST 4600.3 (see Chapter 4).

SECTION 2. MOBILIZATION REQUIREMENTS PLANNING

4121. INTRODUCTION

Comparable in importance and complexity to the process of logistics and material support planning, the process of planning for and supporting a mobilization effort demands dedicated time, thought, and effort at each level of naval command. Such mobilization requirements planning must include, as a minimum, the identification and description of pertinent policy, guidance, assumptions, and planning factors.

4122. POLICY AND GUIDANCE

SPAWAR is principally involved in the acquisition and modification of hardware for the areas described in paragraph 4112. During mobilization the principal functions of SPAWAR will be to:

- a. accelerate the acquisition process,
- b. expedite the delivery of equipments in the pipeline,
- c. replenish and repair equipment damaged in battle, and
- d. accelerate R&D in areas most vital to warfighting.

Acceleration of the acquisition process will include streamlining contracting procedures, implementing plans for increasing industrial capacity and accelerating production lines, and expedite shipping and delivery of completed items. Equipments in SPAWAR inventory and/or under SPAWAR cognizance must be moved rapidly to end users. This will require intensive coordination at critical points in the supply pipeline to insure priority items are delivered where and when needed. In addition to equipments, SPAWAR will also supply trained personnel for on-site installation and repair of critically needed systems. Finally, R&D centers must be prepared to shift manpower and other resources to those efforts as determined by the SPAWAR Commander as being most vital to support improved warfighting capability.

4123. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING

Key assumptions for mobilization planning in SPAWAR are:

- (1) Increased staffing within SPAWAR and field commands will be required to implement all aspects of accelerating acquisition, delivery, operation, repair, and R&D associated with SPAWAR systems and equipment.
- (2) Industrial Preparedness Planning in accordance with existing and updated instructions will form a vital part of SPAWAR mobilization plans.
- (3) Flexibility in SPAWAR mobilization plans is essential to ensure rapid and effective adaptability to unforeseen contingencies.

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 2. SUPPLY

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SECTION 1. MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

4211. Introduction

This command is responsible for the acquisition, support, and management of C³I systems for the Navy and Marine Corps. As principal manager for these systems, the command must ensure that these systems are properly managed and supported to ensure that the needs of operating units are met. In this role, SPAWAR manages and coordinates with many other commands, who work together to provide support to C³I systems. SPAWAR is responsible for the initial development, testing, and deployment of a wide variety of systems. After deployment of a system, other commands will normally assume supply support for these systems, with SPAWAR retaining the role as prime coordinator among the many activities involved in any given C³I system.

SPAWAR does maintain the prime role of supply support in some cases even after deployment of a system. SPAWAR plans, programs, budgets and procures 2Z cognizance material and equipment in support of approved Navy Programs. SPAWAR interacts with the Navy Supply System to provide the necessary budgetary funding, and material during peacetime, contingency and general war conditions. It is important that policy and procedures for the distribution, requisition and control of 2Z cognizance material are established to maintain the necessary support not only during peacetime, but also during contingency and general war conditions. This section identifies relevant documents and references that pertain to material management and supply support procedures and also discusses other important supply considerations such as stock levels ashore and afloat, the structure of stocking and distribution centers in CONUS, and activities to support the Command's requirements both afloat and overseas. Inventory objectives and operational requirements are set by resource sponsors. Specific peacetime and war reserve stock levels are a function of budgetary considerations and fiscal resource allocations. Actual on-hand or projected stock levels fluctuate and therefore are not considered applicable to be included in a systems command's LSMP. Appendix C is a list of major equipment and equipment categories along with the present appropriation account and resource sponsor.

4212. References

Below is a list of publications and documents detailing SPAWAR Supply Support policy, guidance and procedures.

SPAWAR Inventory Manager's Handbook: Prepared by SPAWAR 003 provides information and guidance on such areas as restoration, calculations, barcoding, supply publications, and MILSTRIP preparation. This handbook was prepared to be used as a supplement to the NAVSUP publications for supply procedures and policy guidance.

NAVSUP Publication 437: Provides policies for the operation and management of afloat supply departments and shore based units of the fleet operating forces operating under afloat procedures. SPAWARSYSCOM utilizes this document for procedures relating to the material procurement, receipt, expenditure and shipment.

NAVSUP publication 437: provides policies and procedures, forms and formats for the Navy Supply System implementation of Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) as well as material issue, receipt and returns. SPAWAR utilizes this publication relating to the standard data elements, codes and formats needed for requisitioning and issuing material from the Navy Supply System.

SPAWARINST 4440.8: Provides the policy and procedures for the distribution, reservation, requisition and turn-in of 2Z cognizance material and equipment under its management.

SPAWARINST 4200.26: Establishes within SPAWAR a uniform integrated acquisition process for the effective acquisition of equipment, systems and support services from the initial definition and planning throughout the program life cycle. The procedures provided by this instruction allow for a coordinated, integrated acquisition process that, when properly executed, provides for timely and cost effective acquisition of equipment and systems.

The Supply Classes and Subclass that are SPAWAR COG are:

- I. General Support Items - Electronics
- II. Major End Items - Electronics
- III. Repair Parts - Electronics

SPAWARINST 4420.1: Provides the guidelines for the preparation of Program Support Data (PSD) Sheets and the use of PSD Automated Reporting and Tracking System (PARTS). SPAWAR is responsible for initial interim and follow on spares and spare parts that are associated with end items (2Z cognizance) of all assigned acquisition programs. The PSD specifies the back-up data that must be furnished to support these secondary items' budgets which are used by SPCC Program Support Inventory Control Point (PSICP) for onboard repair parts (OBRP) and system stocks for both initial and follow on support.

NAVELEXINST 4700.11: Establishes responsibilities to conduct a repairable program to provide maximum support at the least possible cost for all SPAWAR 2Z Cognizance material.

4213. Stock Levels

Stocking levels are based on several factors. Also the control and management of the stocking level is different if the item is considered an "End item", a "piece part", or a "Secondary item".

For End items (2Z cognizance) SPAWAR maintains and controls the stocking level. As the item's configuration is stabilized as well as all technical documentation and drawings are available, the item is then transferred to SPCC. The Inventory Control Point (ICP) and the stocking level from there on are controlled and maintained by SPCC. SPAWAR maintains the stocking level of end items from the initial equipment/material identification, funding and procurement and contrives to control the stocking level until all the following situations occur:

- End item Depot level maintenance in place.
- Level II drawings available (this means the item is reproducible).
- Technical drawings, Manuals Plans available.
- Configuration Control of end item stabilized.

In some instances SPAWAR continues to maintain the stocking level of the end item, because some of the above conditions have not been met for that end item or the quantity available out in the fleet is low. SPAWAR will then not only have technical management but will also have inventory control over the item. It is SPAWAR's goal to have all their equipment/material under their cognizance transferred to SPCC for inventory control. It should be noted that although the inventory management of an item has been passed to SPCC. SPAWAR still retains the technical management over the item. This means SPAWAR provides technical information on the item to SPCC for the development of the funding needed to maintain a certain level of stocking. The SPAWAR Program Directorate (PD) from the initial equipment identification and planning established a level of stocking for the end item based on the impact it would have on readiness and mission objectives if the item was down.

After the transition for inventory control responsibility from SPAWAR to SPCC (ICP) occurs, the stocking level for the end item is maintained and controlled by SPCC. SPAWAR will continue to provide inputs to the end item stocking level through the submission of PSD sheets (SPAWARINST 4420.1A). SPCC utilizes the PSD sheets in developing the funding necessary to maintain the stocking level for the end item.

As for secondary items the concept is somewhat different in that SPAWAR never maintains the level of stocking for these items. During the initial equipment/material identification and planning for procurement, allowance is made to have SPCC maintain the inventory of the secondary items as soon as Material Date (MD) is readied. The contractor in providing SPAWAR with the end item must also provide SPAWAR with the provisioning technical document (PTD). The PTD provides information such as projected inventory level based upon several parameters including an assumption of projected failure rate for the secondary item. SPCC used the PTD to determine the Allowance Parts List (APL) for the equipment system. The APL establishes the number of piece parts, secondary items and end items required to support the system. SPCC Mechanicsburg does not assume the inventory

management of secondary items until the APL for that equipment system has been developed and that Material Support Date (MSD) as identified in the equipment Acquisition Plan has been met.

Inventory management of piece parts items are provided by Defense Logistic Agency (DLA). Piece parts are items such as resistors, relays, contacts, semiconductors (items that cannot be programmed). SPAWAR provides technical information to DLA to maintain the stocking level of piece parts.

4214. CONUS Stocking and Distribution Centers

SPAWAR utilizes the following five supply centers as stocking and distribution centers for 2Z cognizance end items.

NSC Charleston, Charleston SC
NSC Norfolk, Norfolk VA
NSC San Diego, CA
NSC Oakland, CA
NSC Portsmouth, NH

The supply centers located in Oakland and Norfolk are the two major SPAWAR stocking centers. During peacetime, contingency and wartimes, the fleet will request supply support through the normal Navy supply channels at the nearest point of entry (POE). The structures of these supply centers are dictated by NAVSUP and under their control and maintenance. SPAWAR utilizes NAVSUP Pub. 437 and 485 in requisitioning new material and obtaining reissues. The Navy supply system provisions and procures their material during contingency and wartime based upon their mobilization and wartime plans. At the top echelon levels SPAWAR is involved in providing inputs to the Navy Supply System mobilization plans.

SECTION 2. SUPPLY OPERATIONS

4221. Introduction

The acquisition, receipt, storage and delivery of material to requesting afloat and ashore forces constitutes a major part of the naval logistics effort. This section addresses the various elements of supply operations responsive to naval requirements during peacetime operations and under contingency and general war conditions.

4222. Concept

The concept applied by SPAWAR for conducting its supply operations in meeting its customers and tenants' needs are the same for ashore and afloat. The concept addressed here will apply to the life cycle of SPAWAR equipment from concept initiation through deployment and operational life.

Under SPAWAR cognizance, supply support requires early budget input for hardware acquisitions. SPAWAR uses PSD sheets for the identification and justification of funded requirements for spares and repair parts. Also, PSD sheets are used to plan outfitting of operating sites which will receive the equipment. The PDs in SPAWAR prepare initial PSD sheets for input to the spares budget early in the acquisition cycle as well as update these documents throughout the operational life of each equipment to ensure that adequate supply support is in place. The PD must also procure the necessary analysis and data to permit the proper identification coding, procurement and management of the appropriate spares and repair parts.

Interim supply support procedures are used for weapon systems equipment acquisitions to ensure that they are adequately supported for a period prior to the MSD. SPAWARINST 4105.X series is presently being drafted to establish interim contractor supply support policy and procedures prior to transitioning to Navy support. During interim Navy support, Navy inventory models are used in computing support requirements for the range and depth of spares and repair parts contained in the interim repair parts (IRP) kits and contractor maintained wholesale levels of stock.

OPNAV (OP-41) prescribes the policies governing the calculation of inventory requirements for SPAWAR hardware at the organizational level and for the wholesale supply system. These policies (also referred to as "inventory models") represents rules inventory management system. Inventory policies currently applicable to SPAWAR equipments are as follows:

Organizational Level (Shipboard)

- Conventional SPCC COSAL
- FLSIP (.25) COSAL
- MODIFIED FLSIP (MOD-FLSIP) COSAL
- TRIDENT COSAL
- ACIM

Depot/Wholesale Level

- UICP Wholesale
- DODI 4240.42 Provisioning (SPCC Implementation)

The inventory policies listed above are defined and described in terms of input data requirements, types of stock levels computed, and the formulas and procedures for calculating stock level values. Specific guidance concerning allowance computation model selection is contained in OPNAVINST 4441.12. Following recent DOD guidance, the shipboard Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List (COSAL) methods listed above will be gradually phased out in favor of Readiness Based Sparing (RBS) (e.g., Automated Inventory Control Measures (AICM)) techniques.

SPAWAR follows the policies, guidance and procedures indicated in NAVSUP publication 437 and 485 in the requisitioning, transporting and receipt of material items through the Navy supply system for ashore and afloat.

4223. Procedures

SPAWAR supply requirements can be divided into two categories:

- Programmed requirements.
- Unprogrammed requirements

Programmed requirements are for equipment and material that support approved Navy programs. This equipment and material can severely impact the on time delivery (RDD) of approved programs.

Unprogrammed requirements are requirements for replacement of equipment that have experienced catastrophic loss and have to be procured by SPAWAR through the pipeline system.

The following procedures are followed in the procurement of SPAWAR programmed and unprogrammed requirements:

a. Programmed Requirements. 2Z cognizance material in support of programmed requirements will, as a rule, be shipped to the Navy supply system. There may be an occasion where material may be shipped directly to an end user to meet a near RDD. It is the PD/PMW Inventory Manager's (IM) responsibility to review the acquisition plans and the asset position in the supply system utilizing data available in the SPAWAR requirements accumulator (RACC) system to determine the most effective means to fulfill all programmed requirements. Planned Program Requirements (PPRs) shall be established to earmark the material for future specified requirements.

b. Unprogrammed Requirements. Due to the restricted quantities of certain 2Z cognizance unencumbered assets in the supply system to satisfy unprogrammed requirements, it is incumbent upon fleet shore bases and maintenance activities to utilize all available repair sources at all organizational levels to effect repair and restoration of failed 2Z cognizance equipments. When all repair efforts have been exhausted, a requisition prepared in accordance with reference (c) shall be processed containing the proper issue code. SPAWAR PD/PMW inventory managers shall provide material from available assets or expedite material from the repair cycle or contract deliveries. It is essential that end users take action to initiate turn-in of the inoperable 2Z cognizance material to the closest stock point in accordance with NAVSUP Publication 4107-N. If the carcass is on the authorized remain in place list indicated in the Consolidated Afloat Requirements Guide Afloat (CARGO), produced by the Navy Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC),

it may be turned in upon replacement of the failed unit. SPAWAR IMs will monitor the return of carcasses via the uniform inventory control program (UICP) system.

4224. Coordination

The following activities are responsible for the Command's supply activities relating to the stocking distribution, requisition and turn in of SPAWAR 2Z cognizance equipment.

a. Planning Activity. For programs involving ships, the planning activity is either the planning and estimating department of a Naval shipyard or the appropriate Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair for a commercial shipyard. For shore activities, the planning activity is the cognizant in-service engineering agent (ISEA). In many cases a SPAWAR Engineering Center is the cognizant ISEA. Other ISEAs include, but are not limited to, the SPAWAR Engineering Activity and the several Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activities. In some cases, the program and its related equipment installation does not require the services of an ISEA. In these cases, the customer (end user) functions as his own planning activity.

The Planning Activity will submit an exception data requisition (AOE, AO5, A4E, A45) when requesting 2Z cognizance material for its own use. Full justification must be attached. Failure to comply with this requirement will delay supply action as the IM is required to challenge requisitions not citing proper justification.

b. SPAWAR PDs will:

(1) Reserve in the RACC system in the SPCC central ADP files all required material to be positioned at a stock point. 2Z cognizance material is supplied from existing stock, restoration or procurement. If the material is to be issued from a Navy stock point, it will normally be material bought for a specific customer or program involved. If the equipment must be either restored or procured, appropriate headquarters budget funds must be available; otherwise, the requirement will not be satisfied.

(2) Furnish the appropriate end user with the applicable document number and stock point for each requirement that can be satisfied. This information is used to update the Fleet Maintenance Program (FMP) requirements and for internal status monitoring.

(3) "Push" 2Z cognizant material to the requesting activity via a referral order.

(4) Write shipping requests with a delivery date to the Navy Supply System at least 180 days prior to the RDD in the case of FMP requirements.

(5) Validate the planned requirement acknowledgment and acceptance card (document identifier Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA)) generated by SPCC. This card contains all data necessary to prepare the requisition to "push" the equipment to the planning activity.

(6) Challenge all requisitions from planning activities which request 2Z cognizance material to ensure that SPAWAR has not already "pushed" material to the planning activity.

