

## **U.S. Navy Organization and Missions**

Even as the U.S. Navy fights on several fronts — from the Mediterranean Sea, to the Persian Gulf, to the Indian Ocean — the service will be challenged during fiscal 2012 to find the right balance of resources for its operational commitments while funding its investments in mission support, including shipbuilding and weapons systems procurement.

Amid a growing federal government deficit crisis, the Navy is getting smaller, in terms of total manpower, and cutting overhead costs. The trend began in 2005, as the Navy's end strength declined from nearly 365,000 to below 325,000 by fiscal 2012. By 2015-16, the Navy will have drawn down to approximately 320,000 Sailors. It remains to be seen how further spending cuts, which may be directed by Congress for the fiscal 2013 budget cycle, will affect the already tenuous balance among the Navy's requirements, resourcing and acquisition priorities. In the year ahead, the Department of Defense faces the daunting task of restructuring its military and naval units without "hollowing" their capabilities, as had happened during economic crises of the 1970s.

The deadly urgency of maintaining tip-of-the-spear readiness was amply illustrated during 2011. On Aug. 6, Taliban militants shot down a U.S. Army CH-47 Chinook heavy-lift helicopter near Kabul. Thirty-eight Americans, including several Navy SEAL commandos, and Afghan troops died in the crash. It was the United States' bloodiest day in Afghanistan since 2005's Operation Red Wing.

On the night of May 1-2, 79 American commandos, including members of Naval Special Warfare Development Group (DEVGRU) and the Army's 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, successfully assaulted Osama bin Laden's compound at Abbottabad, Pakistan. The mission, code named Operation Neptune Spear, resulted in the deaths of bin Laden and four of his comrades. Marked for having closed a psychologically significant chapter of the United States' "war on terror," the incident also was notable for having been the first time a sitting president officially acknowledged the activity of SEAL Team 6, as DEVGRU also has been known.

Founded by then-Cmdr. Richard Marcinko in 1980, DEVGRU is based at Dam Neck, Va., and ranks among the elite of the elite of U.S. Special Operations Forces. DEVGRU is the Navy's premier counterterrorism organization and, until the bin Laden raid, its operational capabilities have been among its most closely guarded secrets.

Several months earlier, naval air and surface forces supported the NATO campaign in Libya. On March 28, a P-3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft and the guided-missile destroyer USS Barry engaged the Libyan Coast Guard. On March 20, Navy EA-18G Growler electronic warfare aircraft, together with Marine Corps AV-8B Harrier II attack jets from USS Kearsarge, helped NATO establish a no-fly zone over Libya as part of Operation Odyssey Dawn.

Although the administration of President Barack Obama has announced exit strategies from Afghanistan and Iraq, these operations and other warfighting commitments continued to exert pressure on the forward-deployed forces for the Navy and Marine Corps. Last fall, the USS George H.W. Bush Carrier Strike Group and the USS Bataan Expeditionary Strike Group were deployed to the U.S. Fifth

Fleet's area of responsibility, which includes the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, off the Horn of Africa. In a few months' time, naval air wings flew almost 2,500 sorties in support of maritime security operations.

Meanwhile, with the U.S. economy stagnating, the shore establishment has had to absorb some body blows as the federal government seeks as much as 40 percent in budget cuts, across the board, from every agency.

With the Defense Department's people being its highest expenditure, the Navy and the other military services have had to balance unavoidable personnel reductions with the need to retain, train and develop the careers of those men and women with the skills sets most needed to ensure the fleet's power projection capabilities. Such tough choices already have resulted in significant changes. For example, in September 2011, the service disestablished the 65-year-old U.S. Second Fleet.

Second Fleet's responsibilities, and its operational title of Commander, Task Force 20, were transferred to the U.S. Fleet Forces Command, based at Norfolk, Va.

The move was part of the Department of Defense's fiscal 2012 efficiency initiatives plan. For the Navy, the plan included organizational changes aimed at cutting \$2.2 billion in fiscal 2012 spending, and as much as \$15.4 billion over the next five years. Other elements of the plan include reducing the Navy's ashore manpower by cutting active and Reserve personnel end strength by 10,600 and realigning 6,800 billets to better support warfighting units; reducing contractor support; streamlining maintenance; modifying fleet training; and restructuring maritime repositioning force squadrons.

