



MILCON Transformation in Support of Army Transformation

An encore presentation

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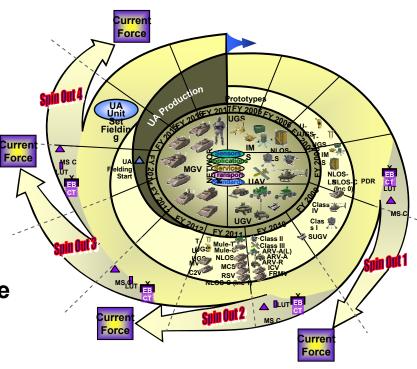
What's Transformation Mean?



- Current deployment frequency too high; Must reduce Soldier deployment tempo
- Emerging and advanced technologies reduces the deployed force "footprint"; increases deployable unit "force pool"
- Installation role changes; facilities become reosurce multiplier ...
 increase warfighter capability & responsiveness
- Installations support a mix of Stryker, Modular, and Future Force mix out till 2030-ish
- Future technologies "inserted" through spin-out as they mature

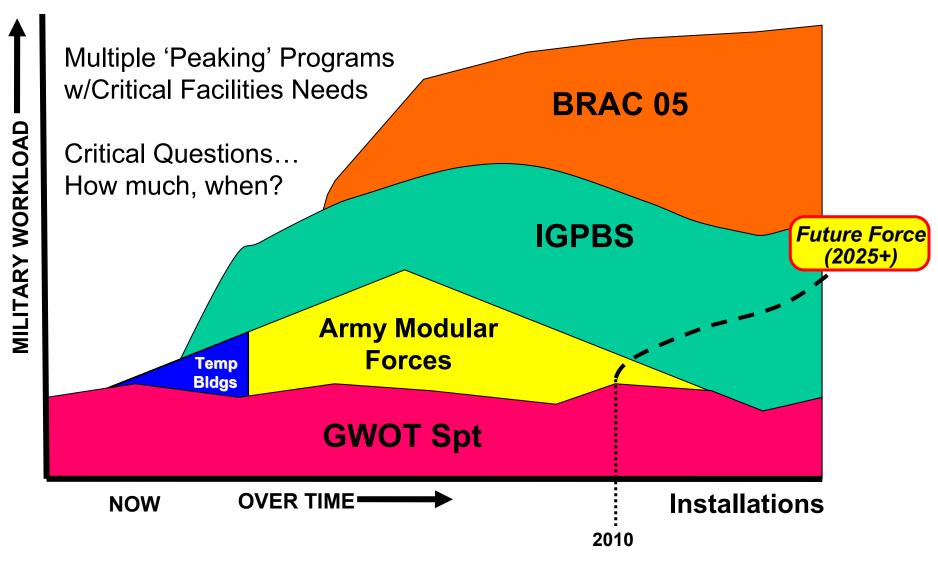
Warfighter Expectation & Imperatives:

- Give Soldiers maximum capability to meet mission
- > Minimize disruption to readiness cycle
- Deliver facilities on-time/schedule

