

# Naval Audit Service



## Audit Report



# Reliability of Internet Navy Facilities Assets Data Store Data Elements Related to the Navy's Facility Sustainment Requirement

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**N2015-0001**  
**23 October 2014**

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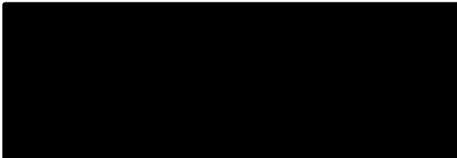
MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND

Subj: **RELIABILITY OF INTERNET NAVY FACILITIES ASSETS DATA STORE DATA ELEMENTS RELATED TO THE NAVY'S FACILITY SUSTAINMENT REQUIREMENT (AUDIT REPORT N2015-0001)**

Ref: (a) NAVAUDSVC memo 2013-033, dated 9 Apr 13  
(b) SECNAV Instruction 7510.7F, "Department of the Navy Internal Audit"

1. The report provides results of the subject audit announced in reference (a). Section A of this report provides our audit results.
2. There are no recommendations in this report. Therefore, no action is required.
3. Any requests for this report under the Freedom of Information Act must be approved by the Auditor General of the Navy as required by reference (b). This audit report is also subject to followup in accordance with reference (b).
4. If you wish to share any correspondence with the agency or have any questions, please contact the Assistant Auditor General for Energy, Installations and Environment Audits, XXXXXXXXX by e-mail at XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX with a copy to the Director, Policy and Oversight, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX by e-mail at XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.
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6. We appreciate the cooperation and courtesies extended to our auditors.

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## Section A:

# Audit Results

## Accuracy of Data Elements Related to the Navy's Sustainment Requirement

### Synopsis

According to Department of Defense Instruction 4165.14, military Services are to maintain accurate and complete real property inventory (RPI) data. Based on the Naval Audit Service review of 447<sup>1</sup> property records during the Navy's Class 2 RPI audits,<sup>2</sup> we determined that some data for the internet Navy Facilities Assets Data Store (iNFADS) data elements related to the Navy's sustainment requirement<sup>3</sup> were inaccurate.

Discrepancies existed within the database because:

- a) Sufficient procedures and oversight were not in place to ensure pre-established guidance was properly disseminated and adhered to in a timely manner;
- b) Further clarification of reporting requirements and business processes for recording data in iNFADS was needed; and
- c) Sufficient communication did not exist between personnel who directly and/or indirectly process real property data.

As a result of the discrepancies identified within the data elements, we statistically project that over-statements of \$143 million and under-statements of \$70.8 million would exist within the Navy's sustainment requirement.<sup>4</sup> A statistical projection could not be derived to show the net overall impact to the sustainment requirement due to the ambiguity within the data (the range of positive and negative deviations).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The original statistical sample included 450 records; however, 3 records in the Atlantic region could not be reviewed because the site was evacuated due to fire. Therefore, our results are based on a review of 447 total records.

<sup>2</sup> N2014-0027, "Navy's Real Property Inventory-Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic," dated 9 June 2014; N2014-0019, "Navy's Real Property Inventory-Naval Facilities Engineering Command Hawaii," dated 22 April 2014; and N2014-0015, "Navy's Real Property Inventory-Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas," dated 2 April 2014.

<sup>3</sup> The sustainment requirement is the theoretical annual funding required for the sustainment of Department of Defense real property.

<sup>4</sup> Projections are made to the restricted universe of Naval Facilities Engineering Command regions selected for audit (Atlantic, Hawaii, and Marianas).

<sup>5</sup> See statistical analysis in Exhibit C.

## **Reason for Audit**

The objective was to verify the accuracy of the Internet Navy Facilities Assets Data Store (iNFADS) data elements used to determine the Navy's facility sustainment requirement. We conducted this audit to identify the impact to the Navy's facility sustainment requirement based on the iNFADS data reliability results as described in the Naval Audit Service audits of Navy Class 2 real property inventory.

## **Communication with Management**

Throughout the audit, we kept management and stakeholders informed of the information noted in this report. Specifically, we communicated our audit results to Commander, Navy Installations Command on 15 November 2013 and 4 April 2014. We also provided a briefing to Naval Facilities Engineering Command Headquarters on 21 May 2014.

## **Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act**

The Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) of 1982, as codified in Title 31, United States Code, requires each Federal agency head to annually certify the effectiveness of the agency's internal and accounting system controls. The audit work performed for the published real property inventory audits revealed issues related to internal control over real property inventory reporting. In our opinion, the weaknesses noted in those reports may warrant reporting in the Auditor General's annual FMFIA memorandum identifying management control weaknesses to the Secretary of the Navy. Accordingly, information cited within this report may also be reported.

## **Discussion of Details**

iNFADS is the official system used to store Navy's RPI data. One of the primary uses of this RPI information is to drive the Navy's sustainment requirement. Based on the results of audit work performed during the RPI audits, we determined that some of the iNFADS data elements related to the sustainment requirement were inaccurate. As a result, we performed additional analyses to determine the impact to the Navy's sustainment requirement based on the statistical samples of the individual RPI audits. This report identifies the overall dollar impact to the sustainment requirement, as well as the degree to which each data element contributes to the impact. The RPI audit reports included recommendations to address the causes of the data element inaccuracies. Those recommendations will indirectly address the impacts noted to the sustainment requirement calculations. As a result, this report will not include additional recommendations.