Even as budget cuts force a reduction in naval personnel, the service must make some difficult choices with regard to materiel acquisition. New Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Adm. Jonathan W. Greenert has said that he will maintain the service's focus on "building a relevant and capable future fleet." Nevertheless, Greenert must reduce recapitalization spending, which he noted would slow the pace of integrating some new technologies in favor of those most mature or most likely to be sure bets in delivering return on investment.

For example, defense budget cuts have canceled the Standard Missile-2 (SM-2) project in favor of the new RIM-174 Standard Extended-Range Active Missile, or SM-6. The SM-6 will be the primary air warfare armament of the fleet's Aegis destroyers and cruisers. In addition to being effective against aircraft, the SM-6 is capable of terminal-phase ballistic missile intercept, augmenting the capabilities of the RIM-161 SM-3. The SM-3 was developed for the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense system, which can defeat short-range to intermediate-range rockets, including the many derivatives of the Soviet "Scud" missile and North Korea's BM25 "Musudan."

Further budget cuts would require the modification or cancellation of some shipbuilding, aircraft and weapons systems programs. For example, Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., on July 28 2011, told Greenert's Senate Armed Services nomination hearing panel that he believed the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) project had "misjudged" its dual-source, block-buy acquisition strategy, given the possibility of higher-than-planned life-cycle costs for owning both variants of the LCS seaframe.

Neither LCS hull form has been judged suitable or effective by the Navy's Com-mander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force, McCain noted. The project's acquisition plan calls for 55 LCSs to be in service by 2035.

Despite congressional criticism and the possibility of more budget cuts, the Navy continues to argue for building a larger fleet overall. Since 2005, the Navy has argued for building a force of more than 300 ships. Today, the battle force – those ships intended to go in harm's way – consists of 286 hulls.

The 30-year shipbuilding plan, as reported to the Congress for fiscal 2012, calls for building 328 ships, buying a total of 275 between 2012-2041 to build out the force structure of large and small surface combatants, and replace retiring vessels. The plan would maintain 11 aircraft carriers, 48 nuclear-powered fast-attack submarines and 12 fleet ballistic-missile submarines. However, the Congressional Budget Office and the Navy disagree over whether the service's long-range budgeting strategy would be able to fund the 30-year plan as written.

Greenert has said he remains undaunted by the challenges ahead. At the CNO's change of command ceremony on Sept. 23, 2011, he acknowledged his predecessor, Adm. Gary Roughhead, had kept the service "on course" and away from "shoal water." With tougher economic times looming, Greenert said he would emphasize warfighting as a first principle, prioritizing investments that build capabilities to fight and win today and in the future, while continuing to "operate forward."

"That is where we are most effective," Greenert said. "We provide, as Adm. Roughead and ... Secretary [Ray] Ma-bus said, an offshore option. We will have access to the maritime crossroads of the world. We have got to be ready ... for our assigned missions."

### **Status of the Navy**

Typically, more than 44,000 Sailors and 100 ships are underway, globally, on any given day. The Navy in 2011-12 includes 325,123 active-duty and 103,015 Ready Reserve personnel, supported by 203,952 civil service employees. Of the deployable battle force of 286 hulls, 133 (or 47 percent of the force) were underway last fall, with 108 deployed to operations overseas. Of the fleet's 48 attack submarines, 29 were underway, away from homeport, and 18 deployed.

Looking to the carrier strike groups active in the Navy's global areas of responsibility (AORs), USS George Washington was deployed to Seventh Fleet; USS John C. Stennis and USS George H.W. Bush to Fifth Fleet. USS Ronald Reagan was in the Pacific Ocean. Including those of the deployed carrier air wings, amphibious strike groups and shore bases, the Navy had more than 3,700 operational aircraft during the past year.

### **Fleet Force Structure**

Numbered fleet commanders have operational control of the Navy's units serving in their areas of operation, often providing maritime component command and control for U.S. joint and allied forces in these areas as well. The ships, aircraft and personnel of the Navy's six numbered fleets – U.S. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth – are administered and supported by the Navy's major regional and theater commands: U.S. Fleet Forces Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S.

Naval Forces Europe/Africa, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command and U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command.

