



A Tale of Two BUILDERS

Navy & Marine Corps
“BUILDER” Implementations

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Introductions

- ❖ Panel
- ❖ Presentation

Case Study

❖ Background and History

- Change Driver
- Objectives

❖ Approaches To Implementation

❖ Data Collection and Maintenance

- Art and Science
- Observations and Lessons Learned

❖ Wrap Up

- Last Words from Navy and Marine Corps Leaders

Change Drivers

- ❖ 2003 GAO Report to Congressional Committees
 - DEFENSE INFRASTRUCTURE: Changes in Funding Priorities and Strategic Planning Needed to Improve the Condition of Military Facilities
- ❖ Need for Condition Assessment Process Improvement
 - Reliable
 - Objective / Repeatable / Consistent
 - Auditable
 - Efficient

Background

- ❖ Circa 2003 – NAVFAC Studying and Investing in EMS Technologies (EMS later becomes SMS)
- ❖ 2003 – NAVFAC Charters the FCAP Working Group (FCAP later becomes ICAP)
- ❖ FCAP WG Objectives:
 - Perform BCA to determine most cost effective and objective method of performing facilities assessments Navy-wide. Solution must be compatible with SRM construct.
 - Develop revised policy/doctrine
 - Implement quickly
- ❖ Vision
 - To incorporate an objective, consistent, forward-looking, and mission-dependent approach to Navy facility condition assessment in order to increase planning and execution efficiency and deliver better capability to the warfighter.

[FCAP CONOPS, 2004]

Solution = EMS (SMS) Methodology

- ❖ Navy Invests in BUILDER Development (2002 to Present)
 - Early investments
 - Classification conversion to UNIFORMAT II
 - Framework update to Web-based platform

MO-322 Condition Assessment Planning Model

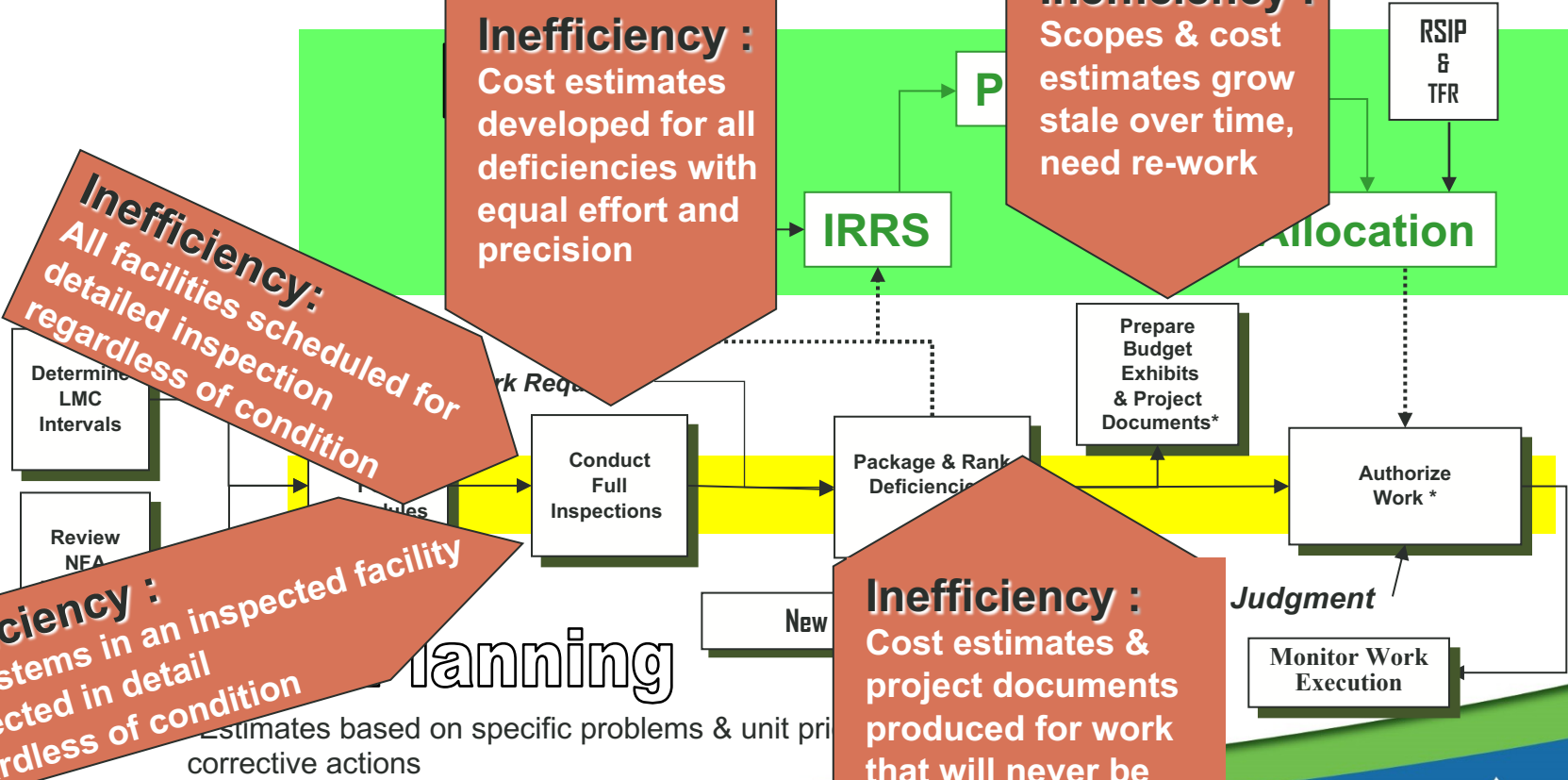
Inefficiency :
 Cost estimates developed for all deficiencies with equal effort and precision

