

CHAPTER 3

ARMY BASE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN A THEATER OF OPERATIONS

3-1. Roles and Functions

a. General. In the areas of the world where the Army's interest is exclusive or predominant and where a subordinate joint command has not been established, the theater commander normally will assign responsibility for base development planning and implementation to the theater Army commander. The basic concepts and requirements for base development are developed at the theater command level and forwarded to theater Army in the base development (BD) planning directive. Parameters in the base development plan are defined or indicated in the concept of operations and the logistic annex of the operation plan (OPLAN). The theater Army commander forms a base development planning staff which is responsible for developing the base development plan (BDP) and for staff supervision in the execution of the plan on implementation.

b. Planning Staff. On receipt of the base development planning directive from the theater commander, the theater Army commander forms a base development planning staff (fig 3-1). The base development planning staff will be provided representatives from—

- (1) Theater service components.
- (2) Theater Army general and special staff sections.
- (3) Theater Army subordinate commands and agencies involved in base development planning and execution.

c. Mission. The mission of the base development planning staff is to develop the theater BDP for submission to and approval of the theater Army and the theater commander. The BDP staff also provides advice and recommendations to the theater Army commander in all matters pertaining to base development planning, programing, and execution.

d. Functions. The functions of the base development planning staff—

- (1) In the *planning* phase are —
 - (a) To analyze and refine the base development concept of operations.

- (b) To prepare and promulgate BDP directives and guidance.

- (c) To gather and provide BDP intelligence.

- (d) To review plans submitted by component, subordinate, and tenant commands and to prepare a consolidated BDP.

- (e) To advise the commander of construction and engineering capabilities.

- (2) In the *programing* phase are---

- (a) To review component, subordinate, and tenant commands' programs to insure support of theater plans and operations.

- (b) To recommend items for inclusion in the annual programs by the components.

- (c) To review the Military Assistance Program (MAP) for items that will support contingency construction.

- (d) To monitor Agency for International Development (AID) programs for items that will support contingency construction.

- (e) To maintain current information on available construction resources (i.e., troops, contractual funds, and materiel).

- (f) To maintain an inventory of current facility assets.

- (3) In the *execution* phase are—

- (a) To issue and insure compliance with base development directives.

