



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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OPNAVINST 3111.17
N3/N5
22 Nov 2013

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3111.17

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: STRATEGIC LAYDOWN AND DISPERSAL PLAN FOR THE OPERATING
FORCES OF THE U.S. NAVY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5400.44A
(b) SECNAVINST 5030.8A
(c) SECNAVINST 5450.4F
(d) 10 U.S.C. §5032, §5013
(e) OPNAVINST 5430.48E

Encl: (1) Strategic Laydown and Dispersal Timeline
(2) Strategic Laydown and Dispersal Development Working
Group
(3) Homeporting, Homebasing and Hubbing Criteria
(4) Strategic Laydown and Dispersal Integration-
Assessment Working Group
(5) Basis for the Annual Strategic Laydown and Dispersal
Plan
(6) Criteria for Inclusion into Strategic Laydown and
Dispersal Plan
(7) Definition of Terms

1. Purpose. To set policy and establish responsibility for the development and the integration-assessment of the annual Navy Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan as required per references (a) through (e).

2. Scope and Applicability. This instruction and the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan are intended to provide strategic rationale and guidance for subsequent, required actions to approve and implement individual homeport, homebase, and hub shifts. This instruction is applicable to Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) N-Codes; Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command; Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Naval component commanders (NCC); Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC); and all subordinate commands.

3. Background

a. The Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), based on recommendations from the CNO, assigns the units of the Navy's operating forces to homeports, homebases and hubs in a deliberate manner that directly supports Department of Defense (DoD) guidance and policy. The assignment of continental-based and forward-based naval units to homeports, homebases and hubs must facilitate their rapid concentration in time and space across transoceanic distances; support U.S. military presence and operations in distant theaters; must contribute to a favorable U.S. global strategic balance and must be dispersed among homeports and homebases to preclude unacceptable reduction of capability due to the loss of all units in one location. Additionally, the assignment of naval units to homeports, homebases, and hubs must align capability within the appropriate theater to support Secretary of Defense (SecDef)-approved combatant commander operational plans (OPLANS) and contingency plans (CONPLANS).

b. The annual Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan is the CNO expression of DoD guidance and policy, as well as Navy-specific guidance. This plan presents the projected homeports, homebases and hubs of the Navy's operating forces by type and quantity for a 10-year period. It is an authoritative strategic plan that provides a common informational baseline and strategic picture of the Navy's basing plan for these units and is used to inform and guide the process for homeport and homebase selection by SECNAV.

c. The Strategic Laydown and Dispersal process to determine homeport, homebase and hub assignments of the Navy's operating forces has two major sequential phases: a developmental phase followed by an integration-assessment phase. (See enclosure (1) for a graphical depiction of these sequential phases.)

4. Roles and Responsibilities

a. The CNO shall provide strategic direction and guidance and approve the annual Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan.

b. The Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO) shall approve the recommended mitigations resulting from the integration-assessment phase.

c. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations, Plans and Strategy) (CNO N3/N5), is responsible for the development phase of the annual Strategic Laydown And Dispersal plan. CNO N3/N5 shall:

(1) Lead a cross-functional working group to produce a Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan for the CNO's approval. (See enclosure (2) for a list of working group members and the working group's methodology.) The working group shall evaluate all changes that affect individual homeports, homebases and hubs against the criteria in enclosure (3).

(2) Draw upon policy, planning, programming, budget and strategic documents, such as the Navy force structure assessment, the Report to Congress on the Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels (30-year shipbuilding plan), long-range aircraft acquisition plan and forward-deployed naval forces decision memoranda, to recommend assigning the Navy operating forces to homeports, homebases and hubs.

(3) As outlined in enclosure (3), determine homeports, homebases and hubs of the operating forces by type and quantity located in the areas of responsibility (AOR) for the NCCs including, Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe, U.S. Naval Forces Africa; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command; and Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command.

(4) Coordinate with the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) and the Navy Appropriations Matters Office (FMBE) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Financial Management and Comptroller on Strategic Laydown and Dispersal congressional engagements. Request OLA and FMBE participation in the development and integration-assessment working groups.

d. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Readiness and Logistics) (CNO N4) is responsible for the integration-assessment phase of the annual Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan. CNO N4 shall:

(1) Lead a cross-functional working group to identify and analyze the operational, support, and readiness factors associated with implementing the CNO-approved Strategic Laydown

and Dispersal plan. (See enclosure (4) for a list of working group members and a description of the working group's methodology.)