(7) Monitor requirements in the RACC system.

(8) Perform the headquarters status monitoring functions normally associated with the PD. The portion of those duties pertinent to this instruction are:

(a) Monitor the status of filling approved, funded requirements.

(b) Advance dissemination of document numbers and associated stock points to the FMP planning activities or end users, as appropriate.

(c) Receive follow-up from planning activities which have not received all or part of their planned requirement acknowledgment and acceptance BPA cards. Remind activities which follow-up too early that BPA cards are normally generated 180-210 days prior to the support RDD date in the RACC requirement.

(d) Monitor the return of carcasses to ensure their return for restoration.

(9) Budget for the 2Z restoration program to ensure funds are available for the repair of equipment as an alternative means to satisfy requirements.

c. SPAWAR Surface Ship Engineered Operating Cycle (SSEOC) Program Office:

The SSEOC program provides support for the repair of equipment as an alternative means to satisfy requirements.

(1) Budget for, procure, and restore the 2Z equipment in purpose codes "V" and "W" to meet SSEOC programmed changeout requirements.

(2) Prepare and distribute a quarterly schedule of 2Z cognizant SSEOC changeout requirements based on ship class maintenance schedules.

d. SPAWAR 003 will:

(1) Maintain and budget for the RACC system and coordinate its interface with the UICP system.

(2) Ensure FMP, Specification Change Notice (SCN), Coast Guard and any other requirements for 2Z cognizant materials are accumulated in the RACC system.

(3) Enter new hull numbers into RACC upon designation by NAVSEA.

(4) Request reports from RACC via SPCC.

(5) Develop functional requirements for new reports and for improvements to the RACC system.

(6) Coordinate and monitor material support requirements and deliveries to external activities.

(7) monitor compliance to SPAWAR commitments to support platform construction, overhauls, conversion and modifications.

e. Reporting Stock Points (2Z Cognizant Material) will:

(1) Ensure that inventory and other transaction documents are submitted according to NAVSUP Publication 437.

(2) Issue 2Z cognizance material only as directed by SPAWAR referrals.

(3) Reject any requisition/referral which has not been approved by the SPAWAR IM or is improperly prepared and not in accordance with NAVSUP Publication 437 and then forward the rejected document to SPAWAR headquarters.

(4) Ship not-ready-for-issue (NRFI) 2Z cognizance material to activities indicated in NAVSUP Publication 4107-N Master Repair Item List (MRIL).

f. Non-Reporting Stock Point will for 2Z cognizance material not listed in NAVSUP Publication 4107-N, send an inquiry to the SPAWAR IM requesting disposition instruction via message. Quantities and conditions of the material should be provided to the IM to ensure a timely response.

g. Fleet, Shore Base and Other Users of SPAWAR Equipments will:

(1) Restore 2Z material to an operable condition.

(2) Indicate the degree of urgency on the requisition in accordance with Force Activity/Designator (FA/D) and issue priority code afforded to the end user.

(3) Expedite the turn-in of all failed equipments and their components to the nearest stock point.

SPAWAR has established procedures and management systems to control the requisition, reservation and distribution of 2Z cognizance items whether they be programmed or unprogrammed requirements. These procedures are delineated in SPAWAR Instruction 4440.8. These control procedures will allow SPAWAR to:

(1) Meet the RDD for all programmed requirements.

(2) Fulfill urgent unprogrammed requirements from available pipeline assets.

(3) Provide strict issue control over all 2Z cognizance material.

(4) Require turn-in of failed 2Z cognizance material when replacements are requisitioned.

The PD/PMW IMs for 2Z cognizance material exercise strict issue control over all 2Z cognizance assets to meet programmed and urgent unprogrammed requirements. Planned programmed requirements will be established by PD to earmark the material for future specified requirements. When the material is required, the IM will push for the material via a requisition in accordance with the guidelines contained in NAVSUP Publication 437 in the case of unprogrammed requirements. SPAWAR PD/PMW IMs will evaluate the urgency of need for the material and based on that evaluation will provide material from available assets or expedite material from the repair cycle. To insure timely turn-in of the inoperable 2Z cognizance material to the closest stocking point, the SPAWAR IMs will monitor the return of the inoperable unit via the UICP System.

For secondary items issued by SPCC, SPAWAR IMs will review reports and monitor the issue of these items to the SPAWAR field units utilizing the UICP. Specific procedures to be followed are in NAVSUP Publication 437.

For control of transfer of items managed by SPAWAR to an Inventory Control Point (ICP), specific procedures are explained in SPAWARINST 4440.2A. It is SPAWAR's policy that material cognizance assignments and subsequent transfer cognizance be accomplished on an orderly and systematic basis in concert with NAVSUP requirements. Stock coordination actions within SPAWAR involving high volume items will be accomplished annually through appropriate review procedures set forth in SPAWARINST 4440.2A. The appropriate ICP or IM will submit to SPAWAR a listing of

items considered for transfer to and from SPAWAR cognizance. During this review, SPAWAR managed items will be carefully reviewed in accordance with the criteria summarized in enclosure (1) of SPAWARINST 4440.2A.

4225. Support.

Proper supply support for SPAWAR equipment requires the integration of funding, provisioning, allowance list preparation, initial outfitting, and stockage rules for all maintenance levels (organizational, intermediate, and depot) and supply levels (consumer, intermediate, and wholesale). SPAWAR 003 shall develop supply support policies and procedures and monitor overall material and logistic support for SPAWAR systems/equipment. SPAWAR PMs shall use these policies and procedures to provide life-cycle supply support for systems/equipment under their cognizance. The Logistics and Supply Support Group (SPAWAR 003-2) provides policy provisioning support (through the NAVSEA Logistics Center (NAVSEALOGCEN)); and executes the inventory management function for assigned systems and equipments. Day to day supply support planning and implementation are carried out by the PM's Acquisition Logistician (AL). Integrated Logistics Support Managers (ILMSs) within SPAWAR 003-21 are responsible for ensuring and certifying the adequacy of ILS planning, including supply support planning, for specific electronic systems and equipment acquisitions. Supply support Logistic Element Managers (LEMs) are assigned by PMs within each acquisition code to provide detailed information regarding supply support.

Consumer level supply support included parts and materials necessary to accomplish operations or maintenance at the site designated to perform the work. Supply support includes spare and repair parts and consumables computed in documents such as COSALs and Coordinated Shore-Based Allowance Lists (COSBALs) for organizational level maintenance, in Shore Intermediate Maintenance Stock Lists (SIMSLs) or Tender and Repair Ship Load Lists (TARSLs) for intermediate level maintenance, and in Selected Restricted Availability Stock Lists (SRASLs) or other allowances for depot level maintenance. Consumer level supply support allowances are computed to support planned or corrective maintenance, scheduled or unscheduled maintenance support requirements for support equipment at intermediate and depot level maintenance activities. Demand rate factors used in allowance computations to support each maintenance level should be tailored to the maintenance plan for the equipment at a particular type of operating site. For example, for FFG 7 Class ships, Application Replacement Forms (ARFs) are used as demand rate factors in lieu of Best Replacement Factors (BRFs) when appropriate.

The Navy Stock Fund (NSF) provides funding for the acquisition and management of allowances of both repairable and consumable support items. SPCC NSF expenditures are made in anticipation of "selling" material to SPAWAR customers at the time it is required. The receipts from those "sales" maintain

the NSF at a level to allow for continuing procurements. The Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) manages the Outfitting Allotment which is the funding source for initial allowances for SPAWAR equipment. This allotment funds COSALs for ships, and COSBALs for shore activities which operate SPAWAR equipment (e.g., Naval telecommunications stations and training activities). SPAWAR PMs will communicate requirements for the establishment of equipment allowances by submission of PSD sheets to NAVSEA Chief Engineer for Logistics - Material Support (CEL-MS) via SPAWAR OO3-21. NAVSEA CEL-MS will incorporate SPAWAR allowance requirements into the overall outfitting allotment budget submission to SPCC. SPCC, as the PSICP, for most SPAWAR equipments, will budget for and procure NSF allowances on the basis of PSD developed by SPAWAR PMs.

Standard requisitioning channels, requisitioning procedures and issue procedures should be used for all U.S. Navy activities. CONUS shore activities may use direct purchase procedures with contractors for contractor support items. The requirement to use standard requisitioning channels anticipates a realistic probability that commercial communications and delivery channels cannot be assured. Time may not permit the establishment of alternative channels from overseas and afloat activities in a mobilization environment. Therefore, supply support planning and implementation for SPAWAR cognizance equipment will provide for maximum use programs with an expected small equipment population, it may be considered more practical and cost effective to maintain hardware systems command (HSC) managed supply support. In these cases, ILSPs and OLSSs will reflect headquarters level supply support and delineate requisitioning procedures.

For installations of existing equipment or field changes, OPNAV Form 4790/CK is used to update the Weapons System File (WSF) and provide configuration inputs to COSALs. For new equipment, the input of PTD is necessary to change configuration data in the WSF. The citation of establishing APLs for configuration inputs is a safeguard to protect existing configuration in the WSF.

4226. Requisitioning.

The references containing the requisitioning instructions for specified categories of material are:

NAVSUP Publication 485. Provides policies for the operation and management of afloat supply departments and shore based units of the fleet operating forces operating under afloat procedures. SPAWAR utilizes this document for procedures relating to the material procurement, receipt, expenditure and their shipment.

NAVSUP Publication 437. Provides policies and procedures forms and formats for the Navy Supply System implementation of MILSTRIP as well as material issue, receipt, and returns. SPAWAR

uses this publication for procedures relating to the standard data elements, codes and formats needed for requisitioning and issuing material from the Navy Supply System.

4227. Contingency Subsistence Support. N/A

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

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SECTION 1. OVERVIEW

4311. Introduction

The maintenance, repair, and retrofit (and salvage, as appropriate) of Command resources constitutes another vital part of its logistics effort. This section addresses elements of information essential for both maintenance planning and execution.

4312. Planning Information

Maintenance policies and procedures for SPAWAR electronic material are governed by OPNAVINST 4790.13. This instruction covers all SPAWAR components. The maintenance level and the detailed maintenance requirements are contained in the equipment's Maintenance Plan section of the Integrated Logistics Support Summary during acquisition or the Operation Logistic Support Plan for existing electronic systems.

SPAWAR utilizes intermediate maintenance activities (IMAs) a minimal amount.

SPAWAR operates depots on the east coast (Portsmouth, VA) and west coast (San Diego, CA). These depots are strategically located in terms of transportation and logistics and are readily accessible to the Navy Supply System. Specific resources, shortfalls and recommendations are determined in the SPAWAR Depot Posture Plan.

4313. Policy and Guidance

Maintenance is accomplished at the lowest practical level which ensures the optimum economic use of resources while achieving the required operational readiness. There are three levels of maintenance; organizational, intermediate and depot which are described below:

Organizational Maintenance. The first level of maintenance is the user organization. It consists of the preventive and corrective maintenance performed by the ship's crew. It consists of equipment operation, inspection, service, and replacement of parts and repairs.

Intermediate Maintenance. The second level of maintenance provides support beyond the capability of the organizational level. The intermediate level is comprised of Naval personnel in tenders, repair ships, and shore IMAs. Intermediate maintenance includes calibration, repair of replacement of damaged parts, emergency fabrication of unavailable parts, verification testing, and fault isolation. Furthermore, IMAs support the organization levels with technical assistance.

Depot Maintenance. The third level of maintenance requires skills and facilities beyond the capability of the organizational and intermediate levels. The depot level is comprised of naval and private shipyards, the ship repair facilities, and designated overhaul points. Depot maintenance includes major rework, full restoration, manufacturing, large scale repairs, and modernization. Furthermore, depots support lower levels with engineers and technical assistance.

During the acquisition phase up to deployment, the ILSP contains a maintenance plan in Section 7.1. The maintenance plan is the foundation for all logistics support planning and includes:

- . Maintenance Concept
- . An estimate of anticipated maintenance capabilities
- . A proposed maintenance plan, encompassing an evaluation of feasible alternatives
- . Maintenance evaluation criteria
- . A definition of Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) guidelines that shall be used to meet operational readiness criteria
- . A description of anticipated interim support.

Section 7 of the ILSP also contains other information related to the maintenance activities including manpower and personnel, supply support, support and test equipment and training and training devices.

As the equipment progresses through the development stages the ILSP is revised as required. As the equipment is reaching the deployment stage the OLSS is prepared which is a user-oriented logistics implementation document. Its purpose is to provide information and guidance for using and supporting activities on the application of logistic support resources required to meet mission goals. The OLSS contains the latest available information relating to the system/equipment and is revised as required.

The maintenance section of the OLSS describes the maintenance requirements and activities at each level along with the needed support equipment. All interservice considerations are identified along with depot assignments. If contractor maintenance is required, then budgeting, funding and contracting responsibilities are specified along with the schedule and extent of support.

4314. Assumptions

a. Planning assumptions are used to generate mobilization work hours in maintenance operations, particularly at the depot level and to some extent at the intermediate level. Since there is virtually no SPAWAR equipment authorized to receive

intermediate level maintenance, only the depot level will be addressed. SPAWAR operates two depots: Portsmouth, VA and San Diego, CA. The SPAWAR Depot Posture Plan determines the availability resources at these depots in peacetime, the resources needed to support mobilization, projected shortfalls and recommendations. Assumptions made are also specified in the posture plan.

4315. Responsibilities

Responsibility for SPAWAR assets pertaining to their maintenance, repair, retrofit and salvage are determined from SPAWARINST 7300.80.

SECTION 2. MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

4321. Introduction

Maintenance and repair operations require considerable forethought as to the development and dissemination of procedures; the determination of what and how much needs to be repaired; the capabilities of the organization to accomplish the work; and the base support requirements for maintenance and repair operations.

4322. Procedures to Obtain Repairs

The procedures to be followed by operational commanders in obtaining routine, major and emergency repair for SPAWAR equipment/systems are specified in the individual OLSSs. The OLSS also specifies maintenance assistance (by contractor or depot), supply and interim supply support, and CASREP request procedures. No distinction is made in the OLSS between peacetime and wartime maintenance.

4323. Requirements

The maintenance requirements for each system/equipment are specified in the OLSS along with the maintenance activities at each level. The required maintenance is performed at the organizational or depot level. The APL specifies the supply requirements and the method for obtaining these supplies. In addition, interim supply support is specified. In the OLSS, no provision is made for mobilization. The requirements at the organizational level for mobilization are impacted mainly by more corrective maintenance and more "on demand" supplies needed.

The manpower requirements and capabilities for the depots are contained in the SPAWAR Depot Posture Plan which uses the median mobilization workload from the top three consecutive months in each Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) categorized grouping for the peacetime requirements. The peacetime requirements are multiplied by 1.6 to obtain the mobilization requirements. The

Posture Plan provides the mobilization workload requirements by month for a 12 month period. The depots also must have the needed repair parts to support the mobilization effort which will require evaluating the system/equipment to determine its criticality, and if so, to ensure the needed parts are in sufficient quantity through the Naval Supply Systems Command. In addition, transportation must be adequate to move the repairable carcasses to the depots.

4324. Capabilities

SPAWAR operates two "organic" depots, one in Portsmouth, VA, and the other in San Diego, CA. In addition to these activities, there is a SPAWAR activity located at Vallejo, CA, which serves primarily as a conduit for securing commercial contractor maintenance assistance. There is a complex interrelationship that exists between the depots, SPAWAR HQ, the SPCC and the Navy Supply Centers (NSCs). Basically, SPAWAR provides depot policy and serves in two capacities: first, as the ICP for 2Z cognizance equipment; secondly, it serves as the Technical Manager and coordinator of the workloading process. SPCC is the ICP for all stock-funded equipment and provides necessary requirements forecasting, funding and appropriate workload coordinations. The NSCs function as receiving/storing/issue points while the respective depots provide overhaul, repair and restoration services. The individual depots are subordinate to the depot manager at SPAWAR HQ in matters relating to repair policies and procedures.