Inefficiency :
 Scopes & cost estimates grow stale over time, need re-work

Inefficiency:
 All facilities scheduled for detailed inspection regardless of condition

Inefficiency :
 All systems in an inspected facility inspected in detail regardless of condition

Inefficiency :
 Cost estimates & project documents produced for work that will never be accomplished



Planning

Estimates based on specific problems & unit prices for corrective actions

Redesigning an EMS (SMS) Enabled Process

- ❖ FCAP Working Group Redesigns the Facility Condition Assessment process
 - Redesign Blueprint – Circa 2005
 - Pilots 2006-2007
 - Enterprise-wide push 2008-2015
- ❖ Marine Corps Leadership Monitoring Navy Progress
 - Pilots 2007-2009
 - Enterprise-wide push 2010-2015

Redesigned Process

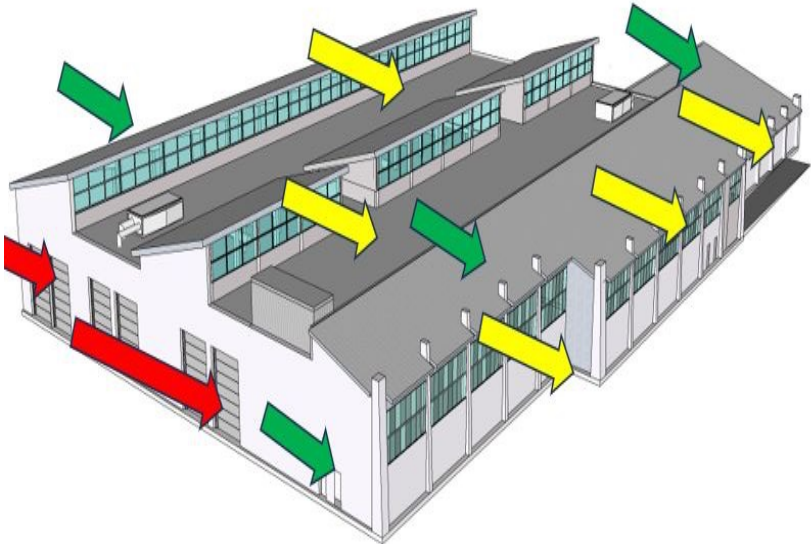
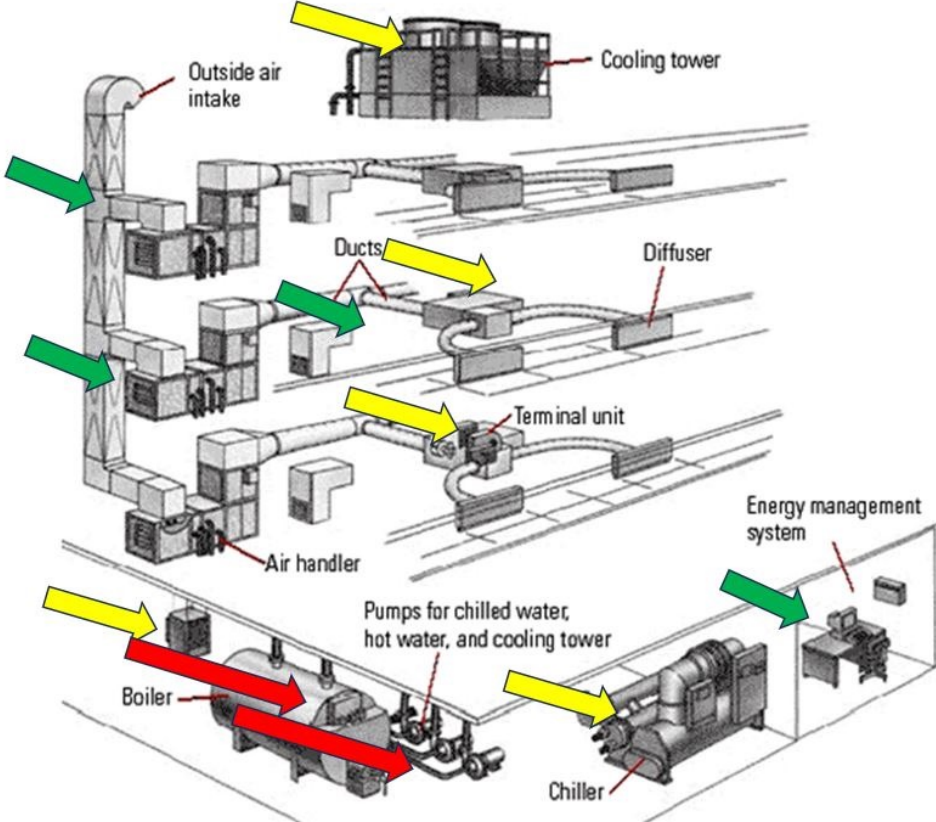
❖ Concepts