(2) Based on input from representatives of the working group, recommend to the VCNO mitigations for any impacts caused by operational, support, and readiness factors to include submission of planning and programming input to the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process. Resource sponsors shall evaluate all recommended mitigations provided by the budget submitting offices and working group that affect individual homeports, homebases and hubs against the criteria in enclosure (3).

(3) Coordinate with fleet commanders, type commanders, system commanders, resource sponsors, the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Integration of Capabilities and Resources) (CNO N8) and Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Budget (ASN FMB) to identify and validate unprogrammed costs.

(4) Provide CNO N3/N5 the VCNO-approved changes for homeport, homebase and hub assignments for inclusion into the next annual Strategic Laydown and Dispersal planning process.

e. CNO N8 shall:

(1) Provide the Navy force structure assessment and other appropriate planning documents.

(2) Assign personnel to the development and integration-assessment working groups per enclosures (2) and (4).

f. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Warfare Systems) (CNO N9) shall:

(1) Recommend homeports, homebases and hubs that best match the operating forces' system capabilities to the operational commanders' requirements and that optimize the warfare wholeness of a system provided by multiple units. This will be done in close coordination with the NCCs.

(2) Provide the 30-year shipbuilding plan, the aircraft acquisition plan and other appropriate planning documents.

(3) Incorporate the results of the integration-assessment phase to develop sponsor proposal plans as part of the PPBE process.

(4) Assign personnel to the development and integration-assessment working groups per enclosures (2) and (4).

g. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education) (CNO N1) shall:

(1) Provide manpower analysis to evaluate the personnel executability of the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan.

(2) Provide costing analysis for permanent change of station (PCS) and entitlements changes resulting from homeport or homebase changes directed by the plan. If required, incorporate these results into the CNO N1 sponsor proposal plans as part of the PPBE process.

(3) Assign personnel to the development and integration-assessment working groups per enclosures (2) and (4).

h. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Information Dominance) (CNO N2/N6) shall:

(1) Provide command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) analysis and other appropriate planning documents.

(2) Recommend homeports, homebases and hubs that best match the operating forces' system capabilities to the operational commanders' requirements and that optimize the warfare wholeness of a system provided by multiple units. This will be done in close coordination with the NCCs.

(3) Assess current and anticipated future capabilities of potential state and non-state adversaries. The identification and study of present and future threats is critical to the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal process due to the direct correlation with force structure and resourcing requirements to address these threats.

(4) Incorporate the results of the integration-assessment phase to develop sponsor proposal plans as part of the PPBE process.

(5) Assign personnel to the development and integration-assessment working groups per enclosures (2) and (4).

i. The Chief of Navy Information (CHINFO) shall:

(1) Provide public affairs guidance and other appropriate planning documents.

(2) Assign personnel to the integration-assessment working group per enclosure (4).

j. Force providers (Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command) shall:

(1) Provide analysis of operational employment, environmental and other appropriate planning documents.

(2) Assign personnel to the development and integration-assessment working groups per enclosures (2) and (4).

k. When directed, NCCs shall:

(1) Provide analysis of operational employment, host-nation engagement and other appropriate planning documents.

(2) Assign personnel to the integration-assessment working group per enclosure (4).

l. Navy type commanders (Commander, Naval Air Forces; Commander, Submarine Force; Commander, Naval Surface Forces; and Military Sealift Command (MSC)) shall:

(1) Provide capability analysis and other appropriate planning documents. For example, Commander, Naval Air Forces shall provide the master aviation plan.

(2) Assign personnel to the development and integration-assessment working groups per enclosures (2) and (4).

(3) Recommend in close coordination with Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command; and resource sponsors, homeports, homebases and hubs that best match the operating forces' system capabilities to operational commander's requirements.

m. When directed, naval systems commanders shall assign personnel to the integration-assessment working group per enclosure (4).

n. CNIC shall:

(1) Provide capability analysis and other appropriate planning documents.

(2) Assign personnel and subordinate units, as required, to the development and integration-assessment working groups per enclosures (2) and (4).