The Portsmouth Depot serves as the Designated Overhaul Point (DOP) and repair facility for assigned repairables, i.e., assemblies, modules and printed circuit boards drawn from electronics warfare special communications, teletype, radiac, crypto and communications systems/equipment. The depot is also responsible for preparing Base Electronic Systems Engineering Plans (BESEPs), performing engineering surveys, performing design and installation engineering, developing and administering logistics support plans and inspecting electronic installations for compliance, establishing liaison with Fleet Type Commanders and other government agencies for electronics material support matters, and conducting TEMPEST inspections and instrumented surveys. Depot Portsmouth also prepares and/or validates maintenance requirements cards, procures electronics equipment and related technical data support, performs technical manual verification, designs/develops and/or fabricates/procures and installs and tests electronic equipment, prototypes and field changes for special projects, performs Bullseye Engineering and Technical Support (BETS) and provides professional engineering management and program execution for COMSPAWAR as ISEA, Systems Engineering Agent (SEA), Acquisition Engineering Agent (AEA), Technical Support Agent (TSA), and Software Support Activity (SSA), as assigned.

The San Diego Depot serves as DOP and repair facility for assigned repairables, i.e., assemblies, modules and printed

circuit boards drawn from electronics warfare special communications, teletype, radiac, crypto and communications systems and equipment. The depot is also responsible for the installation of testing, fabrication, modification and repair/overhaul services for SPCC, SPAWAR, NAVSEA, NESEC, and NSA (crypto systems), interservice and Naval Fleet and shore commands. The pending completion of depot development/assignment of permanent DOPs for repairables. Included in this latter tasking is the requirement for operation certification of diagnostic and repair tools provided for interim DOP operations. The San Diego Depot performs operational certification of diagnostic and repair tools provided for interim DOP operations. The San Diego Depot performs operational certification of Test Program Sets (TPSS), Technical Repair Standards (TRSS) and repair procedures. It also evaluates hardware, software and procedures for Automated Test Equipment (ATE) utilized in the depot for support of assigned repairables, modules and systems.

The SPAWAR field activity at San Diego serves as the Technical Repair Agent (TRA) for all SPAWAR cognizant equipment. As the TRA, they are responsible for maintaining a depot data base, containing information on each SPAWAR repairable. Additionally, they provide depot assignment recommendations, conduct capability audits, and manage the development of additional capability within the overall SPAWAR system.

The OLSS for each system/equipment does not differentiate between peacetime and mobilized conditions. The OLSS maintenance plan should have potential problems and maintenance priorities specified for mobilized conditions. This makes the organizational and depot level maintenance easier to plan and provide for should mobilization occur.

4325. Utilities Requirements

SPAWAR is not responsible for any shore-based utility facilities and no requirements are anticipated in the event of mobilization.

SECTION 3. MOBILIZATION

4331. Introduction

Maintenance workloads and personnel to accommodate mobilization requirements need to be planned, developed, and recorded. This section provides the methodology for addressing workload and personnel data.

4332. Maintenance Mobilization Schedules

a. The six items of data listed below are vital in the development of maintenance mobilization planning.

Mobilization Man-Hour Program Summary
End-Item Maintenance Schedules

Component Repair Schedules (consists of two tables, one
for Major Repair/Overhaul and another for Minor Repair)
Component Rework Requirement Schedules
Miscellaneous Program Labor Hours
Requirements/Capabilities Comparison

4333. Maintenance Personnel

Organizational maintenance is preventive and corrective maintenance implemented by the ship's crew. The required manpower is specified in the OLSS and will be performed by the crew during mobilization with more corrective maintenance and preventive maintenance required as practical. Since SPAWAR has virtually no intermediate level maintenance the depot maintenance would be the most severely impacted during mobilization. The depot level capabilities, requirements, shortfalls and recommendations are specified in the SPAWAR Depot Posture Plan and are summarized below:

	Assigned Billets	Manpower Required (Peacetime)	Billet Shortfall
Depot-San Diego	252	243	None
Depot-Portsmouth	303	300	None
SPAWAR	555	543	None

During mobilization this strength should be maintainable since these billets are filled by government contractors. During mobilization the depots would be working 60 hour weeks due to the increased workload.

Current total manpower is adequate to meet total mobilization requirements, but skill imbalances exist due to changes in maintenance requirements when transitioning from peacetime to wartime. Imbalances must be reconciled by posturing future workloads, building flexibility into the work force, encouraging secondary and tertiary skills, and developing resolutions in mobilization plans based on probable contingencies.

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 4. TRANSPORTATION

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5. MEDICAL EVACUATION	

SECTION 1. GENERAL

4411. Introduction

The provision of, and reliance on, transportation varies considerably from one Echelon II Command to another, for each must tailor its transportation requirements and capabilities to its mission and functions. In short, FLTCINC and a Systems Command (SYSCOM) commander will have considerably different transportation requirements. The following sections and articles structure transportation considerations in a manner that permits all LSMP-preparing agencies to record pertinent transportation-oriented information regardless of the planning Command's mission and purpose.

4412. Overview

SPAWAR has no organic transportation assets, and relies entirely on DOD and/or commercial resources for meeting its transportation needs. These needs are basically:

- a. transportation of contract deliverable material-equipment - systems.
- b. transportation related to supply support of SPAWAR cognizant material.
- c. movement of personnel.
- d. some specific unusual SPAWAR transportation requirements.

Some of the operative instructions and references applicable to SPAWAR are:

DOC 4500.32 - Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures

NAVSUPINST 4600.7 - Defense Traffic Management Regulations

DODINST 4105.59 - DOD Division of Contract Administration Services Components

OPNAVINST 4630.26 - Special Assignment Airlift Mission

MIL-STD-1367 - Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportability Program

SPAWARINST 4600.3 - Transportation Guidelines and Shipping Addressed for SPAWAR MATERIAL

SPAWARINST 4630.1 - Use of Air Transportation Military Traffic Management Command Mobilization Plan

4413. Policy and Guidance

The command policy for transportation issues is to comply with the above referenced transportation instructions. Because SPAWAR has no organic assets or major unusual requirements, these instructions provide all the policy and guidance required for SPAWAR to execute its mission - SPAWAR instructions on transportation issues are currently being revised.

4414. Definitions and Acronyms

DTMR	Defense Traffic Management Regulations
DCAS	Defense Contracting Administrative Service
MAC	Military Airlift Command.
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MTMC	Military Traffic Management
SAAM	Special Assignment Airlift Mission
NAVMTO	Naval Material Transportation Office
UMMIPS	Uniform Material Movement and Issue Priority/System

4415. Space Allocation

a. JCS Pub 15 and other Navy and Command-published instructions provide details pertaining to the allocation of air or sealift to users and the method for requesting such lift support.

b. Allocations for SPAWAR transportation support are forecasted annually in the form of Service Wide Transportation (SWT) Requirements although updated annually contain forecasts for the next five years. Included in the SWT Requirements are all requirements for air services which exceed 20 tons/year and for land and sea services which exceed 200 tons/year.

Space allocation is also requested by submission of Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM) Requirements. This specifies plane type, cost, and number of flights required. This method is used to obtain dedicated air transport services for particular SPAWAR operations.

4416. Contingency Operations

Based upon the SWT/SAAM requirements NAVSUP budgets and forecasts for SPAWAR transportation. Unforecasted, unbudgeted contingencies are absorbed by NAVSUP if their budget permits. Otherwise, SPAWAR must reduce its transportation requirements in other areas to compensate for the contingency. Certain high priority contingencies have transportation budgets allocated by the resource sponsor (e.g. OPNAV). SPAWAR's main role in contingency operations is to expedite transportation and shipping by contacting the key responsible commands and individuals (See paragraph 4417).

4417. Responsibilities

Requirements for SPAWAR transportation are generated at the PD/PMW level. The PDs are responsible for providing SPAWAR 003 with their forecasted transportation needs. The PDs are also responsible for specifying transportation and delivery requirements in their contracts for equipments developed under contract. The PDs must also arrange for their own transportation and shipping in accordance with the references cited in paragraph 4412. All personnel transportation is handled in accordance with existing instructions at the PD/PMW level. Item Line Managers are responsible for arranging transportation and shipping for SPAWAR cognizant supply support material. SPAWAR 003 collects all the PD/PMW transportation requirements and prepares the SWT/SAAM requirements for NAVSUP. SPAWAR 003 is also responsible for assisting ILMs and PDs in tracing and expediting specific shipments, as well as responding for SPAWAR for all challenged shipments.

NAVSUP budgets for all SPAWAR transportation except that related to R&D. The latter is budgeted for directly by SPAWAR.

NAVMTO is NAVSUP's administrator for the Navy transportation system. They are responsible for clearing all air shipments via Quick Transportation within CONUS and coordinating with Military Airlift Command (MAC) for all overseas shipments.

The MTMC is responsible for surface CONUS transport in accordance with DODINST 4105.59.

Shipment and transportation by sea is handled directly with the MSC who designates the ports of debarkation.

SECTION 2.	AIR TRANSPORTATION.	N/A
SECTION 3.	SEA TRANSPORTATION.	N/A
SECTION 4.	LAND TRANSPORTATION.	N/A
SECTION 5.	MEDICAL EVACUATION.	N/A

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 5. PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANTS

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1. GENERAL	
Introduction	4511
2. POL OPERATIONS	

SECTION 1. GENERAL

4511. Introduction

The procurement, receipt, storage, and distribution of bulk and packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) products and the determination of POL requirements under varying conditions, comprise major logistic challenges for most operating commands. For SPAWAR, planning for petroleum resources is not a critical item.

SECTION 2. POL OPERATIONS. N/A

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 6. NONNUCLEAR ORDNANCE

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2. NONNUCLEAR ORDNANCE OPERATIONS	
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SECTION 1. GENERAL

4611. Introduction

Two commodities requiring enormous storage, lift, and handling capability, both by the supplier and the user, are POL products and nonnuclear ordnance. The former was addressed in the preceding chapter; the management and control of the latter is discussed here.

4612. Responsibility for Logistics Control

In general, SPAWAR does not have logistics control over any nonnuclear ordnance. SPAWAR activities are directly involved in the development and testing of weapons, but is not a major stocking point for this material. In some cases, SPAWAR cognizant equipment requires using ordnance, in which cases, the ordnance is controlled by another command.

4613. Policy and Guidance

All SPAWAR activities will follow the policies and guidance of handling/use of ordnance dictated by the appropriate fleet or weapons command.

SECTION 2. NONNUCLEAR ORDNANCE OPERATIONS

4621. Introduction

The sheer mass and tonnage of nonnuclear ordnance operations, particularly in peacetime, necessitates careful management, to include determination of requirements, establishment and maintenance of stock levels, and reporting procedures.

a. Procurement requirements guidance for determining procurement requirements for nonnuclear ordnance is issued annually by the CNO based on Secretary of Defense funding determinations.

b. PWRMR for nonnuclear munitions are developed or updated annually by component commands and forwarded to the CNO for approval.

c. The Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS), with a central processing system located at the SPCC Mechanicsburg, PA, maintains current inventory data of all ship and activity's nonnuclear munitions assets and allowances.

SECTION 3. SUPPORT

4631. Introduction

The same reasons that dictate careful management of operations require continuous thought and attention to the support aspects of nonnuclear ordnance. Key among these are storage facilities, mine stocks, and other specialized capabilities.

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 7. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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2.	NUCLEAR WEAPONS LOGISTICS PROCEDURES	

SECTION 1. GENERAL

4711. Introduction

The sensitivity of nuclear weapons dictates the development of detailed policy and guidance for their handling, storage, shipment, and maintenance; an unambiguous assignment of responsibilities for those functions; and a clear description and understanding by all concerned of unit capabilities.

SPAWAR activities are involved in the development and testing of nuclear weapons/components, but is not a major stocking point for these materials.

4712. Policy and Guidance

All SPAWAR activities will ensure that all nuclear weapons procedures and precautions promulgated by fleet and weapons commands are followed exactly.

SECTION 2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS LOGISTICS PROCEDURES. N/A

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 8. NAVY WAR RESERVE PROJECTS

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SECTION 1. GENERAL

4811. Introduction

Navy War Reserve Projects (NAVWARPs) (formerly referred to as CNO Special Projects) are those projects established by the CNO and for which material may be acquired and retained in support of specific contingency plans.

4812. Policy and Guidance

Certain special projects approved by the CNO constitute the Navy War Reserve Material (WRM) program, which is set forth in the NCMP and OPNAV Instruction 4080.11 series. Each project is assigned a resource sponsor responsible for project approval and funding and a systems command responsible for technical support (design, maintenance, etc.). The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics) provides overall guidance and direction. The above references direct SYSCOMs to take appropriate actions, within budgetary limitations, to procure and/or reapply assets necessary to support these projects. Material requirements in an Advanced Base Functional Component (ABFC) become Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirements (PWRMR) when the ABFC is included in a NAVWARP.

4813. Definitions

The following are definitions of the terms pertaining to NAVWARPs as related to SPAWAR.

a. Navy War Reserve Projects Those Navy Projects, established by CNO, which provide authorization for material to be acquired and/or set aside within funding limits as PWRMS and for manpower authorizations to be established in support of contingencies and emergencies.

b. Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement (PWRMR) That portion of the war material requirement which must be positioned prior to hostilities at or near the point of planned use by or issue to the user, in order to insure timely support of a specific project or designated force during the initial phase of war pending arrival of replenishment shipments. Most material for ABFCs listed in NAVWARPs is managed as PWRMR. (In some cases, certain short shelf-life items are not technically suited to prepositioning and, even though part of a NAVWARP ABFC, must be managed as Other War Reserve Material.)

c. Prepositioned War Reserve Material Stock (PWRMS) Stock acquired and prepositioned against an approved PWRR.

d. Other War Reserve Material Requirement (OWRMR) OWRMR consists of material to support all forces (afloat and ashore) from the end of the support provided by each war reserve project or vice versa up to a period of time specified by CNO.

e. Advanced Base Functional Component (ABFC) A grouping of personnel, facilities, equipment and material designed to perform a specific function or accomplish a mission at an out-CONUS advanced base. Material requirements for an ABFC become PWRMR when the ABFC is specifically included in a NAVWARP.

f. Dominant Command The Systems Command assigned primary responsibility for an ABFC because the technical function of the component falls under their cognizance.

g. Contributing Command The Systems Command which procures and manages items contributing to outfitting an ABFC for which another command has responsibility.

h. ABFC Planning System A planning tool to identify and preplan advanced base requirements for support during a crisis or contingency.

i. Advanced Base Initial Outfitting List (ABIOL) (abridged) Abridged ABIOLs show major equipment comprising each component. Itemized lists of minor items, such as spare parts, hand tools, and office supplies are omitted. The material lists in the ABIOL (abridged) are developed for planning purposes and do not constitute allowance lists for particular components. The personnel listed in the ABIOL (abridged) have been approved by the Navy Military Personnel Command (NMPC) and do constitute definite requirements.

j. Advanced Base Initial Outfitting List (detailed) Detailed ABIOLs are combined by each material SYSCOM as required for each functional component and itemize all items including equipments, accessories, tools, spare parts and consumables. These lists are for detailed reference, procurement and assembly purposes but are not in a form convenient for planning purposes. Detailed ABIOLs are generally maintained by the Technical Manager for the dominant Systems Command and are designed, when applicable, for the reservation of material for mobilization.

k. JOPS (Joint Operation Planning System) A standardized, system used in the planning, support and execution of the joint military operations. The JOPS III is used by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, unified and specified commands, service components, service headquarters, and transportation operating agencies in preparing and evaluating Time Phased Force Deployment (TPFDD) and in computing the related support and transportation requirements necessary to support each major plan.

