



## **United States Coast Guard Report to Congress on the Feasibility of Accelerating the Integrated Deepwater System**

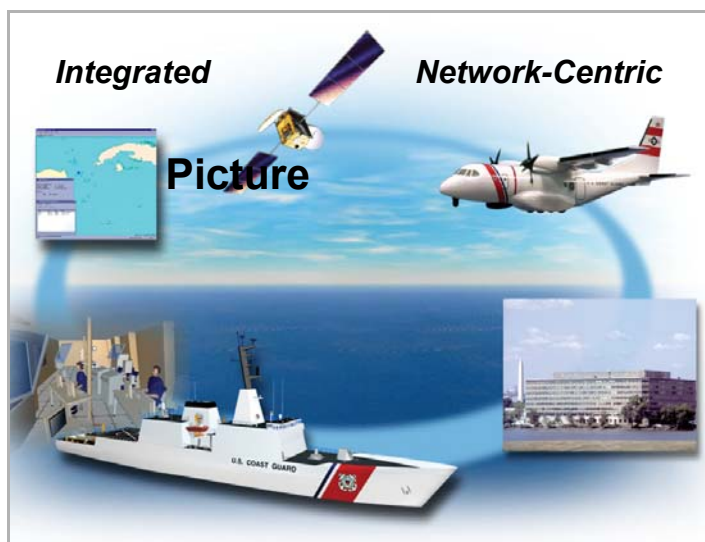
### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*This report complies with section 888(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Specifically, it is a report on an alternative implementation of the Coast Guard's Integrated Deepwater System (IDS). It analyzes and addresses issues associated with accelerating IDS from the current 20-year implementation to a 10-year schedule.*

More than six years ago, the Coast Guard began to formulate a comprehensive plan for the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS). An innovative acquisition approach was created to replace its aging, legacy fleet with a new system of systems composed of surface ships, aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles and the advanced logistics systems required for cost-effective lifetime support. Further, the IDS plan included command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) elements to integrate these highly capable new assets into an interoperable network-centric system.

Today, a joint IDS Coast Guard and industry team is in the first year of the program's 20-year implementation plan. Additionally, the Coast Guard shoulders a critical responsibility in Maritime

#### **Key issues in executing a 10-year IDS implementation schedule**



- Acceleration provides significantly increased operational capability sooner to support Maritime Homeland Security
- Acceleration provides approximately 943,000 additional (and more capable) mission hours over 20 year plan to support Maritime Homeland Security and other Coast Guard Missions.
- Acceleration increases acquisition costs by an estimated \$4.0B (then-year) over the President's 5-year FY04 Capital Investment Plan for IDS.

Homeland Security (MHLS), and Deepwater is the Coast Guard's primary recapitalization effort to meet this challenge. The 2002 Homeland Security Act directed six fundamental issues be addressed to assess the feasibility of accelerating IDS production to a 10-year implementation schedule. The following summarizes the key points to each of the six issues contained in the report:

***1. Analyze the feasibility of accelerating the rate of procurement in the Coast Guard's Integrated Deepwater System from 20 years to 10 years.***

- A 10-year IDS implementation is feasible.
- The 10-year acceleration plan identifies the construction of three concurrent classes of cutters as the greatest impact on industrial capacity. However, this production rate is readily accommodated without stressing shipbuilding industrial capacity.

***2. Include an estimate of additional resources required.***

- Acceleration increases acquisition costs by an estimated \$4.0 billion (then-year dollars) over the President's 5-year FY04 Capital Investment Plan for IDS.
- Acceleration saves an estimated \$4 billion (then-year dollars) in acquisition costs over the "build-out" of the system.
- Temporary workforce increases will be necessary to meet training and crew requirements associated with the accelerated plan. An outsourcing strategy, successfully used to meet present workforce surge requirements, is a viable and preferred alternative to meet this demand.

***3. Describe the resulting increased capabilities.***

- Acceleration expedites improvements in capabilities and multi-mission readiness.
- A Center for Naval Analyses assessment model demonstrates increased operational effectiveness through acceleration.
- Acceleration is projected to provide approximately 943 thousand additional mission hours over the 20-year plan.

***4. Outline any increases in the Coast Guard's Homeland Security readiness.***

- A network-centric C4ISR architecture will serve as a critical link and allow surface, air, and shore assets to share data in support of the Coast Guard's Maritime Homeland Security Strategy Deployment Plan – push borders out, establish a layered defense, and provide interoperability with Department of Defense and other Homeland Security agencies.

- Readiness data on legacy assets reveals a continued downward trend, while maintenance costs continue to spiral upward. Replacing older, less reliable assets will provide improved readiness and support both MHLS and non-MHLS missions.

**5. Describe any increases in operational efficiencies.**

- Acceleration provides increased operational capability sooner than the 20-year plan by expediting the introduction of C4ISR architecture on new and legacy assets, improving system readiness and providing additional mission hours. Acceleration of IDS creates the opportunity to provide greater protection earlier for America.
- Concurrent with the increased focus on Homeland Security operations, the Coast Guard must continue to carry out its other fundamental missions including Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, and others. Acceleration of IDS enables the Coast Guard to increase its ability to respond to its other non-homeland security missions.

**6. Provide a revised asset phase-in timeline.**

- An executable 10-year asset phase-in timeline has been established.