On deployment, the Navy's fleets comprise two basic formations. The Carrier Strike Groups are centered on each of the service's 11 nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and their Navy and Marine Corps carrier air wings. The typical carrier air wing includes four Navy/Marine Corps integrated strike fighter squadrons, comprising F/A-18-series Hornets and Super Hornets; an electronic warfare squadron for jamming and suppressing enemy air defenses with EA-18G or EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft; an airborne warning and control squadron, with E-2-series Hawk-eye and Advanced Hawkeye tactical battle-management aircraft; and two H-60-series Seahawk multimission helicopter squadrons assigned to search-and-rescue, anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare missions.

The Expeditionary Strike Groups are assembled around each of the Navy's large-deck amphibious assault ships of the LHA or LHD classes. Each such group carries more than 2,000 Marines comprising a deployed Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) and its composite air wing. The typical MEU is made up of a reinforced rifle battalion, with combat vehicles such as the Light Armored Vehicle and the Amphibious Assault Vehicle for transport and fire support ashore.

The MEU's air wing includes a composite helicopter squadron with strike fighters such as the AV-8B Harrier II or F-35B Lightning II; AH-1-series Cobra attack helicopters; MV-22 Osprey medium-lift tiltrotors or CH-46E medium-lift helicopters; and CH-53E Sea Stallion heavy-lift helicopters. Each Expeditionary Strike Group is able to sustain a MEU ashore for 15 days.

At the heart of the fleets' surface force are the Navy's large surface combatants, such as the Ticonderoga-class guided-missile cruisers and Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyers. The main battery of the large surface combatants is the Aegis Combat System, which includes the SPY-1-series radar, the MK 41 Vertical Launching System (VLS) and the Standard Missile family of weapons. The MK 41 VLS also is capable of launching Tomahawk cruise missiles for long-range land-attack missions such as some of those carried out in Libya. The larger surface combatants also carry Vertical Launch Anti-submarine Rocket missiles and Mk46 torpedoes for anti-submarine warfare. Their Mk45-series 5-inch guns and MK 15 Block 1B Phalanx 20mm Close-In-Weapon Systems provide additional anti-surface, deep strike and self-defense capabilities. The cruisers and destroyers also host an air detachment operating H-60-series Seahawk anti-submarine warfare helicopters. By 2015, the Navy plans to equip 38 of its large surface combatants to carry out ballistic missile defense missions. This plan includes buying nine Flight IIA DDGs through 2015. Between 2016-31, the Navy plans to build 24 Flight III DDGs, which feature a new Air and Missile Defense Radar system, to replace the Aegis SPY-1D in the missile defense role.

The Navy's nuclear-powered fast-attack submarines, such as those of the Los Angeles- and Virginia-classes, carry out anti-submarine warfare patrols, Tomahawk cruise missile strikes, and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions in support of the fleets and joint force commands. The submarine force also includes four SSGN guided-missile boats, which are converted Ohio-class

“boomers” capable of launching 154 conventional land-attack missiles and supporting a company-sized unit of Special Operations Forces. Meanwhile, the Navy’s 14 fleet ballistic-missile submarines continue their strategic deterrence patrols worldwide. The Ohio-class submarines begin to reach the end of their service lives in 2027. To replace them, the Navy is developing the SSBN(X), a new generation strategic missile boat that the service will procure beginning in fiscal 2019.

### **Legacy**

The Continental Navy was founded on Oct. 13, 1775. In 1789, the First U.S. Congress authorized funding “to provide and maintain a Navy” and ordered three ships: United States, Constellation and Constitution, all of which were launched in 1797. In April 1798, the Fifth U.S. Congress formally established the Department of the Navy and then-President John Adams appointed its first secretary, Benjamin Stoddert.

### **The Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)**

Raymond E. Mabus Jr. is the 75th secretary of the Navy, responsible for the department’s 900,000 personnel and a combined annual budget of more than \$176 billion, including a shipbuilding budget that averages \$15 billion annually through 2021. Prior to his appointment in June 2009, Mabus, a former surface warfare officer, served as U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and governor of Mississippi. SECNAV is responsible for developing and implementing policies that govern the construction, outfitting and repair of naval ships, aircraft, equipment and facilities. There are four assistant secretaries with specific oversight responsibilities, including Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition) Sean J. Stackley, responsible for the department’s more than \$50 billion modernization and recapitalization investment portfolio.