5. Policy

a. The Navy develops a Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan on an annual basis to reflect environmental, policy, security and fiscal factors affecting the assignment of the Navy's operating forces to homeports, homebases and hubs. (See enclosure (5) for a complete list of these factors.)

b. The Navy uses processes in the developmental phase and integration-assessment phase that are transparent, repeatable, strategically sound and executable within the constraints of references (a) through (e).

c. The Navy includes in the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan only those operating forces that meet the criteria outlined in enclosure (6).

d. The Navy does not initiate homeport or homebase changes based on a CNO-approved Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan. The Navy initiates homeport or homebase changes only through the submission of an organization change request (OCR) as described in reference (a). However, prior to OCR submission, the homeport and homebase shifts contained in the approved Strategic Laydown and Dispersal are to be used as the basis for PPBE of

construction and modification of facilities, procurement of equipment, and programming for manpower and support functions.

e. Emergent changes to the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan will be addressed within the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal integration-assessment working group.

f. Strategic Laydown and Dispersal related requests by non-Navy entities (i.e., U.S. Coast Guard, interagency) will be submitted to CNO N3/N5 and coordinated with CNO N4, CNIC and other stakeholders as required. Navy commands shall not authorize use of facilities by non-Navy entities as a permanent homeport, homebase or hub without submitting a request to the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal development working group.

g. The Navy provides the annual Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan to appropriate forums upon the plan's approval by CNO and in coordination with SECNAV.

h. Definition of terms are provided in enclosure (7).

6. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per SECNAV Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.



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STRATEGIC LAYDOWN AND DISPERSAL TIMELINE

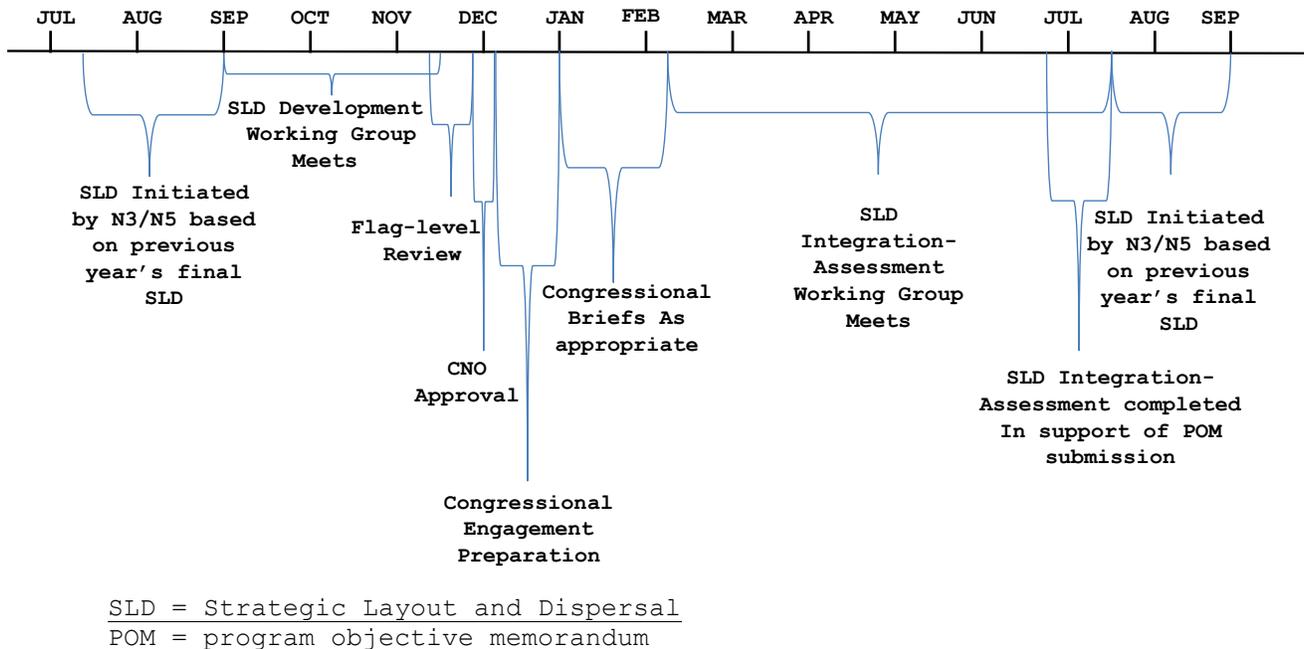


Figure 1. Notional Strategic Laydown and Dispersal Timeline

1. The ability to modify, postpone and shift individual homeport and homebase assignments is a strategic necessity in response to threats, capabilities, and programmatic adjustments. The Strategic Laydown and Dispersal process to determine homeport, homebase, and hub assignments of the Navy's operating forces has two major sequential phases: a developmental phase followed by an integration-assessment phase. The developmental phase produces a Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan for the CNO's approval. The integration-assessment phase analyzes the CNO-approved Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan and recommends to the VCNO program of record changes or mitigations due to constrained resources to best meet title 10, United States Code, responsibilities to organize, man, train, maintain, equip and sustain naval forces to meet combatant commander and NCC warfighting capability and operational readiness requirements. While this timeline and the efforts of the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal working group are focused on assessing near term (budget year) risks to execution, stakeholders are urged to identify all potential future homeport and homebase shifts as soon as possible to facilitate these staffing requirements:

- a. Up to 36 months for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis.
- b. Three years for planning, programming and budgeting of construction and up to two years for completion of construction projects.
- c. Up to 2 years to process an OCR followed by an overseas force structure change-host nation notification for moves outside the United States.
- d. Additional time for installation of equipment and certification of secure facilities.

STRATEGIC LAYDOWN AND DISPERSAL DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

1. Composition. OPNAV Strategy and Policy (N51) chairs the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal development working group. Representatives from the following staffs and commands serve as members:

a. CNO

(1) CNO N1

(a) N10 - Military Personnel, Navy Financial Management Division

(b) N12 - Total Force Requirements

(2) CNO N2/N6

(a) N2/N6E - Oceanography, Space, and Maritime Domain Awareness

(b) N2/N6F - Warfare Integration

(c) N2/N6I - Deputy Director, Naval Intelligence

(3) CNO N3/N5

(a) N31 - Operations and Plans

(b) N51 - Strategy and Policy

(4) CNO N4

(a) N42 - Strategic Mobility and Combat Logistics

(b) N43 - Fleet Readiness

(c) N45 - Energy and Environmental Readiness

(d) N46 - Shore Readiness

(5) CNO N8

- (a) N80 - Programming
- (b) N81 - Assessments
- (c) N82 - Fiscal Management

(6) CNO N9

- (a) N9I - Warfare Integration
- (b) N95 - Expeditionary Warfare
- (c) N96 - Surface Warfare
- (d) N97 - Undersea Warfare
- (e) N98 - Air Warfare

b. Force Providers

- (1) Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command
- (2) Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet

c. Type Commanders

- (1) Commander, Submarine Forces
- (2) Commander, Naval Air Forces
- (3) Commander, Naval Surface Forces
- (4) Commander, MSC

d. Other Naval Commands

- (1) CNIC
- (2) As directed by higher authority

e. SECNAV

(1) OLA

(2) FMBE - Navy Appropriations Matters Office

(3) Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Budget

f. Additional commands will be assigned as required.

2. Process. The detailed process is as follows:

a. Strategic Guidance Review. The objective of the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan is to project the homeports, homebases and hubs of the Navy's operating forces for the next decade so that the distribution of forces reflects DoD and Department of the Navy (DON) strategic guidance. Therefore, the first step of the process is to review all strategic-level guidance that would affect the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan.

b. Ship Document Review. When considering the development of the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan related to aircraft carriers, surface ships, submarines, and the combat logistics force the working group shall review and incorporate inputs from:

(1) The Report to Congress on the Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels (30-year shipbuilding plan) which indicates:

(a) Planned decommissioning dates.

(b) Planned delivery dates.

(c) Overall ship totals by year per the battle force inventory.

(2) Program acquisition timelines which detail:

(a) Initial operational capability (IOC).

(b) Military construction (MILCON) and significant restoration or modernization projects required to homeport new ships and submarines or homebase new aircraft.

(3) New initiatives or program-specific crewing concepts or deployment models.

(4) Major maintenance and modernization availability periods requiring homeport shifts in order to allocate platforms to the theater of greatest need per reference (b).

c. Aviation Document Review. When considering the development of the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan with respect to aviation squadrons the working group shall review and incorporate inputs from:

(1) The master aviation plan which indicates:

(a) Planned delivery dates.

(b) Overall aircraft and squadron totals.

(2) Program acquisition timelines which detail:

(a) IOC.

(b) MILCON and significant restoration or modernization projects required to establish new squadrons or transition existing squadrons.

(3) New initiatives or program specific concepts or deployment models.

(4) Major aircraft transition periods requiring homebase shifts per reference (a).

d. Incorporate Recommendations and Modifications. The development working group shall review and incorporate recommendations made by the integration-assessment working group on the previous year's Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan.