- “Triage” of investment opportunities
- Condition “vectors”
 - Magnitude – urgency of investment in terms of time
 - Direction – identification of facility elements needing investment

❖ Efficiencies

- Incorporated into everyday maintenance
- Parametric cost estimates
- Identifies investment requirements over both tactical and strategic planning horizons
- Just-In-Time detailed work requirements

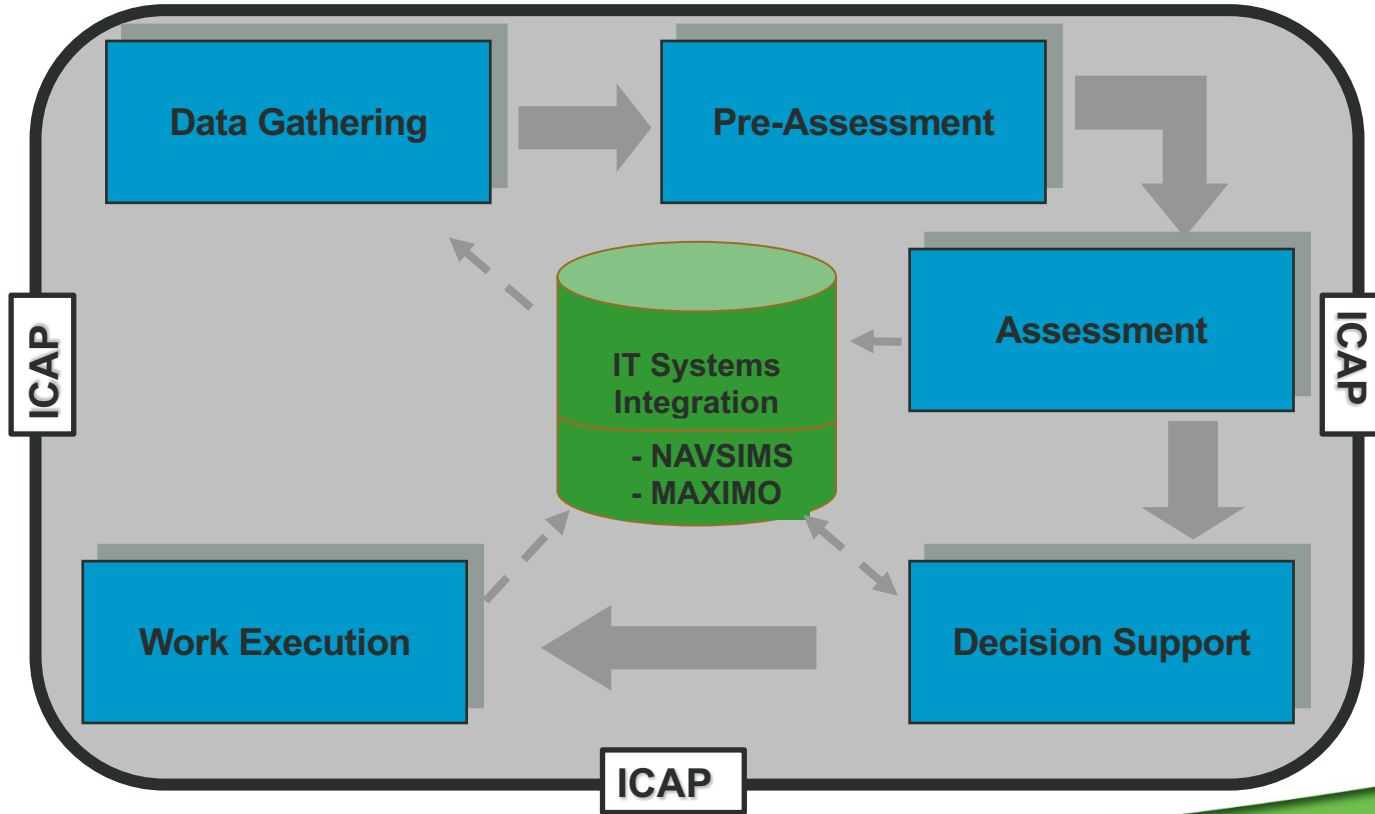
Condition Map



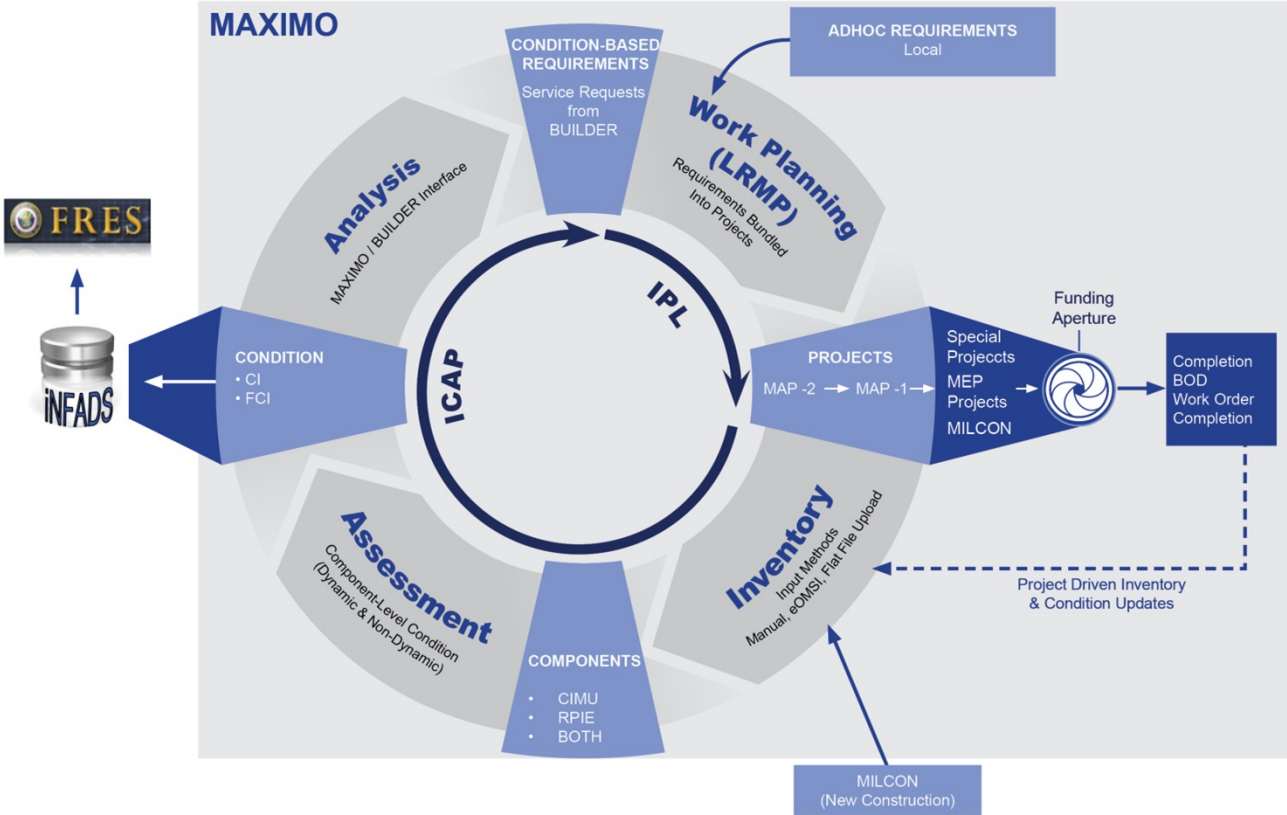
Implementation – Navy

- ❖ Initiated Circa 2006
- ❖ Decentralized Data Collection Management
- ❖ Centralized Analysis
- ❖ IT Integration
- ❖ Installation Resource Augmentation