4814. Objectives

a. The objective of the Navy WRM program is to achieve and maintain the national material readiness required to support the operating forces by:

(1) Providing a source of selected combat-ready supplies and equipment capable of sustaining naval forces during peacetime emergencies and in the initial phases of a contingency.

(2) Achieving the capabilities to expand and/or repair existing overseas bases and to construct new austere bases when required under peacetime emergencies or contingencies.

b. The NCMP sets forth the logistic guidelines that contain certain special projects which are approved by CNO for the purpose of prestocking material and pre-assigning personnel to support certain contingencies. OPNAVINST 4080.11 defines the Navy WRM program and sets forth procedures and guidelines relative to its management, support and readiness reporting responsibilities. Additionally, this instruction establishes procedures for the withdrawal and use of materials held in support of the WRM program.

The objective of SPAWAR in supporting the Navy WRM program is to implement those NAVWARPs in support of specific contingencies identified in the Navy WRM program. Furthermore, SPAWAR will establish the procedures, guidance and responsibilities for carrying out SPAWAR responsibilities in implementing the WRM program. SPAWARINST 4080.2 will delineate responsibilities and procedures for implementing the Navy WRM program. Also, the SPAWAR Guide for Management of War Reserves will delineate detailed instructions and procedures for implementing the WRM program within SPAWAR.

The ABFC Planning System is a CNO directed method for planning the establishment of new, or augmentation of existing advanced bases in support of contingencies. A single ABFC is a preplanned grouping of personnel, facilities, equipment, and material designed to perform one of the specific functions or to accomplish a particular mission of an advanced base. One of SPAWAR objectives under the Navy WRM program is the effective management of Navy ABFC Planning System within SPAWAR. SPAWAR Instruction 4040.1 establishes procedures and responsibilities for the management, design, procurement, and maintenance of ABFC system plans and materials for which SPAWAR is either a dominant or a contributing command.

4815. Responsibilities

To effectively carry out SPAWAR responsibilities in the Navy WRM program, specific responsibilities are assigned to SPAWAR codes and activities as follows:

a. SPAWAR - 18

(1) Coordinate the implementation of the WRM program in SPAWAR.

(2) Establish and maintain procedures for implementation

of OPNAV Instruction 4080.11 in SPAWAR by the development of a SPAWAR Guide for Management of War Reserve Material.

(3) Maintain current listing of WRMR.

(4) Maintain liaison with CNO (OP-41) on all matters relating to the WRM program.

(5) As called for by CNO (OP-41), consolidate and submit program and budget information.

b. SPAWAR 12

(1) Provide guidance and assistance in matters relating to procurement plans and policies.

c. Program Directorates

(1) Provide technical assistance relative to technology and development trends as it relates to WRM and ABFC development.

(2) Determine the level of repair required for SPAWAR items.

(3) Determine the requirements and materiel needed to maintain SPAWAR items for at least 60 days.

(4) Effect procurement of WRM when directed by SPAWAR 18.

d. SPAWAR 003

(1) Review transportation requirements for delivery of WRM to ports of departure.

(2) Provide shipping data as needed and arrange for special air lift as required to meet delivery schedules.

(3) Review transportation priorities assigned to WRM to ensure compatibility with delivery schedule requirements.

(4) Determine non-SPAWAR cognizant material costing factors associated with SPAWAR WRM.

(5) Determine available PWRMS based on the item-by-item listing of PWRMR.

(6) Perform materiel cost studies and determine 2Z cognizant costing factors for SPAWAR WRM.

(7) Provide available programming and budgeting support information as requested.

(8) Effect procurement of WRM when directed by SPAWAR 18.

4816. Personnel

a. Personnel to support NAVWARPs are provided from Naval and Marine Corps sources, and from selected Naval Reserve programs.

b. Naval Selected Reserve and time phase reserves for program support are taken into account in the Manpower Authorizations (MPA) for the command. In essence, there is already an established base of reserve billets to which Naval Reservists in time of war or contingencies will augment and fill within SPAWAR. These billets are established and identified in Navy Manpower Mobilization System and the quantities of personnel involved and the time phasing of their augmentation are also indentified in the MPA document.

SECTION 2. NAVY WAR RESERVE PROJECTS

4821. Introduction

A listing and brief description of the NAVWARP is essential for the accomplishment of complete logistics support and mobilization planning. This section provides such information.

4822. Projects and Sponsors

Table 4822-1 lists in tabular format the NAVWARPs and sponsors. Of those projects listed, there are only two that involve SPAWAR for which funds are available for procurement of equipment. They are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>
Navy Cargo Handling Forces	Resource Sponsor OP-41
Advanced Base Functional Components	Resource Sponsor: Various, depends on the mission of ABFC Technical Sponsor: Various, depends on the mission of ABFC

4823. Project Descriptions

OPNAV Instruction 4080.11 defines the WRM program and prescribes responsibilities and procedures for the management of WRM. This instruction also identifies war reserve projects that are designed to provide a wartime capability which would not otherwise be available. Table 4822-1 lists the NAVWARPS and sponsors.

SPAWAR is involved in the projects indicated by an asterisk and as listed in table 4822-1. Presently, in the Navy Cargo Handling Forces Project, SPAWAR is procuring radios for the project technical sponsor, NAVSUP.

In the ABFC Project, SPAWAR will be responsible for the procurement of the C3A ABFC for OPNAV who will position it to meet component commander delivery dates as stated in the Operational Plan (OPLAN).

SPAWARINST 4040.1 establishes the procedures and responsibilities for the management, design, procurement, and maintenance of ABFC system plans and materials for which SPAWAR is either the dominant or a contributing Command.

NAVSUP establishes current requirements of ABFCs to support the NAVWARPs.

SPAWAR is both a dominant and contributing Command for various ABFCs. As the Dominant Command, SPAWAR is responsible for the technical functions of an ABFC and as such has the following responsibilities as delineated in SPAWARINST 4040.1:

a. Ensures that there is compatibility of ABFCs with the operating forces and support activities.

b. Ensures that the design of each ABFC represents a balance of personnel requirements, equipment operational reliability and availability, simplicity of operation and maintenance, cost and the ability to acquire material during mobilization.

c. Ensures that the design of each ABFC is updated as required by CNO. Updating includes a total review of mission statements, ABIOLs and personnel allowances as well as ensuring that contributing commands update their material.

d. Ensures that the status of the updates are provided to NAVFAC upon request.

e. Ensures that the ABFC designs include 60 day part support based on wartime use rate.

f. For each NAVWARP ABFC, prepare such plans and other documentation as required to ensure availability and logistic support, to justify manpower authorization, and in conjunction with OPNAV resource sponsors, to specify pre-mobilization training requirements.

g. Acts on the annual submission of consolidated ABFC requirements, identifies material shortfalls and provides deficiency funding requirements to CNO resource sponsors as called for by CNO (OP-41). In identifying material shortfalls, categorizes each ABFC as to its probable availability. This categorization supports the material portion of the information specified in Appendix C of OPNAV Instruction 4040.39.

h. Makes recommendations to CNO (OP-41) for new ABFCs, and major changes to ABIOLs.

i. Makes changes to the ABFCs in OPNAV Publication 41P3B, Table of ABFCs.

j. Develops and maintains up-to-date accurate Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) data as required by JCS Pub 6, part 14, chapter 3, and submits to CNO (OP-605) via Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC).

k. Reports procurement of NAVWARP ABFC material to Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP).

l. Ensures that contributing commands have provided appropriate input for items (a) through (g) above.

m. Prepares complete ABIOL for each ABFC.

SPAWAR is dominant command and responsible for the PWRMR for the ABFCs listed below:

CURRENT PWRMR FOR NAVWARP ABFC OPLAN SUPPORT

<u>ABFC</u>	<u>Requirements</u>
C3A	4
C33	1
H16E	1
H16G	1

SPAWAR is also a Contributing Command for ABFC and as such its responsibilities are:

(1) As a contributing command:

(a) Provides information to dominant commands during initial ABFC design or design updates as requested.

(b) Reports procurement of NAVWARP ABFC material to NAVSUP.

The following is a list of requirements in the NAVWARP ABFCs for which SPAWAR is the contributing command:

ABFC OPLAN SUPPORT

<u>ABFC</u>	<u>Requirements</u>
B13D	1
B15C	10
B16C	1
D30	5
E27	3
E32A	1
H09N	7
H10	1

NAVY CARGO HANDLING FORCES

F1	14
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RESERVE CONSTRUCTION FORCE

P25	17
P29	8
P30	1
P31	4

Table 4822-1.

WAR RESERVE
PROJECTS AND SPONSORS

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>CNO</u> <u>RESOURCE</u> <u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>TECHNICAL</u> <u>SPONSOR</u>
Fleet Marine Force Support	OP-05	Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR)
Marine Corps Reserve Medical Support	OP-41	Commander, Naval Medical Command (NAVMEDCOM)

Marine Corps Reserve Aviation Support	OP-05	NAVAIR
*Navy Cargo Handling Forces	OP-41	Commander, Naval Systems Command (NAVSUP)
Reserve Naval Construction Force	OP-44	Commander, Naval Engineering Command (NAVFAC)
Secondary Item Resupply	OP-41	NAVSUP
Secondary Item Outfitting	OP-41	NAVSUP
*Advanced Base Functional Components	Varies	Varies
Inshore Undersea Warfare Support	OP-41	NAVFAC
Minesweeping Support	OP-41	Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA)
Merchant Ship Amphibious Lift/Personnel Transport	OP-42	Military Sealift Command (MSC)
Merchant Ship Underway Fueling	OP-42	MSC
Merchant Ship Convoy Support	OP-42	MSC
Blood Donor Support	OP-093	NAVMEDCOM
Fleet Hospital Program	OP-093	NAVSUP
War Reserve Stocks for Allies	OP-41	NAVSUP

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 9. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
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2.	FMS OPERATIONS	
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SECTION 1. GENERAL

4911. Introduction

Security assistance has played a prominent role in U.S. foreign and defense policy. The security assistance program is an essential compliment to the overall U.S. defense effort. DODINST 5105.38-M states that the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) of 1976, as ammended, set the framework within which the Security Assistance (SA) policy of the Government of the U.S. is established. For the purpose of this instruction, the term SA is defined as a composite of programs authorized by the FAA and AECA by which the U.S. provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. DODINST 7290.3-M sets forth the procedures to ensure uniformity in DOD pricing and recoupment methods. Currently SPAWAR is administering 240 specific FMS cases in support of the SA program. These cases involve the full breadth of SPAWAR activities but with the preponderance of sales in the communications area. The program encompasses 32 countries and amounts to approximately \$1B in sales annually.

The pertinent instructions pursuant to policy, guidance and adminstration of the SPAWAR SA program and FMS are:

- DODINST 5105.38-M
- DODINST 7290.3-M
- DODINST 5530.3
- SPAWARINST 5430.32 (SPAWAR Security Assistance Program)
- SPAWARINST 4920.2
- SPAWARINST 5200.21
- DD Form 1513 U.S. DOD Offer and Acceptance

4912. Policy and Guidance

Material procurements for SA are to be consolidated with U.S. Navy procurements when reasonable; however, SA (including FMS requirements) will not be delayed for consolidation if urgency demands otherwise. Foreign requirements will receive the same benefits and protection that apply to U.S. procurements.

4913. Support Concepts and Structure

FMS is defined as that portion of SA for which the recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred, including cash sales from stocks (inventories, services, and training), by the DOD. A FMS case consists of a DD Form 1513 (Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA)) which is used by the U.S. Government (USG) to offer to sell defense articles/services to a foreign country or international organization.

a. SPAWAR's Security Assistance Program is comprised of four distinct management areas:

(1) SPAWAR Code 10F (Case Administering Office (CAO)). Acts as the focal point for all SA/FMS cases.

(2) SPAWAR Code 10F (Security Assistance Managers (SAMS)). Provides management direction and oversight for all FMS cases.

(3) SPAWAR PD/PMW (Acquisition Case Managers (ACMs)). Responsible for FMS case acquisition and life cycle support, which includes case development, implementation, execution, and case closure.

(4) SPAWAR Code 11 (Security Assistance Financial Managers (SAFMs)). Performs all financial functions pertaining to the execution of FMS programs.

4914. Objectives

The objectives of the SA/FMS program in SPAWAR is to support the overall objectives of strengthening the U.S. defense effort per DODINST 5105-38-M. Specifically, SPAWAR provides command, control, communication and intelligence equipment/systems, naval space equipment/systems, and advanced undersea warfare equipment/systems to foreign countries in support of U.S. National policies and objectives.

4915. Responsibilities

a. The responsibilities for the SA/FMS program within SPAWAR is as follows:

SPAWAR 10F. The International Programs Office directs, coordinates, monitors, and implements policy, guidance and procedures and has oversight for the command's SA/FMS International Procurement programs (FMS, Grant Aid, and the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF)). It further provides standardization of procedures, assignment of incoming projects, case management and procurement oversight of systems, and equipment sold or furnished to foreign governments. Actions are taken to ensure responsive, coordinated, and timely efforts in consonance with the SPAWAR mission.

(1) Advises the Commander/Vice Commander/Deputy Commander and management staff on international policy and actions including DON Technology Transfer and Security Assistance Review Board (TTSARB) issues.

(2) Prepares and supports the FMS Administrative Budget, Program Objective Memorandum requirements, and recommendations for allocation of the FMS resource ceiling for SPAWAR headquarters and field activities in coordination with SPAWAR 11

and 18. Reviews and validates FMS administrative/case funds and SPAWAR 10F's Managing to Payroll System. Maintains the Security Assistance Manpower Accounting System.

(3) Consolidates SPAWAR headquarters and activities FMS man-hour reports submitted according to SPAWARINST 4920.2. The data is then used by SPAWAR 10F to prepare the proper billing for reimbursement to the command's appropriate account from the FMS administrative and case funds and submitted to SPAWAR 11 for processing. A copy of the billing data for case funds shall be provided to the ACM for accountability purposes.

(4) Provides liaison and advice to senior representatives of foreign governments concerning SA programs.

(5) Represents SPAWAR at major FMS program reviews as required. Schedules follow-on meetings as required.

(6) Acts as the CAO for all FMS cases assigned to SPAWAR. Their responsibilities are as follows:

(a) Assigns SAMs to all requests for Planning and Review (P&R) and Price and Availability (P&A) data and all subsequent SPAWAR implemented cases.

(b) Performs a quality control review on all P&R and P&A data.

(c) Evaluates organizational structure and flow of case financial and logistical information to ensure adequate support of ACMs in execution of their charter responsibilities within the chain of command.

(d) Maintains essential FMS records for the command.

(e) Executes oversight responsibilities in regard to FMS ACMs and their assigned cases, including regular CAO internal case management performance reports and case reviews.

(f) Ensures all personnel assigned to PDs as ACMs are adequately trained in DOD and DON FMS policies and procedures and are informed of all applicable changes.

(g) Ensures the PDs through the ACMs carry out annual Navy Office of Technology Transfer and Security Assistance (NAVOTTSA) SA goals applicable to case management.

(h) Develops and implements SA policy and procedures.

(i) Provides management direction and oversight of Defense Security Assistance Program (DSAP) efforts. Directs, coordinates, and assigns to the PD through the ACM all actions relevant to the FMS cases.

(j) Directs, manages, and executes nonrecurring R&D and production recoupment actions for the command.

(k) Reviews and ensures that FMS funds shall be applied only to the objects for which the funds were made available under the scope, terms, and conditions specified in the DD-1513. This review is similar to the 31 U.S. Code 1301(a) review performed for U.S.-appropriated funds.

b. PD/PMW ACMS. FMS program responsibilities and actions are assigned by SPAWAR 10F SAMs for a particular case. Acquisition managers become responsible for individual planning, procurement, and life cycle support required in the execution of FMS cases implemented by SPAWAR. For Marine Corps equipments procured by SPAWAR (PD 70), Headquarters, Marine Corps or Marine Corps Research, Development and Acquisition Command has responsibility for life cycle support. They are guided in the performance of their duties by DOD and relevant NAVOTTSA and SPAWAR instructions. SPAWAR 10F is developing a Case Management Procedures Manual to provide uniformity in the preparation of P&A/P&R, Case Implementation, and Case Closure.

