

Installations

As the Army's Flagships, installations are essential in the development and sustainment of operational capabilities and readiness for all components (Active, Guard and Reserve). Navy ports, Air Force Bases and Army Installations are "Home Station" for a Joint and Expeditionary force. US Home Station Command centrally manages these installations under one Joint command. Home Station Operations Centers, at select installations, are Battle Command assets having Global reach thus reducing the deployed footprint.

Installations services, infrastructure, and facilities are a significant contributor to unit readiness as well as well-being of soldiers, families, civilian and contractors. Combat units are more modular and stationed at CONUS installations but capable of being projected expeditiously to conduct short and/or long term operations around the globe. However, most deployments are performed on a semi-rotational basis.

In 2020, installations are networked into the battlespace which extends from homestation to foxhole. Installations serves as a critical node in the global information grid, providing seamless connectivity to Army and Joint Force Commanders across the full spectrum of operations. Some installations however, provide unique or tailored support capabilities such as combat sustainment, preparation, or training. Regional Installation Master Planning integrate these capabilities and capacities producing efficiencies in resource utilization and readiness multipliers. Multi-purpose, adaptable complexes provide support to a modular/scalable force as well as unit manning.

Joint and combined arms training centers are digitally enabled and non-contiguous maneuver areas are the norm due to advancements and enhancements in systems interoperability. Digitally enabled training facilities and equipment provide the flexibility for soldiers, units, and command staffs to train from geographically separate locations in a synthetic environment thereby optimizing training opportunities and

increasing readiness. Joint training centers provide unique capabilities that are utilized on a rotational basis to conduct integrated live-virtual-constructive training for combined arms and collective training tasks as well as support individual training. JTCs are also linked to institutional support activities expanding training capabilities and opportunities.

A common information architecture link the commander to the installation and a Joint, Interagency, and Multi-National support infrastructures worldwide. Technology advancements incorporated at all levels, including the installation, assist mission accomplishment. Through making maximum use of these collective efforts commanders can reduce their deployed footprint. Installations are networked into the battlespace. They serve as Joint Power Projection Platforms, providing sustainment support, and protection for the community of soldiers and their families, civilians, and contractors.

Networked into the Battlespace. Installations provide reach capabilities necessary to simultaneously link deployed forces with homestations as well as link installations within a region. Installation Information Infrastructures (I3) is sized to meet the challenges associated with transmitting vast amounts of information via fiber optics or space (wireless). Installations serving as “Home Station Operations Centers” in the global Information grid provide command, control, and support to deployed forces throughout the battlespace, across the full spectrum of operations. HSOCs as are information hubs providing seamless connectivity and interoperability extending the Commander’s “reach” to accessing the unique capabilities of knowledge centers or centers of excellence. This connectivity to Joint, Multinational and Interagency centers allows for real-time collaboration as well as distributed live-virtual-constructive individual through collective training. The same reach capabilities provide the necessary connectivity that enables anticipatory logistics support and increased technical expertise for units whether at homestation or deployed. HSOCs at Unit of Employment installations are critical to reducing the deployed footprint and are staffed 24 hours to meet operational requirements, collating and disseminating commanders’ critical

information. The HSOC converts information into situational understanding facilitating Battle Command.

Deployment Support (PPP): Using Joint/multi-functional basing strategies and deployment configurations, installations are aligned with the necessary military and civilian assets to support a Joint and Expeditionary Mindset. Joint power projection platforms (JP3) are optimized through continuous use supporting unit rotations and unit manning. Basic loads JP3 installations have the classes and quantities of supplies on hand to support employment operations immediately upon arrival in theater. Other installations provide additional capabilities and support within a region. Simultaneous deployments from multiple sites provide unprecedented deployment agility and responsiveness to meet a myriad of missions across the full range of military operations. Units prepare for operations via a training environment without walls extending from billeting and housing areas to around the globe. Live-Virtual-Constructive connectivity increases the flexibility in training methods while decreasing the requirements and adverse environmental impacts associated with live training alone. Embedded training extends training, mission planning, and rehearsal capabilities to the “motor pool” through the installation connectivity within a region or across the Nation as situational awareness is enabled through the information hubs.

Combat Preparation and Sustainment Support: Using the combined capabilities of installations, units will train, alert, deploy and employ where most operations are performed at or near homestation. Technologies such as networked communications and directed energy weapons have drastically changed facility and infrastructure requirements. Vehicle and equipment condition is monitored through on-board prognostics and diagnostics backed up by Performance and Distributed Based Logistics operations. Two-level maintenance and repair-by-replace methodologies have re-defined sustainment operations to become more service and supply oriented. The same network is used to provide asset visibility and anticipatory support from National Maintenance and Supply Centers. Fully modernized installations no longer require large maintenance and repair facilities as all off-system repairs are focused on returning

line replaceable units and assemblies back to supply for redistribution. The installation continues to support the commander through the HSOC while supporting and sustaining mobilizing forces deployed within CONUS, including Homeland Defense operations. Regionalized sustainment complements regional installation master planning and is capable of global support

Secure Sanctuary (Installation and Community Protection): The threat environment (e.g., terrorism, bio hazards, or hacking) requires full dimensional protection for essential elements of the Installations and the community. Information provided by installations serving as HSOCs demands higher levels of security and protection. Security and protection incorporates advanced technologies such as biometrics, smart cards, entity “tagging” and tracking, networked sensors, smart, CBRNE, and weapons/munitions detection capabilities. Security procedures and capabilities are linked to local, state, and federal law enforcement activities enhancing responsiveness and increasing survivability. The use of emerging and advanced technology such as sensors and detectors enhances the security posture of the installation without having to resort to an “entrenchment” or “walled city” environment. Protection and security of critical assets (people, equipment, info, infrastructure, facilities.....)extend beyond the physical boundaries of the installation to include the local civilian community or centers of excellence. Ensuring these critical elements on and outside the installation are protected improves the viability of the installations mission to meet “reach” operations and thereby reducing the deployed footprint.

Part of a Holistic Community: Installations and communities are integrated and mutually supporting. Regional, city, and installation master planners work together to leverage common infrastructure and services to create mutual benefits and decrease operating costs. In some locations, surrounding communities provide medical, dependent education, recreational, or emergency services. In other cases, both civilian and military communities augment each other in mutual support agreements thereby maximizing resource investments within a community and reducing duplicative efforts.

Environmental strategies, land use, and stewardship activities are fully integrated into business processes and base support services both on post and in coordination with state and local governments to achieve common or mutually supportive objectives. In many cases, “joint use” partnerships between installations and the private sector will be mutually supportive and beneficial leasing, permitting, and licensing alternatives to Government facility ownership are exploited to the extent feasible. Landuse and environmental considerations become less divisive as perspectives and appreciation for the benefits of close community ties outweigh the occasional disadvantages of close proximity to military installations.

As The Army continues to implement Transformation, installations are poised to meet their dual mission imperative ... as a critical warfighter enabler providing the foundation to reduce the deployed footprint...and being part of a holistic community of soldiers and their families, civilians, and contractors.