Process / IT Integration - Navy



CBM Cycle



Inspection Resources – Navy

- ❖ “Shops” Staff
 - Condition rating incorporated into planned maintenance job plans for dynamic equipment
- ❖ Facilities Management Specialist (FMS)
 - Oversee the inspection process in their AOR
 - Inspect assets in their AOR not in the planned maintenance program

Implementation – Marine Corps

Keep It Simple

- ❖ BUILDER Implementation Initiated Circa 2007
- ❖ Centralized Data Collection Management
- ❖ Decentralized Analysis
- ❖ IT Systems Not Integrated
 - BUILDER Data Shareable with USMC Max (Maximo)
 - BUILDER Was Migrated From CERL To Marine Corps Servers ~ 2015
- ❖ Installation Resources Status Quo

Inspection Resources – Marine Corps

- ❖ BUILDER Data is Refreshed by Contracted Support
 - BUILDER Data is Refreshed Approximately Every Four Years

- ❖ Existing Installation Personnel
 - Responsible to develop maintenance plans with additional analytic/decision support capability
 - BUILDER Training Provided for Installation Resources Periodically

Data Maintenance Impacts and Observations

(Third Party Perspective)

❖ Centralized Management

- Standard Business Rules Across the Enterprise

❖ Decentralized Management

- Similar But Varied Business Rules Across the Enterprise

❖ Multi-purpose Process

- Added Complexity to Sectioning

❖ Single-purpose Process

- Increased Communication Between Planners and Shops

The Last Word

Organization Perspective and Vision: Navy FCA

❖ FCA Program Status

- \$150B in PRV for RPA Type Buildings & “building-like” non-specialized RPA Type Structures
- \$93B in component-assemblies in Maximo (Navy does not do component-sections)
- \$20B in SMS Requirements (considered reportable DM&R backlog strictly from BUILDER)
- 98% complete for RPA Type Buildings **Inventory with “recurring” assessments*
- 67% complete for RPA Type Structures **Baseline-only assessments (besides UICAP, SIIP)*
- ‘ICAP Summary Reports’ are NAVFAC-prepared Customer-level Statements of Inventory Completeness
 - Displays customer Inventory by FAC Type / Shore Capability / Geo-Location / Navy Mission Line of Effort

❖ Vision

- Use Facility Investment Model to determine where to invest as a function of CI, FAC & ST Rate
- Eliminate (Demo/Divest) facilities that pose unacceptable risk or are a drag on Navy’s portfolio
- Together, this is known as “Shore CBM”

❖ Way Ahead

- Assess facilities w/mix of field ratings (GAR), machine captured run-hrs & Asset Age-basing
- Leverage Advanced Analytics from Navy Smart Grid

Navy Tools: BUILDER, Tableau and FIM (FRES)

❖ Navy BUILDER policies and standards (est. by OPNAV)

Analyzed Building Systems	Standard	Minimum CI For Repair	Max RSL for Replacement
Envelope and D-Systems	High	80	1
Interior and Site Features	Low	60	1
Shell/Structure	Repair Only	50	Does Not Apply

❖ ICAP Summary (Tableau-Hosted)

➤ Component-assembly level view of Inventory Quality – All RPA Types

❖ FRES FIM (Navy-wide Facilities Investment Model)



CSSR-CPS		7			\$4,705	65.50	64.14	62.05	61.23	58.77	
RPLID	Facility Name	Facility Number	ICV22 CI	MR	Switched on Name	PPV (\$K)	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
62022	NAVM SWTCHROOM	264	65	100	N0245 NAVBASE SAN DIEGO	\$2,062	65.50	62.04	60.05	59.06	57.57
64121	NEORAWT ANTENNA TOWER	264T	100	69	N0245 NAVBASE SAN DIEGO	347	59.35	59.31	59.52	60.04	59.73
68668	REMOTE SWITCHROOM	2435	68	52	N0245 NAVBASE SAN DIEGO	3572	68.30	63.90	60.62	62.83	60.85
69357	REMOTE SWITCHROOM	2407	69	52	N0245 NAVBASE SAN DIEGO	3025	64.53	63.90	61.67	60.18	58.58
69576	REMOTE SWITCHROOM	2436	72	62	N0245 NAVBASE SAN DIEGO	6525	70.6	69.19	67.78	66.29	64.82



THANK YOU