(1) The ACM is responsible for managing financial and logistical aspects of the case in order to (1) deliver the materials or services within the case delivery commitment date(s) and (2) complete the case within case value. The ACM will function through the existing chain of command, follow existing policies and management directives, and ensure established management and acquisition techniques are used. He/she shall perform the following:

(a) Prepare P&A/P&R estimates, with applicable supporting data, i.e., SPAWAR 4140/1, DD Form 2060/2061, Financial Analysis, Estimated Payment Schedule, Termination Liability, Nonrecurring Recoupment, and Impact Statement.

(b) Implement, execute, and monitor procurement of material and services through completion and advise SPAWAR 11 that the case is supply complete, (i.e., deliveries of supplies and/or services to the FMS customer or U.S. firms have been completed) ready for financial reconciliation, and case closure processing. A case is considered a candidate for closure when it is supply complete.

(c) Prepare Milestone and Case Management Support Plan to ensure proper acquisition planning and delivery of products and services within time and costs. Enclosures (1) and (2) of SPAWARINST 5430.32 pertain. The procedures for preparing enclosures (1) and (2) will be outlined in the Case Management Procedures Manual being developed by SPAWAR 10F.

(d) When required, establish logistic management plans, including an Integrated Logistic Support Plan tailored to customer's requirements. Coordinate with SPAWAR 003 when required.

1) Review FMS Follow-On Technical Support (FOTS) requirements for SPAWAR cognizant equipments which are U.S. Navy supported.

(e) Request obligational authority by Project Directive Line Item (PDLI) and requisition numbers from the Naval International Logistics Command (NAVILCO) develop a program directive for all cases where funding is to be controlled by SPAWAR, and initiate and approve supply action/documents.

(f) Utilize tracking techniques including entry into the RACC system to monitor case execution and provide information on required FMS updates to SPAWAR 10F, using existing information and reporting systems Management Information System for International Logistics/Standard Accounting Reporting System (MISIL/STARS) to the maximum extent possible. Ensure case performance is executed as specified in the LOA.

(g) Manage all case execution actions as follows:

1) Ensure material and services are submitted via acquisition request to SPAWAR 12 in a timely manner to get on contract to meet delivery dates on the LOA.

2) Review and verify in accordance with DOD/DON policy and initiate case amendments and modifications in a timely manner and with adequate explanation.

3) Apprise NAVOTTSA via 10F in writing on a timely basis on matters affecting contract award (or reason for delay), adherence to delivery schedule, potential cost increases, potential changes to program scope, and other matters affecting FMS case management. Ensure that copies of all contracts, travel orders/claims, DD-250s, DD-2249s and NAVCOMPT 2275/2276s are retained.

4) Attend/participate in Provisioning Conferences.

5) Participate in Program Reviews with country/NAVOTTSA. SPAWAR 11 will address financial area.

6) Resolve Reports of Discrepancies (RODs).

7) After case is supply complete (deliveries of supplies and/or services to the FMS country or U.S. firms have been completed), request SPAWAR 11 review financial documents as required for case closure purposes.

8) Maintain case records in accordance with SPAWARINST 5430.32

9) Develop technical packages to initiate government action for FMS case requirements and development of

the appropriate procurement request package. To the maximum extent possible, foreign government acquisitions are to be included with U.S. Navy acquisitions.

10) Review each FMS case six months after implementation, and yearly thereafter, to ensure compliance with the LOA and case program directive.

11) Coordinate tasking and scheduling of SPAWAR field activity support required in the management of FMS work assigned.

c. SPAWAR 11 SAFM.

(1) Develops and establishes financial (budgeting/accounting) plans, policies, systems, methods, and procedures for the SPAWAR FMS program.

(2) Reviews FMS funding documents for 31 U.S.C. Code 1517 compliance and performs accounting control functions for such documents. Ensures Block 22 of the Financial Accounting Data Sheet (SPAWAR 73/3) and cites the appropriate Contract Line Item (CLIN) and Account Classification Record Number (ACRN).

(3) Distributes information concerning accounting regulations affecting the FMS financial management.

(4) Serves as command representative on special projects and study groups concerned with FMS financial management.

(5) Submits the coordinated SPAWAR FMS and Military Assistance Program (MAP) administrative budgets for SPAWAR headquarters, field activities, and R&D centers.

(6) Participates in the development and modification of financial systems to support the FMS program.

(7) Executes financial responsibilities according to SPAWARINST 5430.32 and within SPAWAR for the following:

(a) Reviews DD Forms 2060/2061 data and enters into the FMS Case Control System (FMSCCS).

(b) Signs all Obligational Authority (OA) requests.

(c) Establishes official FMS case records by PDLI and authorized requisition numbers and dollars upon receipt of OA from NAVILCO and updates financial records upon receipt of the funding document issued by the ACM.

(d) Reviews and ensures PDs reflect the correct authorized PDLI amounts and authorized requisition numbers before chop.

(e) Reviews FMS financial documents, ensures ACM approval, and posts commitments/obligations in MISIL and/or STARS.

(f) Makes adjustments between PDLIs as requested by the ACM executing the FMS case.

(g) Conducts financial reviews and performs financial reconciliation on FMS cases.

(h) Verifies, approves, and signs all FMS reimbursable billings.

(i) Participates in Program Reviews with ACMs, NAVOTTSA and foreign country as required.

(j) Distributes signed financial documents including copies of fiscal sheets and DD2277 manpower billings for FMS cases.

d. SPAWAR 12.

(1) Provides contracting officers in direct support of SPAWAR managers. Plans, selects, negotiates, awards, administers, and terminates contracts for all goods and services within the purview of SPAWAR.

(2) Participates in advance acquisition planning and determination of overall contracts strategy and tactics.

(3) Ensures compliance with Federal Acquisition Regulations policy and procedures.

(4) Ensures that procurement actions involving FMS case requirements are identified by FMS unique accounting data and that Section B, Supplies or Services and Prices/Costs, of all contracts include the FMS case and FMS requisition number for each CLIN and ACRN to ensure accountability. Coordinate with ACM.

(5) Ensures that the appropriate ACM is informed of any technical or contractual problems with an FMS procurement action, especially contract award delays, cost increases/decreases and delivery slippages.

(6) Provides contract representatives as necessary to assist SPAWAR ACM/SAFM at FMS case reviews. Notifies the ACM/SAFM in resolving FMS contractual administrative and funding problems.

(7) Ensures that all Navy contracts for RDT&E or acquisition shall include a mandatory clause that requires the contractor to pay within 30 days following delivery of each item from the contractor's facility, or purchaser's acceptance, the established Nonrecurring Recoupment Charge (NRC) for any domestic

or international direct sale, coproduction, or licensed production of DOD-developed items or technology.

(8) Ensures that DON contracting officers provide contractors with written notification of potential/actual FMS and commercial sales recoupment charges.

(9) Advises SPAWAR 10F of any case where a contractor refuses to provide DON contract personnel with information on non-United States Government (USG) commercial equipment/service sales.

(10) Reviews and chops on P&A/P&R costing data prepared by the ACM to ensure equipment, services and related support are priced and available in accordance with established SPAWAR policy and procedures.

(11) Ensures materials and services get on contract to meet delivery dates on the LOA.

(12) Ensures distribution of DD250s to the appropriate NAVILCO Country Program Manager, SPAWAR 11, and the ACM for FMS deliveries.

e. SPAWAR 003. Verifies Integrated Logistic Support (ILS), training, support equipment, hardware configuration, and reviewing of costing data in support of the ACM. These include the following:

(1) Reviews spare/repair parts provisioning requirements to ensure acquisition packages and contracts include adequate ILS considerations.

(2) Reviews FMS Follow-on Technical Support (FOTS) requirements for SPAWAR cognizant equipments, that are U.S. Navy supported, except those managed by SPAWAR PD60 for Saudi Arabia.

(3) Executes acquisition action in response to Ship Project Directives (SPDs) and Air Tasks initiated by other Systems Commands in accordance with existing SPD instructions.

(4) Monitors the implementation and execution (including delivery tracking) of contracts in support of FMS.

(5) Provides representatives as necessary to assist ACM/SAFM at FMS case reviews, reconciliations, and case closures.

f. SPAWAR 10H.

(1) Establishes policies and requirements with respect to the safeguarding of classified information under SPAWAR cognizance. In support of SPAWAR 10F, SA/FMS responsibilities include authorizing release of classified and unclassified technical information including publications on SPAWAR equipment to other government agencies, foreign governments, international

defense organizations and individuals both foreign and domestic.

(2) Reviews/approves all incoming requests for visits from foreign nationals to SPAWAR.

(3) Chops on all outgoing requests for country clearances to visit foreign governments.

(4) Provides security input on all FMS releasability issues and TTSARB issues.

g. SPAWAR OOC. Reviews terms and conditions of SA documents prepared by SPAWAR personnel to ensure compliance with applicable statutes and regulations. Provides additional legal assistance - advice as required.

(1) The FMS cycle generally commences when a foreign country identifies a requirement and transmits a request for the requirement by various means: letter, message, or orally. The most commonly used is the Letter of Request (LOR). The LOR is submitted through appropriate DOD channels. If the request falls under the Navy's cognizance, the responsibility to respond to the LOR rests with the NAVOTTSA, (formerly the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-62 and OP-63)). Depending upon the nature of the request, an LOR seeking information about price and/or expected availability of defense articles and services can be grouped into two categories:

(a) Requests for P&R Data, which are used by a country to obtain information for preliminary review and planning purposes only; P&R data is not expected to be used for budget submissions or preparation of a LOA.

(b) Requests for P&A Data, which are used by a country to obtain information detailed to the degree that it could be transferred without further modification to an LOA.

(2) In most cases NAVOTTSA, based upon the material/services required, will forward the request to the appropriate Systems Command (SYSCOM). The SYSCOM's ACM will prepare and submit the P&R/P&A data to NAVOTTSA. All P&A data prepared by a SPAWAR ACM under \$7M will be signed by SPAWAR 10F; P&A data over \$7M will be signed by SPAWAR 00 after SPAWAR 10F chop. If the request is for P&R data, NAVOTTSA/Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) will forward the P&R package to the appropriate customer. If the request is for P&A data, NAVOTTSA will prepare an LOA based on the P&A data. It is then forwarded to DSAA for countersignature and on to the foreign customer for review and/or acceptance. If the offer is accepted, the LOA is signed by both parties and constitutes a contractual commitment between the U.S. and foreign government or international organization. USG policy dictates that FMS requirements are to be met with the same degree of attention and efficiency used to meet U.S. requirements.

(3) Some acquisitions are so complex a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is required before an LOA can be contemplated. MOUs and MOAs are government-to-government agreements (obtained in accordance with the procedures and authority outlined in DODINST 5530.3 and SPAWARINST 5200.21 which, in the context of FMS, formalize an agreed-upon position of the two governments to proceed with either an FMS or a commercial/direct sale, coproduction, offset, license, cooperative logistics, or other arrangement for defense material or services. Although the content varies with each agreement, they usually declare the U.S. intent to enter into a sales agreement and set broad conditions for executing the sale. They may address conditions, such as terms of financing, timeframe of delivery, general configuration, quantity, general support and coproduction, or licensing arrangements. System managers may be called upon to assist during the negotiations or to review a draft MOU or MOA in areas under their cognizance, per SPAWARINST 5200.21.

(4) The MOU and MOA can serve as points of reference for data-gathering prior to a response to a request for P&A data, particularly if the pre-case negotiations include a feasibility study, a program definition effort, or other extensive program and technical review. Much of the data gathered are applicable to subsequent program planning. All P&As that require MOU or MOA approval shall be coordinated with the OPNAV sponsor. When an LOA that implements an MOU or MOA is signed by both the U.S. and the foreign country, the LOA governs case implementation.

(5) Accepted FMS cases are validated by NAVOTTSA and forwarded for implementation to the cognizant SYSCOM. OA is evidence that proper acceptance, including cash deposit, has been received and the case may be implemented. The NAVILCO is the Authorized Accounting Activity (AAA) for FMS cases implemented by the U.S. Navy. NAVILCO uses the Management MISIL to track all supply and financial documents for a case. They provide delivery status and billing information to Security Assistance Accounting Center (SAAC) who in turn reports to and bills the foreign customer. FMS ACMS monitor case status and receive case management reports by accessing MISIL. NAVILCO distributes OA in accordance with the SYSCOM'S ACM instructions. Some FMS cases may be implemented under the STARS. The AAA for STARS cases is the Navy Regional Finance Center, Washington, DC (NRFC Code 60).

(6) Upon receipt of OA for an FMS case by PDLI and authorized block of requisition numbers, program directives are prepared by the ACM, if required, delineating the planned execution of the case, the responsible codes, funds available, and other data pertinent to the LOA. The program directive serves as a management directive for the FMS case and provides a clear audit trail from implementation through case closure. This program directive is then chopped by SPAWAR 11 and distributed by the ACM to appropriate codes/activities, imposing a requirement to deliver the material and services required to fulfill U.S.

obligations under the conditions specified in the LOA. This is used by the ACM in conjunction with the Milestone and Case Management Support Plans for case tracking.

(7) Financial and delivery tracking techniques must be used by the ACM/SAFM to monitor case execution through final delivery and financial reconciliation. SPAWAR 10F has a computerized case management tracking system that is available for use by all SPAWAR personnel involved in FMS.

(8) An FMS case is considered closed when the material has been delivered, the services performed, financial transactions completed and reconciled, and the customer issued a final statement of account by SAAC.

SECTION 2. FMS OPERATIONS

4921. Introduction

In accordance with SPAWAR policy as discussed in paragraph 4912 the Command FMS Program is integrated with normal SPAWAR organization functional assignments.

4922. Stock Levels and Distribution

SPAWAR maintains no material stock levels in support of the FMS Program.

4923. Capabilities

SPAWAR has 11 full-time personnel in code 10F to support the FMS Program. There are an additional five full-time staff in other SPAWAR codes. Another 10 manyears of effort in support of the management and administration of the program is spread among 20-30 personnel. Fifteen manyears of effort are provided annually which are directly charged to case work. The field activities provide approximately nine manyears of effort.

4924. FMS During Mobilization

Terms and conditions for all FMS cases are described in Annex A of DD FORM 1513. These terms and conditions apply in peacetime, during mobilization, and times of emergency. There are no general exceptions or variances that apply to particular countries, however, on a case-by-case basis special provisions and variances can and have been made. During mobilization and times of emergency higher authority can alter the terms and conditions specified in Annex A of DD Form 1513.

PART IV. MATERIAL SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 10. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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SECTION 1. GENERAL

41011. Introduction

Navy R&D is the process of fusing new concepts and technologies into operational systems so as to enhance Fleet combat capability. The goals of R&D management are to attain maximum combat capability with a minimal expenditure of resources, and to progressively eliminate technological shortcomings before making sizeable resource commitments. To accomplish these objectives, the Navy's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) program is structured into three components: research, development, and operational system development.

41012. Responsibilities

SPAWAR is responsible for seven R&D centers and four Applied Physics and Applied Research Laboratories. Commanders of these activities also command subordinate activities. The organizational structure for the R&D centers is shown in figure 41012-1.

The Navy has seven R&D centers under the cognizance of SPAWAR. They employ civilians to carry out extended RDT&E on specific programs and to supplement the general technology base available to the Navy. These seven facilities include the following:

- a. David Taylor Research Center (DTRCEN) in Bethesda, MD;
- b. Naval Air Development Center (NAVAIRDEVCEN) in Warminster, PA;
- c. Naval Coastal Systems Center (NAVCOASTSYSCEN) in Panama City, FL;
- d. Naval Ocean Systems Center (NAVOCEANSYSCEN) in San Diego, CA;
- e. Naval Surface Warfare Center (NAVSWC) in Dahlgren, VA;
- f. Naval Underwater Systems Center (NUSC) in Newport, RI;
- g. Naval Weapons Center (NAVWPNCEN) in China Lake, CA.