Additionally, resource sponsors and force providers shall provide the working group with near-term concerns, pending programmatic shifts, changes to planning assumptions and recommended modifications to the previous year's plan. The working group shall also collaborate with OLA and FMBE to identify items likely to be of high interest for congressional members.

e. Assignment of Homeports, Homebases and Hubs. The development working group shall assign the operating forces by type and quantity to homeports, homebases and hubs.

Note: Combat logistics force ships operate out of hubs vice being homeported to specific locations.

f. Approval Process

(1) One-star review of the draft plan.

(2) Three-star review of the draft plan.

(3) OPNAV N51 shall route the draft plan for review and CNO approval.

g. Integration Assessment. Upon CNO approval, OPNAV N51 shall forward the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan to the integration-assessment working group to analyze the plan for integration-assessment. (See enclosure (4).)

HOMEPORTING, HOMEBASING AND HUBBING CRITERIA

Homeporting, homebasing and hubbing recommendations shall be evaluated per the following criteria:

1. Enhance overall operational availability and efficiency of Navy forces.
2. Facilitate rotational deployments in support of global force management.
3. Improve operation plan response times.
4. Align capability with the appropriate theater to support combatant commander theater posture plans, OPLANS and CONPLANS.
5. Maximize Navy forces' ability to surge globally.
6. Limit risks associated with natural disasters or manmade catastrophes.
7. Balance port and airfield loading.
8. Facilitate access to training ranges, operating areas, and training support assets, including live, virtual and constructive training resources.
9. Maximize the use of existing infrastructure such as maintenance, training, and support facilities. Also, maximize the use of existing organizations and manpower resources in maintenance, training, and support functions by geographical concentration of warfare communities.
10. Minimize homeport and homebase shifts to provide the greatest possible quality of service and stability for Sailors and families without compromising the naval forces' ability to support operations.
11. Comply with environmental laws and regulations and identify and mitigate potential negative impacts to the environment.
12. Consider approved and programmed MILCON projects at installations designated as homeports and homebases.

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13. Consider MSC ships' maintenance requirements, crew rotations and logistical support capabilities for loading cargo fuel and stores, customer fleet freight and offloading customer retrograde material.

STRATEGIC LAYDOWN AND DISPERSAL INTEGRATION-ASSESSMENT WORKING
GROUP

1. Composition. CNO N4's designated representative chairs the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal integration-assessment working group. Representatives from the following staffs and commands serve as members:

a. CNO

(1) CNO N1

(a) N10 - Military Personnel, Navy Financial Management Division

(b) N12 - Total Force Requirements

(2) CNO N2/N6

(a) N2/N6E - Oceanography, Space, and Maritime Domain Awareness

(b) N2/N6F - Warfare Integration

(c) N2/N6I - Deputy Director, Naval Intelligence

(3) CNO N3/N5

(a) N31 - Operations and Plans

(b) N51 - Strategy and Policy

(4) CNO N4

(a) N41 - Logistics Programs and Business Operations

(b) N42 - Strategic Mobility and Combat Logistics

(c) N43 - Fleet Readiness

(d) N45 - Energy and Environmental Readiness

(e) N46 - Shore Readiness

- (5) CNO N8
 - (a) N80 - Programming
 - (b) N81 - Assessments
 - (c) FMBE - Navy Appropriations Matters Office

- (6) CNO N9
 - (a) N9I - Warfare Integration
 - (b) N95 - Expeditionary Warfare
 - (c) N96 - Surface Warfare
 - (d) N97 - Undersea Warfare
 - (e) N98 - Air Warfare

- (7) CHINFO - Chief of Navy Information

b. Fleet and NCCs

- (1) Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command
- (2) Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
- (3) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/U.S. 5th Fleet
- (4) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe/Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Africa/U.S. 6th Fleet
- (5) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/U.S. 4th Fleet

c. Type Commanders

- (1) Commander, Submarine Forces
- (2) Commander, Naval Air Forces

(3) Commander, Naval Surface Forces

(4) Commander, MSC

d. Other Naval Commands

(1) CNIC

(2) Naval Facilities Engineering Command

(3) Other systems commands (SYSCOM) (as required)

(4) As directed by higher authority

e. SECNAV

(1) OLA

(2) FMBE - Navy Appropriations Matters Office

(3) Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Budget

f. Additional commands will be assigned as required.