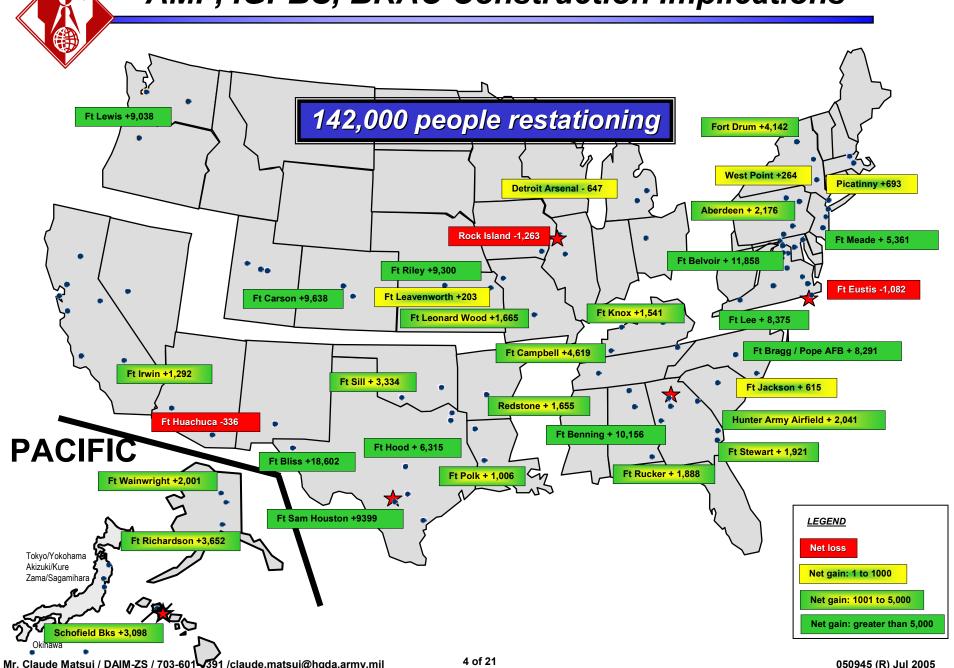




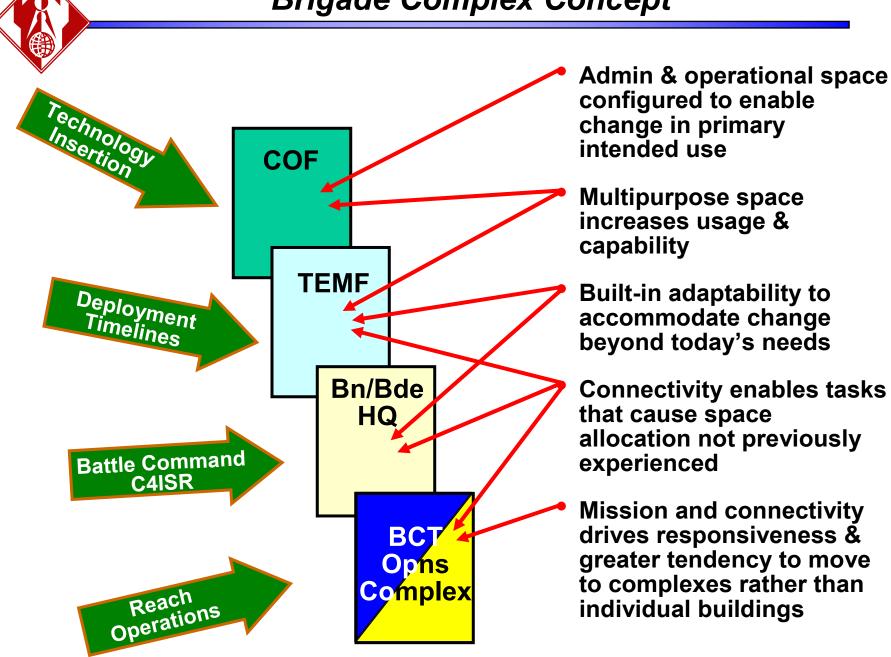
Army Transformation & MILCON Program



AMF, IGPBS, BRAC Construction Implications



Brigade Complex Concept





Improve MILCON Responsiveness

Accelerated pace of change requires a faster construction execution window.

How are we planning on doing this?

MILCON Transformation

- Three-part strategy to provide permanent facility solutions quicker
- Focused on five facility types initially
- Planning Charettes centrally managed/decentralized execution
- Best commercial practices/methods with functional military requirements

Innovative/aggressive acquisition strategy and contracting mechanisms

Private Industry Apartment

Barracks



Provide Data/Power Throughout Installation

Unprecedented connectivity required in facilities not previously considered.

What types of facilities are going to be affected? How broad an impact?

New Criteria & Requirements

- Secure facilities down to Brigade level .. compartmented, physical, communication, and information security
- Power & data connectivity down to parking pads
- Uninterrupted power to select zones in mission critical facilities
- Connectivity includes both NIPR and SIPR drops to maintenance bays
- Non-traditional facility connection to installation backbone e.g., warehouses

Vehicle Maintenance

Industrial/Heavy Equipment Repair Buildings



Consider Future Requirements

Technology insertions will drive space allowances and necessitates adaptive/multipurpose facility designs.

What are adaptive/multi-purpose facility designs?

Minimize retrofit turmoil by accepting risk

- Identify "pace setting" or pre-programmed technology fielding packages (e.g., spin outs)
- Incorporate construction techniques and/or materials to enable reconfigurability with minimal effort

Build to "objective" design to minimize retrofit to accommodate change

 Use life-cycle cost model or "investment portfolio" vice first-cost "ledger" where it makes sense

Office Buildings



Objective Design – Maximum Army is willing to commit to Threshold Design – Minimum acceptable functionality/capability



Provide Flexibility to Adapt to Change

Fiscal reality causing need to reduce repetitive modification as Transformation occurs.

What changes are we considering?