A brief description of each center's responsibilities and interfaces are listed below:

- a. DTRCEN - Bethesda, Carderock, and Annapolis, MD; Portsmouth, VA; Cape Canaveral and Panama City, FL; Bremerton, WA; and Bayview, ID.

SPAWAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

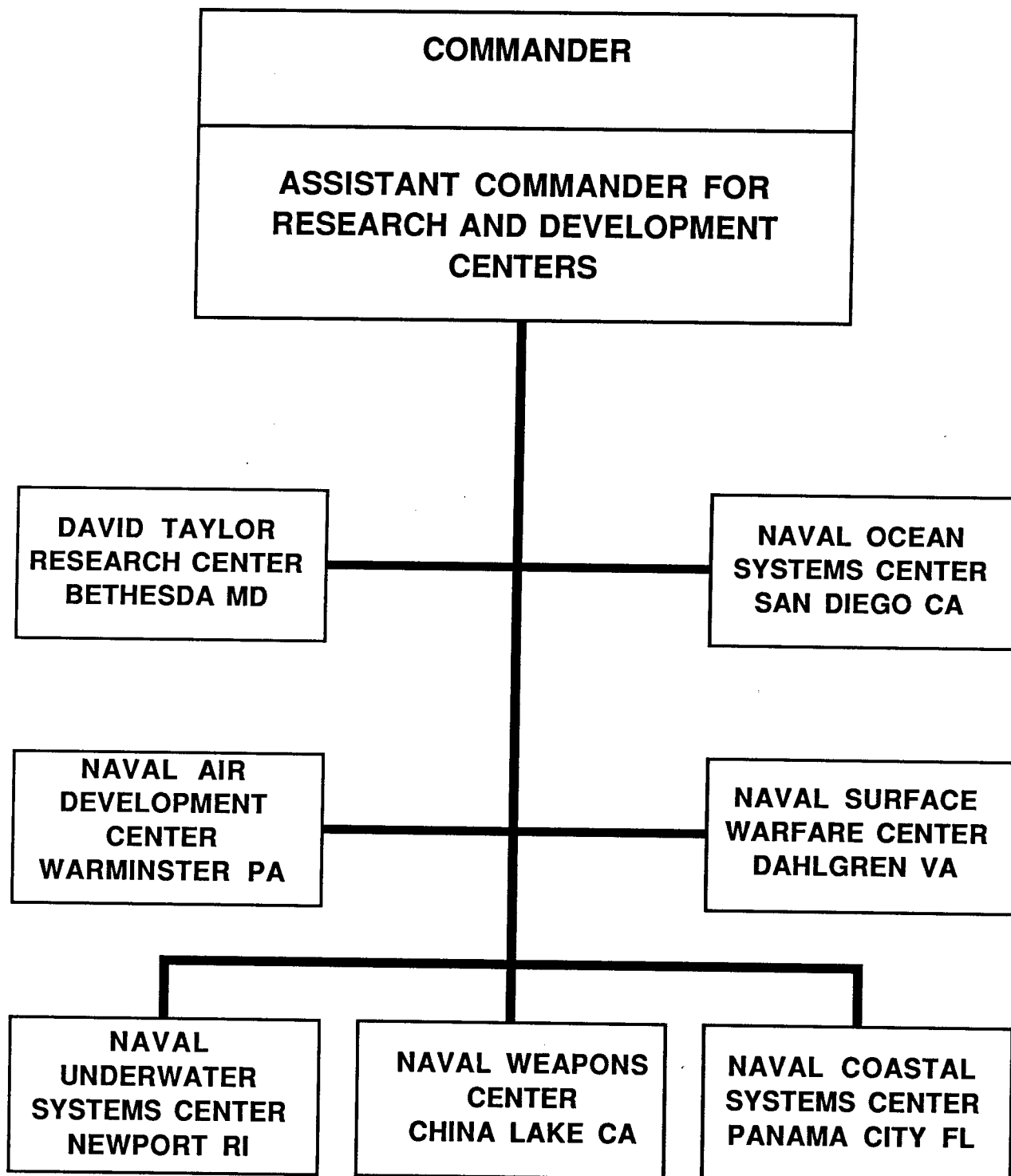


FIGURE 41012-1

(1) The mission of DTRCEN is to be the principal Navy RDT&E center for naval vehicles and logistics, and to provide RDT&E support to the U.S. Maritime Administration and the maritime industry. It is also the lead activity for the planning and development of acoustic trials for ships in the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets. It has been officially designated as the PTA for Navy LOG. DTRCEN has pressure tanks, materials engineering machinery, computer simulators, test barges, surface effects laboratories, electrical engineering facilities, propulsion engineering laboratories and testing equipment, acoustic test ranges and devices, and other equipment as may be necessary for it to carry out its mission. There is also a major computer center located at Carderock which is accessible on a nationwide basis to aid those involved in naval systems research and development.

(2) Carderock contains most of the ship structure and support laboratories. Annapolis contains deep ocean pressure tanks and propulsion test and research facilities. Portsmouth has the underwater explosion test and effects facility. Acoustic trials are run out of the Cape Canaveral office. Panama City is the testing location for surface effect craft. Bremerton is the test facility for hydrofoil craft. Bayview has an acoustic research detachment which uses an extremely deep quiet lake for sound trials and research. All these detachments are under the command of the Bethesda headquarters. DTRCEN works in concert with the systems commands and Navy contractors when necessary in order to carry out its mission.

b. NAVAIRDEVCEN - Warminster, PA and Key West, FL.

(1) The mission of the NAVAIRDEVCEN is to be the principal Navy RDT&E center for all Naval aircraft systems (with the exception of air-launched weapons). Current efforts encompass a broad range of projects including: ASW software development and maintenance, Vertical/Short Take Off and Landing (VSTOL) aircraft development, airborne and supporting ships' command and control systems, airborne systems concept development, aircraft and airborne communications systems, crew equipment and life support, aircraft and ship navigation systems.

(2) Facilities at the Warminster base include life-cycle support facilities for the P-3C, S-3A, and SH-3 LAMPS anti-submarine aircraft, navigation and electronic systems laboratories, flight testing facilities, crew effects facilities, and antenna testing facilities. The Key West detachment provides a year-round quick-reaction test facility with equal access to deep and shallow waters. It consists of a pier, shore support and test facilities, and six test craft and chase boats. Both the Warminster base and the Key West detachment are able to support special program testing and both work closely with systems commands.

c. NAVCOASTSYSCEN - Panama City, FL

(1) The mission of NAVCOASTSYSCEN is to act as the Navy's primary RDT&E facility in support of naval missions and operations that take place in the coastal regions. This includes, in particular RDT&E for mine, torpedo, and sonar countermeasures; diving and salvage; coastal and inshore defense; swimmer operations; and amphibious operations. NAVCOASTSYSCEN has been designated as the PTA for amphibious warfare (AMW) and special warfare (SPEC) R&D. NAVCOASTSYSCEN has a unique test facility that includes portions of both the Gulf of Mexico and St. Andrews Bay (adjacent to NAVCOASTSYSCEN). This facility is well-equipped with sensors and monitoring devices and is covered by an extensive communications system.

(2) Other facilities at NAVCOASTSYSCEN include the Range and Data Acquisition Center (RADAC), the Mine Reaction Range (MRR), a navigation network, two offshore platforms and four beach towers adjacent to the Gulf range. Laboratory facilities include a Countermeasures Evaluator (CME), a Magnetic Target Detection and Classification Range (MTDCR), and laboratories for sonar processing, gas analysis, ocean effect simulation, and evaluation of diving and other hydrospace equipment. NAVCOASTSYSCEN also has a host agreement with systems commands and other Navy laboratories to allow testing of their projects (i.e., the DTRCEN Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) project).

d. NAVOCEANSYSCEN - San Clemente Island, and Morris Dam, CA; Kaneohe Bay, HI; Cape Prince of Wales, AK

(1) The mission of the NAVOCEANSYSCEN is to be the principal Navy RDT&E center for: command, control and communications (C3); ocean surveillance; surface and air launched undersea weapon systems; submarine arctic warfare; and related support technologies. NAVOCEANSYSCEN has been designated the PTA for Navy R&D in the areas of command and control (C2) and intelligence (INTEL). NAVOCEANSYSCEN facilities located at or near NAVOCEANSYSCEN, San Diego include: oceanographic research laboratories; unmanned underwater vehicles; various support craft; torpedo propulsion, control, and navigation laboratories for lightweight air-launched ASW torpedos; signal processing, transducer evaluation, Integrated Underwater Surveillance Systems (IUSS), and advanced sonar testing and detection facilities; various test beds, nodes, and sites for C3 systems; and test and research facilities for Navy efforts in the area of infrared (IR) and electro-optic (EO) detection and tracking.

(2) San Clemente Island is the site of a major NAVOCEANSYSCEN test range. It is also used by other Naval activities in the San Diego area to test various weapons systems and support technology. This provides the only isolated and controlled area that NAVOCEANSYSCEN can use to conduct RDT&E on surface and air-launched undersea weapons systems. The Morris Dam facility consists of a reservoir and the surrounding land and is used for the development and testing of underwater ordnance

propulsion system and overall torpedo system testing. The Kaneohe Bay facility is located onboard the Marine Corps Air Station and provides NAVOCEANSYSCEN with a mid-ocean testing capability and easy access to deep water. The Cape Prince of Wales facility is an arctic field station for conducting continuing studies of sea ice and arctic seas.

e. NAVSWC - Dahlgren, VA; White Oak and Solomons, MD; Fort Monroe and Wallops Island, VA; and Fort Lauderdale, FL

(1) The mission of the NAVSWC is to be the principal Navy RDT&E center for surface ship weapons, ordnance, mines, and strategic systems support. NAVSWC has been designated as the PTA for mine warfare (MIW) and electronic warfare (EW). NAVSWC test facilities are unique within the DOD community. The major test facility and Command Offices are located at Dahlgren and is capable of explosive ordnance and gun development, test and evaluation in support of surface weapons systems, and proof and acceptance testing of all Naval guns, ammunition, and ordnance devices. The Dahlgren site contains the only fully instrumented sea-level, over-water testing range capable of testing Navy ordnance. It is also the only DOD facility currently capable of testing naval guns and mounts (both in-service and developmental). NAVSWC also tests both the ballistics and the guided projectile firing of all guns up to sixteen inches in diameter and rockets up to five inches in diameter.

(2) The White Oak facility contains metallurgy, plastics, chemistry, propellant, and explosives laboratories, as well as having one of the Navy's largest computer facilities. The Solomons facility is the site of the EMPRESS I, a test facility for measuring the effects of electromagnetic pulse (EMP) on surface ship operation. The Fort Monroe facility is a test range for determining and developing mine target detection mechanisms and takes advantage of the extremely high shipping density in the Hampton Roads area to conduct these tests on a variety of ships and traffic levels. The Wallops Island Range contains the Combat Systems Laboratory for the resolution of Battle Group level system engineering problems. The Fort Lauderdale facility conducts field tests of underwater ordnance in shallow and in deep water under actual environmental conditions. The range is extremely well equipped with sensors and instrumentation and is especially suitable for mine warfare testing and small project development.

f. NUSC - Newport, RI; New London, CT; Tudor Hill, Bermuda; West Palm Beach, FL; Andros Island, Bahamas

(1) The mission of NUSC is to be the Navy's principal RDT&E center for submarine warfare and submarine weapon systems. A basic and applied research program supporting systems development is the major thrust of NUSC. Major NUSC responsibilities include programs in surface ship and submarine sonars, ASW weapons, combat control, launchers, and the management of the AUTEC complex in the Atlantic Ocean. NUSC

contains the following types of facilities: combat control systems, launching, weapons, range development, and sonar laboratories; submarine communication and navigation facilities; and related support facilities.

(2) The main facility at Newport also has a shallow-depth underwater test range and a detailed instrumentation and detection system. The New London site contains the sonar laboratories and coordinates development and test activities with the submarine base. There is a support laboratory at Tudor Hall for the AUTECH, which is a major underwater test range of the U.S. Navy. Major support facilities for AUTECH are located at West Palm Beach and Andros Island.

g. NAVWPNCEN - China Lake, CA

(1) The NAVWPNCEN, China Lake, is located in the upper Mojave Desert 150 miles northeast of Los Angeles. NAVWPNCEN, China Lake is the RDT&E center for air warfare systems (except anti-submarine warfare systems) and missile weapon systems, and is the national range facility for parachute test and evaluation. NAVWPNCEN has been designated the PTA for anti-surface warfare (ASUW) and strike warfare (STK). The center is a R&D laboratory; and carries out major test and evaluation efforts. China Lake is conveniently near the major West Coast air stations and bases but is far enough away from populated areas and areas of high electromagnetic emissions that tests can be carried out under operational conditions.

(2) The range complex is a highly instrumented air and surface test range for infrared, electro-optical, laser and radar guided missiles, and conventional weapons. Facilities available include track, ordnance, propulsion, and parachute systems testing; electronic warfare threat environment simulation; the weapons systems test range complex; and various test aircraft and systems support.

(3) In addition to the R&D centers, SPAWAR is assigned contract management responsibilities at four civilian universities. These Applied Physics Laboratories (APLs) and Applied Research Laboratories (ARLs) carry out research on various projects for the Navy systems commands. SPAWAR has the responsibility for overseeing the contracts and ensuring that all contract provisions are adhered to by both sides. These laboratories are described below:

(a) Management Oversight and Contracting For Applied Physics Laboratory/Johns Hopkins University, Laurel, MD - This laboratory has been designated as the PTA for AAW R&D. The contract is administered by Naval Plant Representative Office, Laurel, MD, a NAVSEA Field Activity. SPAWAR is responsible for the processing of funding documents for all contract efforts.

(b) Management Oversight and Contracting For The Applied Physics Laboratory/University of Washington, Seattle, WA

- APL/UW provides support for ASW. All funding document processing is carried out by SPAWAR and the contract itself is administered by the Resident Representative, Office (NAVPRO) of Naval Research, Seattle, WA.

(c) Management Oversight and Contracting For The Applied Research Laboratory/Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA - ARL/PSU provides support for ASW. All funding document processing is carried out by SPAWAR. The contract is administered by the Resident Representative, Office of Naval Research, Columbus, OH.

(d) Management Oversight Contracting For The Applied Research Laboratories/University of Texas, Austin, TX - ARL/UT provides support for ASW, MIW, and SPEC. All funding document processing is carried out by SPAWAR and the contract itself is administered by the Resident Representative, Office of Naval Research, Austin, TX.

41013. Resources and Research Facilities

Resources available to the Navy for conducting its R&D program consist of appropriated funds from the annual military appropriation, and qualified technical and scientific staff situated in technical offices, laboratories, and test facilities.

Technology for the support of the Navy R&D program is provided by university and Navy Laboratories, R&D centers, research foundations, industry, and by Navy shore activities, technical commands, and offices.

The Navy has seven research and development centers under the cognizance of SPAWAR. These seven facilities conduct RDT&E for all the systems commands, as well as occasional exercises for operational commands or other services. Most R&D Centers have detachments at locations around the Western Hemisphere, and several are key players in joint service acquisitions. These facilities were formerly known as the NAVMAT laboratories, but with the disestablishment of NAVMAT in 1985 were assigned to OCNR. As per a SECNAV message, effective 23 February 1986, these facilities were transferred to SPAWAR to support the SPAWAR mission of Warfare Systems Architecture and Engineering (WSA&E).

In addition, SPAWAR has responsibility for Contract Management at four civilian universities which include: APLs at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Washington and ARLs at PSU and UT. The missions and responsibilities of these R&D centers and laboratories are covered in article 41012.