2. Process. The detailed process is as follows:

a. Integration Analysis. CNO N4's designated representative leads the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal integration-assessment working group to assess support attributes to identify execution and readiness impacts, prepare recommendations to mitigate these impacts, develop a plan of actions and milestones and make planning and programming recommendations to inform the PPBE process. The working group addresses a broad range of support attributes to include but not limited to operational, manpower (to include civilian and contractor personnel) and shore infrastructure. This includes the following functional areas and fields of expertise (functional area lead in parenthesis):

(1) Intelligence (OPNAV N2/N6I): Assess current and anticipated future capabilities of potential state and non-state adversaries.

(2) Strategic Rationale (OPNAV N51): SecDef, SECNAV, and CNO Guidance and policy, OPLANS, CONPLANS and combatant commander theater posture plans, etc.

(3) Host Nation Engagement (Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command; Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and NCCs AOR dependent): Coordinates and communicates the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan impacts on overseas ports with host nation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and treaty partners to jointly work mitigations, access, etc.

(4) Operations and Plans (OPNAV N31; Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command; Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and NCCs AOR dependent): Ensures the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan is compatible with current OPLANS and Global Force Management.

(5) Training (Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command; Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; and NCCs AOR dependent): Fleet access to naval training ranges, operational areas, synthetic training, etc.

(6) Manpower (CNO N1): PCS and entitlement costs, projected military personnel Navy growth across the resource sponsors, etc.

(7) Warfare Wholeness (CNO N9): Warfighting doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) adequacy and sufficiency, along with associated DOTMLPF costs, manpower, new platform related costs (including MILCON), etc.

(8) Ships Maintenance and Operations (OPNAV N43): Maintenance scheduling impacts, ship operations costs, etc.

(9) Logistics and Supply (OPNAV N41): Waterfront logistics support, materiel transportation and storage, etc.

(10) Combat Logistics Force, Service Support, and Sealift (OPNAV N42): Policy oversight, resource sponsorship and fiscal assessment of MSC ship's operations and support costs.

(11) Environmental (OPNAV N45): Identification of potential environmental impacts to the quality of the human

environment and determination of the appropriate level of compliance with environmental regulations (NEPA and Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions).

(12) Oceanography, Space and Maritime Domain Awareness (OPNAV N2/N6E): Ensuring availability of suitable safety of navigation products and potential impacts of climate change, to include sea level rise.

(13) Installations Support (OPNAV N46 and CNIC): Balancing of port capacity and loading; base operating support services providing Sailor and family quality of life (morale, welfare, and recreation; schools, etc.); facilities support (power, water, steam, etc.) for piers, surface ships, submarines, aircraft carriers, airfields and hangars; required facilities investments to include MILCON, sustainment, and restoration projects.

(14) C4I (CNO N2/N6): Reviews afloat modernization plans for C4I, electronic warfare, information operations, and other assigned systems; ashore support plan for information technology systems; and cryptographic support, etc. Assess warfighting DOTMLPF adequacy and sufficiency, manpower costs, new platform-related costs including MILCON, etc. Coordinate with OPNAV N2/N6E as required.

(15) Resourcing (CNO N8): Validation of resource sponsor and budget submitting office identified unprogrammed requirements resulting from the strategic laydown decision and assessment.

(16) Congressional Engagement (OPNAV N51): In coordination with OLA and FMBE, identify potential congressional interest items and legislative action impacting Strategic Laydown and Dispersal.

(17) Public Affairs (CHINFO): Internal Navy engagement plans and public affairs policy.

(18) SYSCOMs: Address materiel issues related to the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan.

b. Integration-Assessments. After regional integration-assessments, CNO N4 and key stakeholders shall inform the VCNO on the executability of the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan and shall make resourcing recommendations. Resourcing recommendations do not supersede the need to follow established processes for validating requirements and costs. VCNO will review and approve recommendations to align the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan with operational, support, and readiness factors. At the end of the integration-assessment process, CNO N4 and key stakeholders shall provide a final, comprehensive homeport roll-up brief that summarizes the overall integration-assessment. Upon completion, the working group shall provide recommended proposed modifications to the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal development working group to inform the next iteration of the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan.