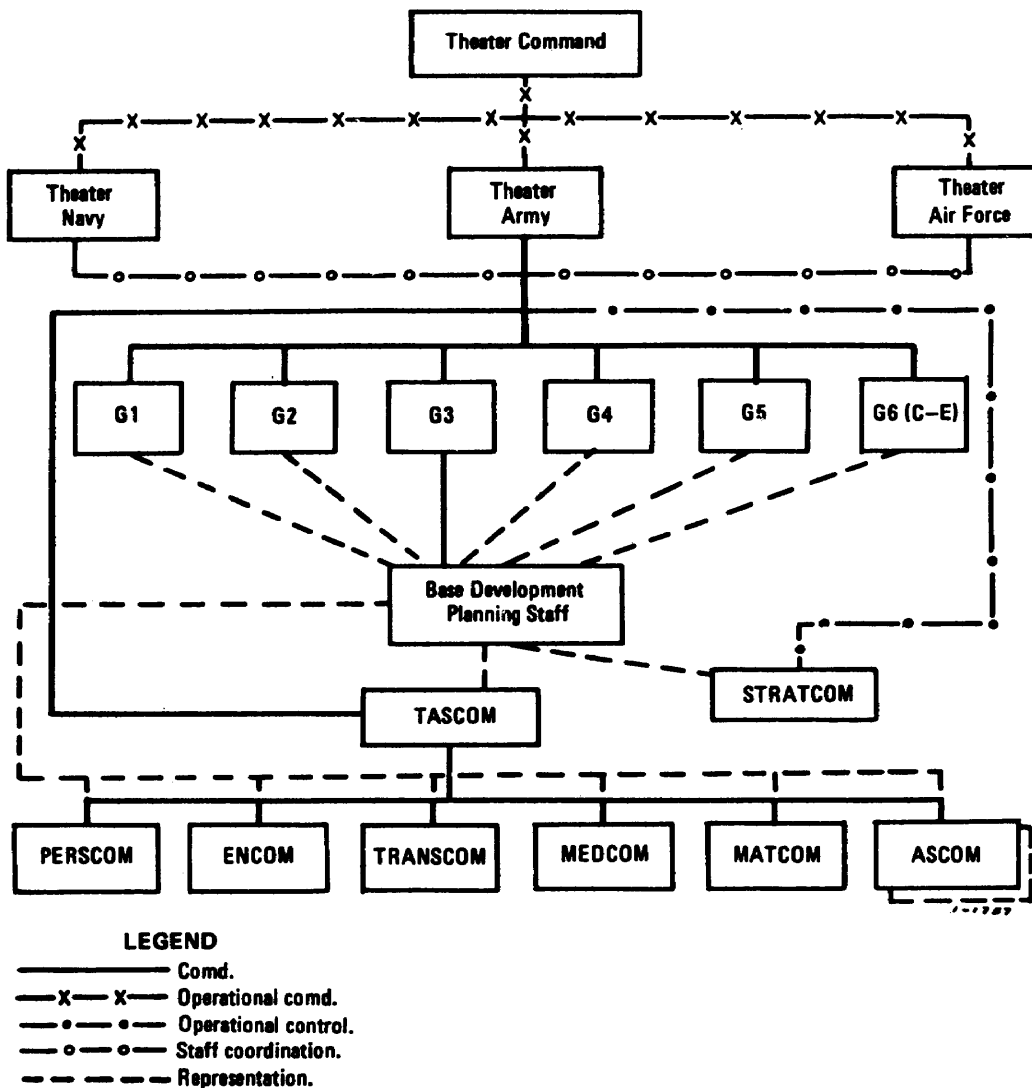
- (b) To monitor all construction resources that are used to support an operation and to coordinate the construction effort.

- (c) To monitor and coordinate real estate acquisition and activities.

- (d) To consolidate construction status reports.

3-2. Theater Army Base Development Planning System

a. When the theater commander tasks the theater Army commander with responsibility for the planning, programing, and development of bases within the theater, he provides the theater Army commander with guidance, the concept of operations, BDP available intelligence, and an allocation of resources. The theater Army



The theater Army will have representation from the theater Navy and theater Air Force on the base development planning staff.

Figure 8-1. Theater Army base development staff organization.

commander then issues base development guidance to the theater Army base development planning staff.

b. Based on the commander's guidance, the OPLAN, and the concept of base development, the theater Army base development planning staff—

(1) Acquires, consolidates, and analyzes data on—

- (a) Troop and equipment density.
- (b) Standards of construction.
- (c) Time phasing of troop/contractor

construction forces, materiel, and development of facilities.

(d) Expected duration of the operation.

(e) Area site intelligence.

(2) Receives requirements input from subordinate commands and agencies, the other services, and indigenous and allied forces who require facilities and space in the base to be developed.

(3) Develops the gross requirements for facilities, real estate, and construction units. Available resources are then matched against the gross requirements to determine a net shortfall