### **The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)**

A submariner, Greenert is the 30th chief of naval operations. The CNO is a four-star flag officer and member of the Defense Department’s Joint Chiefs of Staff. The CNO and the commandant of the Marine Corps are the Navy Department’s highest-ranking uniformed leaders, answering directly to the civilian secretariat. The CNO is responsible for the daily management and resourcing of the Navy’s shore establishment and its operating forces.

Greenert’s deputy is Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO) Adm. Mark E. Ferguson III. The VCNO serves on the Defense Department’s Joint Requirements Oversight Council, which has a major role to play in evaluating operational requirements for the products delivered by the services’ acquisition programs.

### **Commander, Fleet Forces Command (COMFLTFORCOM)**

Adm. John C. Harvey Jr. leads Fleet Forces Command, which is based in Norfolk. COMFLTFORCOM is responsible for the readiness of all operational fleet units in the Navy, on both coasts and those based overseas. As Commander, Task Force 20, Harvey also is a combatant commander, supporting U.S. and NATO operations in the western hemisphere. COMFLTFORCOM’s geographic AOR includes the

Atlantic Ocean from the North to the South Poles, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean waters from Central and South America to the Galapagos Islands. Fleet Forces Command also provides the naval component for U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM).

**Commander, Naval Forces Southern Command; Fourth Fleet (COMNAVSO/C4F)**

Rear Adm. Kurt W. Tidd commands Fourth Fleet from his base in Mayport, Fla. COMNAVSO/C4F is the naval component of U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM), which is responsible for regional humanitarian and national security operations in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, South and Central America.

**Commander, Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT); Third Fleet (C3F); Seventh Fleet (C7F)**

Adm. Patrick M. Walsh commands Pacific Fleet from Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii. COMPACFLT is the world's largest naval command, with more than 180 ships (63 percent of the Navy's total battle force), 1,500 aircraft and more than 125,000 Sailors, Marines and Navy civilians. COMPACFLT's operating territory comprises more than half the Earth's surface, including the Pacific and Indian Oceans, with dispersed bases from San Diego to Seattle, Japan, Korea, the Marianas and Singapore.

COMPACFLT's component commands include Third Fleet, under Vice Adm. Gerald R. Beaman. C3F trains, certifies and deploys naval forces throughout the Pacific. Third Fleet's operational responsibilities include protecting the western maritime approaches to the continental United States and Alaska, and providing support for civil agencies engaged in homeland defense.

Seventh Fleet, under Vice Adm. Scott H. Swift, is headquartered in Yokosuka, Japan, with units located in Sasebo and Atsugi, Japan, Guam and the Korean peninsula. C7F is the Navy's largest numbered fleet, with 70 ships, 300 aircraft and approximately 40,000 Sailors and Marines. C7F's major role is to project U.S. naval power to "hot spots" throughout the western Pacific, including Korea, Taiwan and the Malacca Strait.

**Commander, Naval Forces Central Command (COMNAVCENT); Fifth Fleet (C5F)**

Vice Adm. Mark I. Fox leads Naval Forces Central Command and Fifth Fleet from his headquarters in Bahrain. COMNAVCENT is the maritime component of the U.S. Central Command, which manages military engagement in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Horn of Africa region. C5F provide warships, personnel and leadership to the international joint task forces patrolling a territory of more than 7.5 million square miles, including the eastern Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and the vital shipping lanes of the Strait of Hormuz and the Red Sea. NAVCENT/C5F also supports multinational Task Forces 150 and 158, which conduct counterpiracy and maritime security operations off East Africa.

**Commander, Naval Forces Europe (COMNAVEUR)/  
Naval Forces Africa (NAVAF); Sixth Fleet (C6F)**

Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III leads COMNAVEUR and COMNAVAF from his headquarters in Naples, Italy. Part of the U.S. European Command and NATO, COMNAVEUR's/COMNAVAF's AOR covers more than 20 million square nautical miles, from Europe to Antarctica. This organization provides U.S. naval units to NATO-led operations in the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, as well as the waters off West Africa.

Vice Adm. Frank C. Pandolfe leads C6F, which comprises approximately 40 ships, 175 aircraft and 21,000 personnel patrolling the Mediterranean Sea and Western Atlantic. C6F's Task Force 60 provides ships and manpower for the Africa Partnership Station initiative. This effort includes naval support for U.S. Africa Command's training and security assistance operations among the nations of Western Africa.