BASIS FOR THE ANNUAL STRATEGIC LAYDOWN AND DISPERSAL PLAN

These factors provide the basis for an annual Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan:

1. Major force structure changes (to include projections 10 years ahead).
2. Changes in requirements brought on by significant changes in the international security environment or required operational response times.
3. Changes in shipbuilding or aviation procurement programs.
4. Changes to requirements as new developments in technology arrive in the fleet.
5. Revised joint-basing requirements.
6. Increased requirements for homeland defense.
7. Homeporting, homebasing and hubbing requirements that arise from revised carrier strike group or amphibious ready group organizational or operational constructs.
8. Requirements associated with changes in host nation policies regarding forward access and basing.
9. Homeporting and homebasing impacts brought on by changes in MILCON projects.
10. Base realignment and closure (BRAC) decisions.

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION INTO STRATEGIC LAYDOWN AND DISPERSAL PLAN

The Navy includes in the Strategic Laydown and Dispersal plan only those operating forces that meet the following criteria:

1. The operating forces of the U.S. Navy are those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof.
2. The operating forces of the U.S. Navy comprise the numbered fleets, seagoing forces, MSC and other forces and activities that may be assigned thereto by the President or the SECNAV.
3. For the purposes of Strategic Laydown and Dispersal, the forces to be included in the database are:
 - a. Commissioned vessels in the battle force inventory.
 - b. Ships and vessels listed in the Report to Congress on the Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels (30-year shipbuilding plan).
 - c. Hospital ships and patrol craft.
 - d. Operational aircraft squadrons.
 - e. Operational staffs for ships and squadrons.
 - f. Units specifically designated by the CNO.
4. For the purposes of considering a fleet distribution ratio policy (e.g., 60 percent in the Pacific), only vessels in the battle force inventory will be included. However, the nuclear aircraft carrier undergoing refueling and complex overhaul will not be included in the ratio.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Allocation. Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. (Source: JP 5-0)
2. Assign. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. (Source: JP 3-0)
3. Apportionment. In the general sense, distribution of forces and capabilities as the starting point for planning. (Source: JP 5-0)
4. Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). BRAC actions are disestablishment or realignment actions directed by a Presidential commission when established periodically as a DoD cost savings measure. The BRAC process applies only to stateside activities. Closures of activities overseas are directed by service decisions involving forces structure and location. (Source: reference (a))
5. Battle Force Inventory. Battle force ships are commissioned United States Ship (USS) warships capable of contributing to combat operations, or a United States Naval Ship (USNS) that contributes directly to Navy warfighting or support missions. (Source: reference (b))
6. Dispersal. Dispersal refers to the assignment of operating forces to homeports and homebases within in a fleet commander's AOR for the purpose of increasing survivability. (Source: JP 3-01). For the purposes of this instruction, the strategic dispersal process is used to determine the distribution of ships by homeport in regard to infrastructure, operational availability, proximity to ranges and support, port loading, quality of service and quality of life, and antiterrorism and force protection factors.
7. Force Structure. For the purposes of this instruction, force structure is the combination of military equipment (numbers, size and composition of the units) and military personnel that constitute the U.S. Navy. (Source: CJCSI 2300.02G)

8. Homebase. Homebase assignment refers to the location at which fleet activities or units other than ships are permanently assigned for administrative purposes by the CNO and approved by the SECNAV. The term permanent duty station is also used administratively for homebase. (Source: reference (a))

9. Homeport. Homeport assignment is the location a ship is permanently assigned for administrative purposes by the CNO and approved by the SECNAV. (Source: reference (a))

10. Hub. Port routinely used by MSC ships for maintenance, crew rotations and other logistical support.

11. Laydown. Laydown is the pattern of where forces will be geographically distributed according to homeports and homebases. (Source: reference (a))

12. Operating Forces. Operating forces of the U.S. Navy are those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof. (See enclosure (6).) The operating forces of the Navy is comprised of the numbered fleets, seagoing forces, MSC and other forces and activities that may be assigned thereto by the President or the SECNAV. (Source: U.S. Navy Regulations, chapter 2)

13. Shore Activity. A SECNAV established activity on shore with a prescribed mission. (Source: reference (a)) Note a shore activity is a component of the "shore establishment." (Source: reference (c))

14. Shore Establishment. The shore establishment is comprised of shore activities with defined missions approved for establishment by the SECNAV. (Source: U.S. Navy Regulations, chapter 2)

15. Shore Installation. A SECNAV established activity on shore with a prescribed mission that is a holder of real property and facilities. (Source: reference (a))

16. Unit Identification Code. The five digit alpha-numeric code used to identify organizations or units within the DON for budgetary purposes. (Source: reference (a))