41014. Policy and Guidance

Functions. The R&D Centers (and University Laboratories) are primarily oriented toward research, development and product improvement, but may be expected to perform functions across the complete life cycle of a particular program or system. These

functions are common to all of the Centers, but the level of effort accorded to a particular function will be determined by the role that the Center is assigned for that particular program or system. The major functions which the R&D Centers accomplish, as appropriate, are listed below:

- (1) Basic research.
- (2) Exploratory development.
- (3) Advanced development.
- (4) Assessment of science and technology base.
- (5) Mission analysis.
- (6) Concept exploration and system demonstration - validation.
- (7) Full-scale engineering development.
- (8) Engineering in support of production.
- (9) Test and evaluation.
- (10) Major RDT&E facility management.
- (11) User services and support to operating forces, including product improvement.

Leadership Assignments. Unique leadership assignments are made to seven R&D Centers (and to four University Laboratories) to span each activity's corporate responsibilities for functions, warfare areas, systems, and technologies. Leadership assignment to a Center charges that Center with prime responsibility for: developing and maintaining an in-house Navy/Marine Corps expertise that ensures technical and scientific excellence; to provide the corporate knowledge, corporate memory, technological innovation; required facilities; real-world understanding necessary for development and support of Naval/Marine Corps systems; and to maintain the Navy as a "smart buyer." Such assignment does not indicate exclusivity--the Centers are considered to be an interlocking network in which the expertise in residence at any Center may be brought to bear upon any particular problem under the leadership of the designated Center. The expertise needed to develop and maintain corporate knowledge may be gained from many sources; industry or academia, foreign or domestic, and other Federal and Navy-funded research laboratory. An R&D Center's workload is to be principally in support of its mission and leadership assignments. The remainder of the Center's efforts will reflect: (1) effective use of special capabilities and facilities; and (2) new or novel approaches to solving Navy/Marine Corps problems.

Responsibilities. The assignments of leadership and functional responsibilities to a Center (and University Laboratory) charge the Commanding Officer and Technical Director (CO/TD) with the responsibility for establishing and maintaining such in-house scientific and engineering competence, capability, special facilities, and other resources as may be required. In assessing these responsibilities, careful consideration is to be given to the available and planned resources of the other centers. Test and evaluation (T&E) is expected to function in a closely cooperating federation or community. Cooperation and team spirit will continue to be emphasized to provide effective solutions to the higher level multiplatform problems and threats faced by a Fleet/Corps Commander.

SECTION 2. R&D PROGRAM STRUCTURE

41021. Introduction

The Navy's RDT&E program is comprised of five components, which are individually defined and described in the following six articles.

41022. Research

Research consists of scientific study and experimentation directed to increase knowledge and understanding of fields related to long-term national security needs. Among those fields are the physical, engineering, environmental, biological-medical, and behavioral-social sciences. Research contributes to the acquisition of knowledge for the solution of identified military problems, and provides a baseline for continuing exploratory and advanced development of defense-related technologies and military functional capabilities. Among the areas affected and influenced by research efforts are communications, detection, tracking, surveillance, propulsion, mobility, guidance and control, navigation, energy conversion, materials and structures, and personnel support.

The research category is primarily research in the conceptual stage to increase the Navy's technology base. Independent funding is centrally managed by OCNR instead of directly managed and funded by SPAWAR.

41023. Exploratory Development

Exploratory development includes activities directed toward the solution of specific military problems, short of major development projects. It may vary from fundamental applied research to sophisticated breadboard hardware, study, programming, and planning efforts. It includes studies, investigations, and minor development efforts. It focuses on specific military problem areas with the intent to develop solutions, determine parameters, and evaluate feasibility and practicality.

41024. Advanced Development

Advanced development includes all projects that have moved into the development of hardware for test and experimentation, as opposed to items designed and engineered for eventual operational use.

41025. Engineering Development

Engineering development includes those development programs being engineered for Navy use but that have not yet been approved for procurement or operation.

41026. Management and Support

Management and support includes those research and development efforts directed toward the support of installations or operations required for general R&D use, such as test ranges, military construction, maintenance support of laboratories, and the operation and maintenance of test aircraft and ships.

41027. Operational System Development

Operational system development includes R&D efforts directed toward developing, engineering, and testing systems, support programs, vehicles, and weapons approved for production and service employment.

SECTION 3. MOBILIZATION GUIDANCE

41031. Introduction

Mobilization, commencing on M-Day and encompassing a preparation for war or other emergency, includes the assembly of personnel, supplies, and materials required for active participation in operations. The role of R&D laboratories and offices deals with the development of materials and systems that may be completed during a period lagging M-Day by a considerable time. Materials and systems under development may be urgently needed, but risks are involved in their successful completion; at the least, a delay in their utilization will occur.

41032. R&D Mobilization Mission

During the earliest phases of mobilization, the Command will have a continuing responsibility for assigned R&D missions and functions. Changes to the missions and functions, or modification of the resources applied to R&D projects, will depend upon a variety of factors at the time of mobilization; among these are the nature of a threat, the type of warfare, and the environment in the area of operations. Prior to or upon mobilization, each of the Command's R&D activities will assess the impact its facilities and projects can exert on the combat situation and on the environment. An internal redirection and acceleration of projects in the more advanced categories of development must be

anticipated. This is particularly true of those projects that are most applicable and that can be completed in time to influence Fleet operations.

a. The R&D centers and laboratories under the cognizance of SPAWAR are for the purposes of this LSMP considered to be subordinate commands. Like SPAWAR, their peacetime and wartime mission is OPLAN-independent and remains essentially unchanged. While the orientation and focus of responsibilities and tasking may undergo emphasis, the functional responsibilities are anticipated to remain essentially the same. They must be prepared to shift manpower and other resources to provide overall support to the task of mobilization and efforts determined as being most vital to support improved warfighting capability.

SECTION 4. R&D PROJECTS

41041. Introduction

41042. Acquisition Management

SPAWAR projects are categorized by the Acquisition Category System (ACATs). The ACAT System is the Navy's primary means of achieving controlled decentralization of Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA) Management. ACAT I is the highest. The lower the ACAT or the higher the ACAT number, the lower the decision-making level and in general, the less extensive the documentation requirements. The following is a description of the various ACAT levels.

a. ACAT I. "Major" acquisition programs for which the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) is the PDA are designated ACAT I. The criteria for ACAT I Programs are established in DOD 5000.1. Programs in this category are designated by placement on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Major Systems List and are reflected subsequently as ACAT I programs in the ACAT Assignment List published by OP-098. The Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) (an OSD office) has responsibilities dictated by Public Law 98-94 which require the monitoring of operational testing of ACAT I Programs. Additionally, because of the way the law is written, DOT&E involvement may extend to some ACAT II and III Programs.

b. ACAT II. Programs for which SECNAV is the PDA are designated ACAT II. The criteria for ACAT II Programs are established in SECNAVINST. 5000.1B. Programs in this category are designated by placement on the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering and Systems) (ASSTSECNAV RES)) ACAT II list and are reflected as ACAT II Programs in the ACAT Assignment List.

c. ACAT III. Programs for which Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations (DCNOs) or Directors, Major Staff Offices (DMSOs) are

the PDA are designated ACAT III. In cases where the Program and Resource Sponsors are different, the PDA is the Program Sponsor. There is no dollar threshold for ACAT III; rather, programs are assigned this category if they affect the military characteristics of ships or aircraft, directly affect the Navy's combat capability, or could be expected to interact with an enemy. Examples are sensors, communication systems, navigation systems, electronic warfare systems, combat control systems, aircraft operational flight programs, and weapons. ACAT III applies to hardware and software, new systems and modifications to existing systems. Software projects requiring RDT&E,N funding are considered ACAT III unto themselves, even without a corresponding hardware change, when the software project provides a significant improvement, modification or upgrade, or affects the warfighting capability of the system or platform. OP-098 designates programs which are ACAT III, making case-by-case decisions based on all pertinent factors.

d. ACAT IV. All acquisition programs not otherwise designated are ACAT IV with the appropriate SYSCOM Commander as the PDA. ACAT IV Programs are distinguished from ACAT III Programs in that they are systems and/or improvement programs that do not meet the "change in characteristics" rule for ACAT III (described above). There are two categories of ACAT IV Programs; IVT and IVM. The distinguishing feature of ACAT IVT and IVM Programs is that IVT Programs require Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) while IVM do not. Examples of ACAT IVT Programs are: A swimmer distress signal, a stand-alone Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) system, or the software program for a flight simulator. For ACAT IVT Programs, should a disagreement during TEMP formulation arise between the Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force (COMOPTEVFOR) and the SYSCOM Commander, the issue will be referred to CNO (OP-098) for resolution in consultation with the OPNAV Program Sponsor. The assignment of ACAT IVT and IVM designations is made by OP-098.

Figure 41033-1 SPAWAR R&D PROJECTS

Research Projects	None
Exploratory Development Projects	7
Advanced Development Projects	18
Engineering Development Projects	36
Management and Support Projects	6
Operational System Development	24

Both currently managed and planned R&D SPAWAR Projects are noted in Table 41033-1.

41043. R&D Project Listing

Table 41033-1 provides an inventory of ongoing and planned projects. This table provides project number and project name.

TABLE 41033-1

PROJECT NUMBERPROJECT NAME

EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

X1110	LASER TECHNOLOGY
X1120	FUNCTIONAL KILL DEW
X1130	CHARGE PARTICLE BEAM/PULSED POWER
X3317	SEACON
X3440	AGED
X1419	ARIADNE
X3619	NSAP

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

X1933	ASW ATD
X1845	TADIX B
X1846	NTL SYS ENH TACT SUPP
X0749	WWMCCS ARCHITECTURE SUPPORT
X1879	SUB LASER COMMS
X0513	AIR/OCEAN PREDICTION
X0514	AIR/OCEAN SHPBD MEASUREMENT
X0527	REMOTE OCEAN MEASURE SYS
X0948	PRECISE TIME/TIME INTERVAL
X2008	TACTICAL OCEAN DATA ASSIMULATOR
X1596	SAT OCEAN TAC APPL
X0821	ADV ACOUST PROC
X1743	C2 PROCESSOR PROGRAM
X1753	LINK 11 IMPROVEMENT
X1883	ARIADNE
X1312	FIXED DISTRIBUTION SYS
X1991	W/F SYS ARCHIT ENGR
X1996	ICS/SCAN

ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

X0718	MATCALs
X1657	ATC IMPROVEMENT
X0898	SHIPBOARD FEWSG
X0911	COMPUTER SECURITY
X1976	NEXT GENERATION COMPUTER
X0798	OTH TARGETING
X1080	JINTACCS
X1752	TESS (ENG)
X1779	ROTHR
X1847	AFLOAT CORRELATION
X1979	ELECTRONIC W/F COORD MODULE (EWCN)
X2011	WARFARE SPT WSA&E
X0486	ASW OPERATIONS CENTER
X0709	NCCS (TFCC)
X1144	NCCS ASHORE NODE
X2009	OBU
X2010	TACTICAL COMMAND SYS/WSA&E
X0695	HF IMPROVEMENT

X0725	COMM AUTOMATION
X0728	EHF SATCOM TERMINALS
X0731	FLTSATCOM
X0734	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY R&D
X1080	JINTACCS
X1237	TEMPEST OP DEV
X1660	NAVY FLTSATCOM EHF PACKAGE
X1743	C2 PROCESSOR PROGRAM
X1753	LINK 11 IMPROVEMENT
X1845	TADIX B
X1879	SUB LASER COMMS
X1977	NAVY J-TIDS IMPLEMENTATION
X1991	W/F SYS ARCH
X1996	ICS/SCAN
X0728	EHF SATCOM TERMINALS
X1660	NAVY FLTSATCOM EHF PACKAGE
X0921	NAVSTAR GPS EQUIP
X0532	FLEET AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT PROJECTS:

X0231	ASW SYSTEM SUPPORT
X1368	NAV SPACE SYS ACT LA
X0739	NAVY C2 TOP LEVEL W/F REQ
X0832	DNL MGMT SPT
X0799	NAVELEX MATL SPT
X0833	DNL INSTR & MATL SPT

OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

X0792	ELF COMMUNICATIONS
X1083	SHOR TO SHIP COMM SYS
X0125	NAV SPASUR
X0795	SUPPORT OF MEECN
X1798	WIS MODERNIZATION
X1951	JOINT WIS
X0695	HF IMPROVEMENT
X0725	COMM AUTOMATION
X0766	USS DETECT/CLASSIF SYS
X0758	SURTASS
X1823	TRNG & TRNG DEVICES SYS
X0805	SHIPBORNE COVER AND DECEPTION
X1794	COUNTER COMMUNICATIONS
X1795	C3 COUNTERMEASURES DECISION AID SYSTEM
X1977	NAVY J-TIDS IMPLEMENTATION
X0834	LAB FLT SPT
X0731	FLTSATCOM
X0734	COMMUNICATION SECURITY R&D
X1237	TEMPEST OP DEV
X1880	JOINT TERM PROJECT OFFICE
X0523	SATDAT
X0524	DMSP - NAVY SUPPORT
X1452	GEO SAT
X1697	NAV REM OCEAN SENSING SYS

PART V

SPECIALIZED SERVICES

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. COMMAND AND CONTROL

	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1.	GENERAL	
	Introduction	5111
	Command and Control	5112

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5111. Introduction

a. The Specialized Services offered by the naval community constitute a significant part of overall operational and logistics support, and comprise an important element of logistics and mobilization planning.

b. This Part of the LSMP describes such diverse areas as the mission, organization, capabilities, requirements, responsibilities, objectives, governing policy and guidance, and mobilization and support concepts, among others, of the Navy's specialized services. Activities and/or facilities comprising assets of a particular specialized service are also identified by name and location, with additional information regarding those facilities provided as appropriate.

5112. Command and Control

SPAWAR maintains a command center, which upon mobilization or activation would allow the coordination of the various SPAWAR functions and activities. The purpose of the center would be to ensure the timely support of Navy and Marine Corps C³I systems in time of war. During general war conditions, it is expected that the activities at SPAWAR would be governed largely by the action being seen by the various forces, and that SPAWAR would be responding to requests made to it by fleet commanders.

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
Introduction	5211
Oceanography and Meteorology	5212

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5211. Introduction

The Naval Oceanography Command provides meteorological and oceanographic support in peacetime, for contingency operations, and in time of general war. Its afloat and ashore environmental support facilities and sites play vital roles in the event of mobilization.

5212. Oceanography and Meteorology

The Navy Oceanographic and Meteorological Program satisfies worldwide military requirements for environmental services (analysis and forecasts for environmental parameters important to sensors, weapon systems, platforms, and operations; and climatological data for planning and research purposes). The scope is global and includes environmental conditions over, on, and under the sea. The large and nearly continuous flow of required data necessitates the use of high-speed data links, other rapid communications, and centralized computer processing. The highly perishable nature of operational environmental information requires real-time handling and processing. Several Advanced Development and Engineering Development programs are directly associated with acquiring and utilizing environmental data at sea.

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 3. HARBOR DEFENSE/INSHORE UNDERSEA WARFARE

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
Introduction	5311

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5311. Introduction. N/A

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 4. NAVIGATION AND MAPPING, CHARTING,
AND GEODESY

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
Introduction	5411
Navigation Systems	5412
Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy	5413

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5411. Introduction

a. Navigation, the production of maps and charts, and continuing research and development in the science of geodesy are inextricably linked and play vital roles in attaining our nation's national security objectives.

b. This chapter has a dual focus: the first portion addresses the Navy's objective regarding the establishment and maintenance of a worldwide navigation capability and the second describes the organization, operation, and functions of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA).

5412. Navigation Systems

a. The Navy's objective is to obtain a worldwide navigation capability that will support the effective accomplishment of all assigned tasks at any time and under any conditions (all-weather, day, night, peacetime, mobilization, wartime).