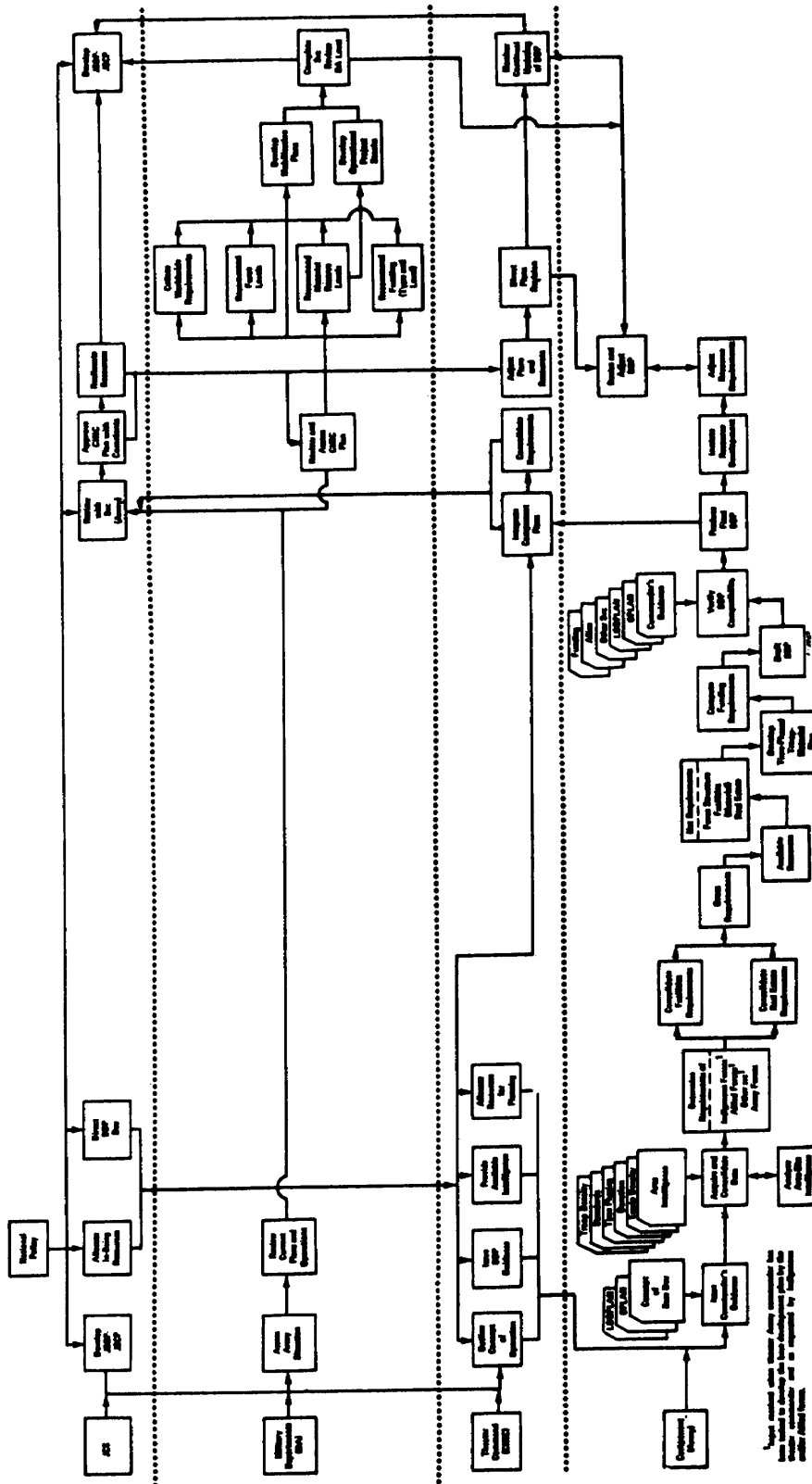


Figure 2-2. System integration flow chart—Army base development planning.

(if any) in the force structure, facilities, materiel, and real estate. Determination of requirements is discussed in greater detail in chapter 4.

(4) Computes funding requirements necessary for construction of all facilities, troop operating expenses, civilian contractors, local labor and materials, construction material, shipping, design, overhead, and any other construction costs directly associated with facilities to be constructed. Fund requirements are forwarded as described in figure D-2 with the final BDP for review and approval by DOD.

(5) Compiles draft BDP and checks it for compatibility with the OPLAN, logistic plan (LOGPLAN), requirements of other Services and Allied and indigenous forces, funding requirements, and the theater Army commander's original guidance.

c. The BDP is then finalized and forwarded to the theater commander for consolidation with other theater requirements and finalization of a theater BDP.

d. The cycle of the BDP then continues as outlined in figures 3-2 and C-1.