#### **Commander, Fleet Cyber Command/Tenth Fleet (FCC/C10F)**

Vice Adm. Michael S. Rogers leads FCC/C10F from his headquarters at Fort Meade, Md. FCC/C10F is the Navy's operational authority for networks, cryptologic and signals intelligence, information operations and cyber warfare. Co-located with Cyber Command and the National Security Agency, FCC/C10F defends the Navy's segment of the Defense Department's Global Information Grid, which is the worldwide operational network that supports the Pentagon's deployed and garrison forces.

#### **Naval Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC)**

Rear Adm. Michael P. Tillotson leads NECC from his headquarters at Amphibious Base Little Creek, Va. NECC mans, trains and equips the Navy's 40,000 expeditionary warfighting and logistics personnel. NECC includes the Naval Construction Force, Riverine Force, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Force, the Expeditionary Logistics Support Group and the Navy's mobile diving and salvage units. These organizations provide combatant commanders worldwide with forces trained and equipped to establish and defend bases in the littoral for projecting power ashore.

#### **Navy Air and Missile Defense Command (NAMDC)**

Rear Adm. M. Stewart O'Bryan leads NAMDC from his headquarters at Naval Support Facility Dahlgren, Va. NAMDC reports through C3F to COMPACFLT and is responsible for organizing, training and equipping the Navy's integrated air and missile defense units. The Navy thus far has equipped 21 large surface combatants, Aegis cruisers and destroyers, to conduct missile defense missions. According to the current 30-year shipbuilding plan, the service plans to deliver 94 multimission surface combatants with ballistic missile defense capability by 2024. Since 2002, the Navy and the Defense Department's Ballistic Missile Defense Agency successfully conducted 20 out of 24 intercept attempts, proving the effectiveness of the Aegis BMD software and the SM-3's hit-to-kill interceptor, under test conditions.

#### **Naval Special Warfare Command**

Rear Adm. Sean A. Pybus commands the Naval Special Warfare organization from his headquarters in Coronado, Calif. Ideally suited to contemporary operations in

counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, and maritime security and international law enforcement (such as foreign narcotics interdiction), Naval Special Warfare comprises more than 8,800 personnel, including headquarters staff, 10 SEAL Teams, two SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams and three Special Boat Teams. A typical SEAL Team is made up of six platoons with two officers and 16 enlisted personnel in each. The missions of Naval Special Warfare include reconnaissance, direct action and security assistance. Recently, SEALs have been featured in operations in Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

**Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC)**

Vice Adm. Michael C. Vitale leads CNIC from his headquarters at Washington Navy Yard. CNIC's mission is to maintain the shore infrastructure that ensures the Navy's fleets are ready and supported for sea duty. CNIC's roles include construction, maintenance and management of Navy facilities in 11 regions, at 76 bases and 129 Naval Operational Support Centers, with approximately 60,500 personnel worldwide.

**Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS); Commander, Navy Personnel Command**

Vice Adm. Scott R. Van Buskirk is chief of naval personnel, responsible for the recruiting and retention programs of the Navy's enlisted men and women, and the officer corps. Navy Personnel Command, under Rear Adm. Donald P. Quinn, is based at Millington, Tenn., and manages the service's assignment policies, the enlisted advancement and officer promotion processes, as well as the Navy's payroll accounts. Between 2002-2010, BUPERS presided over a reduction in force of 54,000 Sailors. New initiatives, such as the Enlisted Retention Board, will continue to manage the increasingly competitive environment to "stay Navy."

**Naval Education and Training Command (NETC)**

Richard L. James is the executive director of NETC, which is responsible for the professional development of the Navy Department's Sailors, Marines and civilian work force. NETC manages the service's major training centers, including the Recruit Training Command, Naval Station Great Lakes, Chicago ("boot camp"); and the Officer Training Command at Naval Station Newport, R.I. NETC also supervises 57 Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) units at colleges and universities throughout the United States; and 570 Junior NROTC units at high schools in 43 states, the District of Columbia; and in Department of Defense Dependent Schools on bases at Guam, Italy and Japan. NETC also administers the Naval War College, also at Newport, and the Naval Postgraduate School, at Monterey, Calif. Each day, more than 47,000 military, civilian and foreign students are enrolled in more than 3,600 different courses at 30 installations supported by NETC.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED)**

Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan is the surgeon general of the Navy and chief of BUMED. Navy medicine includes 31,591 active-duty and 8,177 Reserve personnel, as well as 11,473 civilians and 2,442 contractors. The bureau manages 157 medical and 140 dental facilities worldwide. BUMED also provides the medical staff for the

Navy's hospital ships: USNS Comfort, based in Baltimore, and USNS Mercy, based in San Diego. Navy medicine administers health care for approximately 700,000 active-duty Sailors and Marines, and 2.6 million dependents and retired personnel.