5413. Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy

a. Mapping, charting, and geodesy products and services are provided to all Commands by the DMA, which operates a worldwide network of field offices for the distribution of maps, charts, and related navigation publications. Navy and Marine Corps commands are serviced by outlets under the cognizance of DMA depots and DMA Hydrographic Center offices.

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 5. COMMUNICATIONS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
Introduction	5511
Description	5512
Organization	5513
Objective	5514
Policy	5515
2. COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS	
Introduction	5521
Naval Communications Activities	5522

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5511. Introduction

a. Fundamental to the existence of any combat force are the ability to shoot, move, and communicate. To meet the requirements of the latter element, the DON operates an extensive telecommunications network. The term "naval telecommunications" refers to the entire telecommunications effort of the DON, both afloat and ashore. It includes all of the facilities, personnel, equipment, and techniques employed to provide reliable, secure, and rapid communications. The broad objective of naval telecommunications is to continue evolutionary improvement to increase reliability, security, speed, flexibility, coverage, compatibility, commonality, and capacity to:

Ensure command and control of worldwide naval operations
Support joint naval and allied military operations
Meet logistics and administrative requirements of the
Department of the Navy.

b. In addition to describing the Command's naval telecommunications requirements and capabilities, this chapter normally addresses its communications organization; describes its objectives, policy, mobilization concept, support requirements, and communications planning for peacetime and wartime environments; and lists the names and locations of its organic and supporting telecommunications facilities.

5512. Description

SPAWAR is responsible for the acquisition and support of C³I systems used by Navy and Marine Corps. In this role, SPAWAR must ensure that Navy and Marines Corps forces have the communications equipment they need in order to effectively operate. SPAWAR in general is not the activity that controls operational Navy communications circuits. It's role is that of supplying and supporting the equipment that is used to operate these circuits.

5513. Organization

SPAWAR is not a subordinate command of a communications command, nor does it have a subordinate command which is a communications activity. This command is responsible for ensuring that all communications commands are adequately supported and that their needs are met.

5514. Objective

The objective of SPAWAR in naval communications is to ensure that Navy and Marine Corps units, and Navy communications commands are provided with equipment and logistics support which will meet or exceed their communications objectives.

5515. Policy. N/A

SECTION 2. COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

5521. Introduction

This section normally describes the Command's naval communications activities, citing each facility's name, location, status, geographic area of coverage, date of mobilization initiation, and date of full mobilization attainment.

5522. Naval Communications Activities

There are no Naval communications activities under SPAWAR cognizance. SPAWAR does provide support to the equipment used by all Naval communications activities.

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 6. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
2. NSGC OPERATIONS	

SECTION 1. GENERAL. N/A

SECTION 2. NSGC OPERATIONS. N/A

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 7. NAVAL CONTROL OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
Introduction	5711
Mission	5712
Definitions	5713
Responsibilities	5714
References	5715
Policies	5716
2. NCSO OPERATIONS	
Introduction	5721

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5711. Introduction

The orderly and safe movement of merchant shipping during peacetime as well as under any circumstances other than peacetime is essential, for interruption of logistics pipelines will invariably wreak havoc with the ability of operating forces to accomplish their assigned missions. This section provides information on the Naval Control of Shipping Organization (NCSO), discussing its mission, responsibilities associated with the fulfillment of its mission, and policies affecting its operation.

5712. Mission

The mission of the NCSO is to provide for the safe movement of merchant ships during a contingency situation, in time of war or national emergency, and in peacetime; and to prepare for executing that mission.

5713. Definitions

a. The term "Naval Control of Shipping (NCS)" is defined in the Allied Control of Shipping Manual (ATP2, Volumes I and II) as the control by naval authorities of movement, routing, reporting, convoy organization, and tactical diversion of Allied merchant shipping and of the shipping of neutral nations under charter to the Allied nations. It does not include the employment or active protection of such shipping.

5714. Responsibilities. N/A

5715. References. N/A

5716. Policies. N/A

SECTION 2. NCSO OPERATIONS

5721. Introduction

This section normally describes operating procedures of and support procedures for the Command's NCSO activities, and lists anticipated mobilization sites for such activities.

SPAWAR is not directly involved in NCSO activities. There are no NCSO operations dealing with SPAWAR which have to be dealt with in this document.

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 8. BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
Introduction	5811
Threat	5812
2. BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Introduction	5821
Requirements	5822

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5811. Introduction

The recent resumption by the U.S. of the production of advanced technology chemical munitions underscores the seriousness with which this threat is viewed by our defense authorities. This section would normally discuss the chemical and biological threat to the Command, and address policies, objectives, and operational considerations designed to address and deal with that threat.

5812. Threat

No direct threat of chemical or biological weapons are expected at SPAWAR activities, other than what might be the expected threat to the general population.

SECTION 2. BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

5821. Introduction

This section normally identifies and weighs the Command's requirements against its capabilities and provides an analysis of how to correct any identified shortfalls. The Command's ability to counter a chemical or biological threat is generally assumed to be less than the extent of the threat.

5822. Requirements

Due to the nature of the command, and the low threat of chemical and biological warfare, no requirements in this area are necessary.

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 9. MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
Introduction	5911
Mission	5912
Categories of Sealift Assets	5913
Organization and Functions	5914
2. MSC OPERATIONS	
Introduction	5921
Summary of MSC Commands and Offices	5922
Port Assignments	5923

SECTION 1. GENERAL

5911. Introduction

The Military Sealift Command (MSC) is a specialized service to operating and systems commands. In that context, its missions, categories of sealift assets, organization and functions, a summary of the its commands and offices in the Command's area of responsibility, and the MSC Office port assignments are addressed. The MSC operates under the Navy Industrial Fund as the single manager Transportation Operating Agency (TOA) for designated sealift services. It is a major component of the operating forces of the U.S. Navy, directing and controlling all assigned functions as the single manager for ocean transportation.

5912 Mission. N/A

5913. Categories of Sealift Assets. N/A

5914. Organization and Functions. N/A

SECTION 2. MSC OPERATIONS

5921. Introduction

The global role of the MSC necessitates the activation and emplacement of numerous areas, subareas, and subordinate offices. This section normally identifies those MSC assets, their personnel, and other support requirements.

5922. Summary of MSC Commands and Offices

This command is not directly involved with MSC operations.

5923. Port Assignments. N/A

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 10. U.S. COAST GUARD COMMERCIAL VESSEL SAFETY TEAMS

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2. CVST OPERATIONS	
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SECTION 1. GENERAL

51011. Introduction

During peacetime, commercial vessel matters are referred to the U.S. Coast Guard headquarters or to the appropriate Coast Guard Marine Inspection office. In wartime, assigned U.S. Coast Guard Commercial Vessel Safety Teams (CVSTs) perform vital roles related to the administration, interpretation, and enforcement of navigation and shipping laws and regulations.

51012. Mission

The mission of the U.S. Coast Guard CVSTs are, in part, to ensure uniform administration, interpretation, and enforcement of navigation and shipping laws and regulations. In wartime, the primary objective of the CVSTs in overseas ports is to promptly resolve merchant marine matters arising in foreign waters so that sailing delays may be avoided.

51013. Responsibilities

CVSTs are responsible for:

- a. Conducting investigations of marine casualties and accidents involving U.S. merchant vessels and other matters pertaining to the conduct of seamen in the U.S. Merchant Marine.
- b. Routinely boarding U.S. vessels and conducting any necessary action.
- c. Cooperating with U.S. Consular Officers by giving advice and performing assignments as authority and facilities permit.
- d. Maintaining liaison with Governmental and private organizations interested in maritime safety.

51014. Command Relations

This command is not directly involved with CVST.

SECTION 2. CVST OPERATIONS

51021. Introduction

Proper planning requires a definition of the operational aspects of CVSTs, including employment details, support requirements, composition, and identification of additional potential locations for their employment. This section normally provides sufficient data to permit proper deployment, employment, and support of CVSTs in the Command's area of responsibility.

51022. Peacetime and Wartime Employment. N/A

51023. Support

No CVSTs in the Command's area of responsibility receive operational, administrative, and logistical support.

51024. Composition. N/A

51025. Other Potential Locations. N/A

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 11. CONSTRUCTION FORCES

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1. GENERAL	
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2. CONSTRUCTION FORCE OPERATIONS	
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SECTION 1. GENERAL

51111. Introduction

Organic, other U.S., Allied, and host nation construction forces constitute an indispensable element of support during contingency, mobilization, and general war situations, particularly during the early phases when in-theater forces are limited and the required specialized ABFCs are not on hand.

51112. Requirements. N/A

51113. Command and Control. N/A

SECTION 2. CONSTRUCTION FORCE OPERATIONS

51121. Introduction

This section normally consists of operational information related to the Command's construction workload and the workforce charged with its accomplishment.

51122. Capabilities

SPAWAR does not have any significant construction force, nor is it expected that one would be needed upon mobilization.

51123. Construction Management. N/A

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 12. MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

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1. GENERAL	
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Capabilities	51213
2. MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICE OPERATIONS	
Introduction	51221
Medical Evacuation	51222
Emergency Wartime Whole Blood Program	51223

SECTION 1. GENERAL

51211. Introduction

SPAWAR does not have any significant medical or dental support facilities. The command relies on other commands for support in these areas. It is expected that upon mobilization the need for these services would not increase.

51212. Requirements. N/A

51213. Capabilities

SPAWAR does not have any significant medical or dental support capabilities.

SECTION 2. MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICE OPERATIONS

51221. Introduction

The operational aspects of the Command's medical and dental program, to include evacuation, the whole blood program, and graves registration, are normally addressed in this section.

51222. Medical Evacuation. N/A

51223. Emergency Wartime Whole Blood Program. N/A

PART V. SPECIALIZED SERVICES

CHAPTER 13. INTELLIGENCE

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
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Intelligence Collection Objectives	51315
2. SUPPORT	
Introduction	51321
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SECTION 1. U.S. NAVY INTELLIGENCE

51311. Introduction

This chapter reviews the Command's intelligence operations, from the standpoint of its intelligence mission and organization, support concept, and objectives, during peacetime, under mobilization, and under contingency operations and general war conditions.

51312. Mission

a. The mission of the U.S. Navy intelligence effort is to collect information, process it into intelligence, and disseminate that intelligence (including counterintelligence) to support and advise the SECNAV, CNO, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps in the discharge of their responsibilities, and to provide investigative support and security of military information support to the DON.

SPAWAR's role in Naval intelligence efforts is to provide support to Navy intelligence commands as requested.

51313. Organization

SPAWAR is not a subordinate command of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

51314. Relationship with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)

a. The existence of the DIA has not appreciably altered the mission and corresponding responsibilities of naval intelligence although the actual production of military intelligence is largely accomplished under DIA auspices. The DIA is responsible for the broad overall management and supervision of intelligence activities and operations and tasking of naval intelligence components through the Naval Intelligence Command. Most requirements for intelligence (except for investigative and counterintelligence) resources within the Navy are reviewed and validated by the DIA.

51315. Intelligence Collection Objectives

SPAWAR does not have a role as an intelligence collection agency, other than the analysis of information/equipment provided to the command.

SECTION 2. SUPPORT

51321. Introduction

As is the case with any large-scale, geographically dispersed, operational effort, the intelligence production and distribution program of the Command requires a support structure.

The purpose of this section is normally to describe that structure.

51322. Intelligence Support Concept

SPAWAR will provide intelligence support in the area of analysis of C³I systems, as requested by intelligence commands.

PART VI

WARTIME HOST NATION SUPPORT

PART VI. WARTIME HOST NATION SUPPORT

CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1. GENERAL	
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DEFINITIONS	6113

SECTION 1. GENERAL

6111. Introduction

a. Global commitments and increasing costs have prompted the U.S. to place increasing reliance on host nation support as a means of meeting the logistics requirements of its forces in time of war.

b. This section provides an overview of the wartime host nation support program and process.

6112. Structure

Since SPAWAR deals almost exclusively with programs inside the United States, and since any interaction with foreign countries is initiated at higher level commands, the coverage of this topic is not needed.

6113. Definitions

a. The following definitions to Host Nation Support are provided.

(1) Host Nation Support: As defined by OPNAV, civil and military assistance rendered in peace and war to U.S. naval forces and friendly forces by a host nation. Such support is founded on mutually concluded commitments between host nations and the U.S. Navy.

PART VII. WEAPON SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 1. SHIPS

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	Ship and Fleet Marine Force Deployment	7123
	Coast Guard Deployment	7124

SECTION 1. GENERAL

7111. Introduction

Inactive Navy and Navy Reserve Force (NRF) force levels, representing ships available to the Navy in the event of mobilization, constitute a major source of assets. Policy and guidance pertaining to ship mobilization are normally addressed in this section.

7112. Mobilization Policy and Guidance

SPAWAR does not have any inactive or NRF ships as assets of the command. Upon mobilization of these ships, it is expected that SPAWAR will respond to this mobilization of ships by ensuring that any C³I systems on these ships are adequately supported with respect to the operations and logistics. It is likely that some of these ships will have unique logistics support requirements, due to the age of the ships. SPAWAR will respond to the needs of these ships as requested by force commanders.

SECTION 2. SHIP OPERATIONS.

7121. Introduction. N/A

7122. Ship Mobilization and Deployment. N/A

7123. Ship and Fleet Marine Force Deployment. N/A

7124. Coast Guard Deployment. N/A

PART VII. WEAPON SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 2. AIRCRAFT

	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
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	Mobilization Assignments	7244
	Search and Rescue Units	7245

SECTION 1. GENERAL

7211. Introduction

Policy and guidance pertaining to Navy aviation forces are normally addressed in this section.

7213. Policy and Guidance

SPAWAR does not have any aviation forces assigned to the command except for experimental and test aircraft assigned to the R&D Centers. SPAWAR responsibility to non-R&D forces is to ensure that any C³I systems used by these forces are adequately supported and meet their combat needs.

SECTION 2. NAVY AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

7221. Introduction

Naval reserve aviation units, aircraft, and sites, in conjunction with active naval aviation resources, comprise the means of projecting U.S. Naval air power around the globe under circumstances ranging from peacetime to general war. Active and reserve Navy aviation constitutes one element of the naval aviation triad; the other elements are the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

7222. Mobilization Assignments

SPAWAR does not have any Naval Aviation Reserve Force units assigned to the command, nor is it expected that units would be assigned to the command upon mobilization of the reserves.

7223. Naval Reserve Sites and Units. N/A

7224. Navy Operating Aircraft. N/A

SECTION 3. U.S. MARINE CORPS AVIATION

7231. Introduction

The second element of the naval aviation triad, U.S. Marine Corps aviation, is normally addressed in this section.

SECTION 4. U.S. COAST GUARD AVIATION

7241. Introduction

The third element of the naval aviation triad is U.S. Coast Guard aviation. In addition to its mobilization aspects, this section normally addresses Coast Guard aviation logistics

considerations and its unique search and rescue mission.

7242. Mobilization

a. Upon declaration of war or when the President directs, the Coast Guard will operate as a separate Military Service within the Department of the Navy. It will mobilize to the extent permitted by law and operate within the Navy under contingency conditions as under general war conditions.

7243. Logistics Considerations

a. For logistics purposes, Coast Guard aviation units are considered part of the naval aviation organization when operating within the Navy.

7244. Mobilization Assignments. N/A

7245. Search and Rescue Units. N/A

PART VII. WEAPON SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 3. OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS

	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
1.	GENERAL	
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2.	OPERATIONS	
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SECTION 1. GENERAL

7311. Introduction

This chapter is reserved for information on other categories of weapon systems deemed appropriate for inclusion in the LSMP by the Command. Examples might be missiles and air-launched weapons. The subject matter provided should be comparable to that provided under the ships and aircraft categories, serving to provide logistics support and mobilization planning information needs. No information in this section is required in this document.

7312. Mobilization Policy and Guidance. N/A

SECTION 2. OPERATIONS

7321. Introduction. N/A