Adaptive, multipurpose design

- Baseline against current requirements; objective endstate accommodates foreseeable future needs
- "Internal" flexibility using reconfigurable space, demountable walls
- "External" flexibility using building configurations/ construction methods that accommodate primary use change
- Maximize space use to meet more than one function whenever feasible

Company Operations

Industrial Warehouse Park Buildings



Use a Streamlined Acquisition Model

Current acquisition and contracting practices unable to meet pace and demand.

What types of contracting vehicles are we talking about?

Request For Proposal Format

- Best commercial practices/methods with functional military requirements .. performance/industry-based RFP
- Innovative/aggressive acquisition strategy and contracting mechanisms
- Design-build acquisition process
- Management environment Government-Industry shared risk



See: Track 8 - Design-Build for Military Projects



Partnering for Success

Change in facility duty cycle renders habitually used materials and methods less economical.

What is industry's role? What's the District/Division role? Who else?

25-year design life; less demanding construction type

- <u>Installation role</u> site selection & Installation Design Guide compliance
- <u>District role</u> project management/execution
- <u>HQUSACE & HNC</u> Program Management, planning charrettes, DD1391 templates, master planning manpower contingencies
- <u>MCX/COS role</u> standards & criteria compliance; bid proposal review
- <u>HQIMA role</u> programmatic priorities execution oversight, user priority coordination/synchronization
- <u>ACSIM</u> role resourcing, policy, and process oversight

<u>Industry ole</u> – innovation, rapid response, different materials & method logy, performance & quality management?

What Does it All Mean?

- MCA process (as we know it) will change as Transformation continues beyond 2025 (i.e., must be increasingly responsive)
- Increasing industry-Government partnerships likely to continue well into Future Force fielding timelines (c. 2030+)
- Technical evaluation of RFP responses crucial to getting what Soldiers need .. Must be able to interpret vendor proposal <u>AND</u> capability to meet functional and operational needs .. Representing the Warfighter
- Increasing Warfighter dependence upon Centers of Excellence and Standardization (e.g., concepts, requirements validation, cross-functional technical expertise) extends beyond USACE role as the "construction facilitator"

How do we "transform" USACE to be simultaneously more supportive of the Soldier and remain a "premier Government A-E" organization?

Is USACE's role a "service provider" or as a "trusted agent"?

One-time need

Repeat business Warfighter rep



Summary



Questions??

"The willingness of future generations to serve in our military will be directly dependent upon how we have treated those who have served in the past."

George Washington





Preliminary Gap Analyses

Combat Brigade Unit Facility Support

Nov '04 URS Tomorrow

Yesterday Today

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Facility Category	Maneuver BDE	Stryker BCT (2007)	AMF BCT (2007)	FCS Unit of Action (2020)
Brigade HQ	1	1	1	1
Battalion HQ	3	5	6	6
COF	13	26	30-32	36
Deploy Equip Storage	Y DOL storage	Y * Limited unit storage	Y * Limited unit storage	Y * Sust Opns Cmplx serves as deployment staging area
Deploy Supply Storage	N * Assumes DOL/ Depot storage	N * Assumes DOL/ Depot storage	N * Assumes DOL/ Depot storage	γ * Unit storage all classes
-10 Maint/Sup Capability	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y * Full 2LM 1st Tier @ UA
-20 Maint/Sup Capability	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y * Full 2LM 1st Tier @ UA
-30 Maint/Sup Capability	N - 30 by DISCOM	N* Some NO DISCOM	Y * Some NO DISCOM	γ * 2LM 2d Tier space @ UA
-40 Maint/Sup Capability	N - 40 by DISCOM MSBb	 - 40 Maint/Sup TBD NO DISCOM 		Y*NMP/SUA space @ UA Y*NMP space @ UA
Embedded Training	N	N	N	Y * Power & Data @ Parking
Manned Aircraft	N	N	N	γ * Integrated training, mission planning/rehearsal
UAV – CL I/II	N	Y * Limited to CL I ONLY	Y * Limited to CL I ONLY	Y * Operator training = to pilot training/FHP
UAV – CL III/IVa	N	N	N	Y * Operator training = to pilot training/FHP
UGV - Mule	N	N	N	γ * Operator training = driver training course/convoy
R/A-UGV	N	N	N	Y * Operator training = driver training course/convoy

Fielded Fielded by FY07 Begin Fielding FY08 (EB)

^{*} Planning assumptions. BCT & UA requirements VALIDATION pending senior leader review and APPROVAL.