#### **Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR)**

Vice Adm. David Architzel leads NAVAIR from his headquarters at Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Md. NAVAIR is responsible for the development, acquisition and support of the aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles and weapon systems of naval aviation. NAVAIR manages more than 28,000 personnel at facilities across the United States, including the weapons systems ranges at China Lake and Point Mugu, Calif.; aircraft programs at Patuxent River; training aircraft and systems at Orlando, Fla.; support facilities at Lakehurst, N.J.; and supply and maintenance facilities at Jacksonville, Fla., North Island, Calif., and Cherry Point, N.C. Overseas, the systems command manages aviation support facilities at Atsugi, Japan, and Naples, Italy.

#### **Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA)**

Vice Adm. Kevin M. McCoy leads the Navy's largest systems command from its headquarters at the Washington Navy Yard. NAVSEA and its field activities develop, acquire and support the ships and weapons systems of the Navy's surface forces, aircraft carriers and submarine forces. NAVSEA comprises more than 53,000 uniformed and civilian personnel who plan, execute and manage more than 150 acquisition projects with an annual investment approaching \$30 billion. NAVSEA manages the four naval shipyards, including Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va.; Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (IMF), Pearl Harbor; Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at Kittery, Maine; and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and IMF at Bremerton, Wash. NAVSEA also manages a warfare center enterprise of 33 field stations located in 16 states, including the Naval Surface Warfare Centers and Naval Undersea Warfare Centers.

#### **Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR)**

Rear Adm. Patrick H. Brady leads the San Diego-based SPAWAR, which is responsible for the development, acquisition and support of the Navy's information and knowledge management tools, including networked command, control, communication, computing, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance systems. SPAWAR's products and services support communication, decision-making, navigation and intelligence analysis in Navy, Marine Corps and joint-service operations. The command's 12,000 personnel manage and execute more than 150 acquisition programs. SPAWAR's field activities include the Systems Centers at San Diego; Charleston, S.C.; New Orleans; and Norfolk.

#### **Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC)**

Rear Adm. Christopher J. Mossey, Chief of Civil Engineers, leads NAVFAC from his headquarters at Washington Navy Yard. With major divisions serving the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, and facilities engineering commands located around the world, NAVFAC is responsible for public works, family housing and public utilities at Department of the Navy installations. NAVFAC's 22,000 Civil Engineer

Corps officers, civilians and contractors provide capital improvements, environmental engineering, expeditionary engineering, public works support, asset management and contingency engineering services. The command boasts an annual business volume of more than \$18 billion. The Civil Engineering Corps' 12 component commands are organized under the leadership of NAVFAC Atlantic, Norfolk, and NAVFAC Pacific, Pearl Harbor.

#### **Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP)**

Rear Adm. Mark Heinrich leads NAVSUP from his headquarters in Mechanicsburg, Pa. NAVSUP and the Navy Supply Corps are responsible for providing supply chain management, integrated logistics support contracting services, transportation and distribution, postal services and business information support for the Navy and Marine Corps. NAVSUP's distributed enterprise includes the seven fleet logistics centers in Jacksonville, Fla.; Norfolk; Pearl Harbor; Puget Sound, Wash.; San Diego; Sigonella, Sicily; and Yokosuka, Japan. With more than 22,500 military and civilian employees, NAVSUP and the Navy Supply Corps annually fulfill approximately 2.7 million supply requisitions with a sales total of approximately \$5.6 billion. The Navy's supply inventory includes more than 598,000 repairable and consumable line items, worth approximately \$21 billion. The Supply Corps also manages the Navy's conventional ordnance inventory, which is valued at more than \$32 billion.

#### **U.S. Military Sealift Command (MSC)**

Rear Adm. Mark H. Buzby leads MSC from his headquarters at the Washington Navy Yard. MSC's transport, logistics and Maritime Prepositioning Force ships provide maritime logistics and strategic sealift support for the Navy and partners in the Department of Defense.