## Facilities Sustainment Model

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) uses the Facilities Sustainment Model (FSM) to determine the sustainment requirement for the military Services. OSD provides a Business Rules Synchronization Matrix, which demonstrates how to process the RPI data to ultimately calculate the sustainment requirement generated by an asset. The matrix includes steps to remove facilities from the RPI data that are non-sustainable (and thus, would not generate a sustainment requirement), as well as steps to reduce the sustainment requirement for facilities with certain operational status codes.<sup>6</sup> According to the Facilities Sustainment Model User's Manual, the basic sustainment requirement formula that is applied to each facility is as follows:

$$\textit{Sustainment Requirement} = \textit{Asset (i.e., Size or Quantity)} * \textit{Sustainment Cost Factor} * \textit{Sustainment Area Cost Factor} * \textit{Inflation Factor}$$

According to the Business Rules Synchronization Matrix, the values do not represent the exact sustainment dollars required in any year by the specific facility. The formula is solely used to calculate the contribution of each RPI record toward the sustainment requirement.

## iNFADS Data Elements Related to the Sustainment Formula

Certain RPI data elements stored within iNFADS are critical to calculating the sustainment requirement based on the sustainment formula. As a result, in our opinion, it is essential for those elements to be accurate and complete to ensure that the Navy's sustainment requirement reflects the Navy's true inventory standing. The RPI audits assessed the reliability of the following data elements related to the sustainment requirement:

- Real Property Asset Operational Status Code;
- Asset Allocation Size Quantity;
- Asset Allocation Size Unit of Measure;
- Facility Analysis Category Code; and
- Address (Location).

Those audits projected the accuracy of the data elements for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Navy RPI. This report provides a synopsis of the RPI audit results and shows the projected impact to the overall Navy sustainment requirement, to include Navy and non-Navy sustained assets.

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<sup>6</sup> A code used to identify the current operational status of the real property asset.

The RPI audits reviewed a total of 447 property record cards. Based on those audits, discrepancies were identified within data elements related to the sustainment requirement. Using the results of the data reliability tests performed during the RPI audits, we re-calculated the requirement for each asset utilization, within the 447 records. To determine the overall impact to the sustainment requirement, we then compared the final sustainment results from OSD's Facilities Sustainment Model for FY 2015 (FSM-15) to our sustainment requirement calculations. Any discrepancy identified between our calculations and the actual FSM-15 results was classified as an over-statement or an under-statement to the sustainment requirement.

The RPI audits' statistical samples included Navy assets that were not sustained by the Navy. As a result, for statistical projection purposes, we separated those records to show the impact to sustainment for facilities that are Navy-sustained and "non-Navy"<sup>7</sup>-sustained.

All statistical projections presented in the report are based on the restricted universe and represent the sustainment requirement generated by the facilities within the audited NAVFAC regions (Atlantic, Marianas, and Hawaii) (see Exhibits B and C for details of the audit scope and statistical methodology).

### **Real Property Asset Operational Status Code**

The Real Property Asset Operational Status Code identifies the current operational status of a real property asset. Table 1 provides a description of the most common codes.

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<sup>7</sup> The term "non-Navy" used throughout the report refers to the facilities within the samples that are not sustained by the Navy.

**Table 1: Operational Status Code Descriptions**

| Operational Status Code | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Active                  | Asset that is used 6 months or more per year; generates 100 percent of the sustainment requirement.  |
| Closed                  | Asset in which the mission operation has ceased; generates 0 percent of the sustainment requirement.   |
| Disposed                | Asset that was conveyed or transferred to another entity; includes demolished properties; generates 0 percent of the sustainment requirement.  |
| Excess/Surplus          | Asset determined to be unnecessary to meet the agency's needs or responsibilities; generates 15 percent of the sustainment requirement.  |
| Non-Functional          | Asset that cannot be used or occupied for any reason until functional capability is restored to a usable or habitable condition; generates 0 percent of the sustainment requirement. |

The combined sample results of the three RPI audits indicated that the Operational Status Code data element was accurate for 69 percent of the records reviewed; 28 percent of the records were inaccurate, and 3 percent of the records could not be verified. Table 2 shows a breakdown of the sample results and the corresponding statistical projections by RPI audit.

**Table 2: Operational Status Code Results<sup>8</sup>**

|                  | Hawaii |            | Marianas |            | Atlantic |            |
|------------------|--------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
|                  | Sample | Projection | Sample   | Projection | Sample   | Projection |
| Accurate         | 50%    | 53%        | 71%      | 73%        | 86%      | 87%        |
| Inaccurate       | 47%    | 43%        | 22%      | 20%        | 13%      | 13%        |
| Unable to Verify | 3%     | 4%         | 7%       | 7%         | 1%       | 1%         |

Within the statistical samples for each of the audits, properties were identified as having a specific operational status code such as “active” on the property record card, but were found to have a different operational status code such as “disposed,” “closed,” or “non-functional.” For example, within the RPI audits, 20 percent of the reviewed records (89 out of 447 property records) listed a code of “active,” “surplus,” or “excess.”

<sup>8</sup> Results shown in tables may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

However, during the site visits, the properties were determined to be disposed (e.g., demolished or sold).

*Impact of the Operational Status Code to the Sustainment Requirement*

When discrepancies exist within the operational status code, the sustainment requirement may be impacted since the percent of the requirement an asset generates is based on its operational status. For example, as described in guidance for the Facilities Sustainment Model, “disposed” or “closed” facilities do not generate a sustainment requirement. However, assets in an “excess” status generate a 15-percent requirement, and “active” assets generate a 100-percent requirement.

Based on the discrepancies noted within sample results, we project that the operational status code contributes to a net over-statement of approximately \$40 million on the Navy’s sustainment requirement; the “Non-Navy” net over-statement would be approximately \$8.2 million. Table 3 shows the impact of the Operational Status Code by audit.

**Table 3: Operational Status Code Impact by Audit (in Millions)**

| <b>Region</b> | <b>Navy</b> | <b>Non-Navy</b> |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Hawaii        | \$29.7      | \$6.8           |
| Marianas      | \$3.0       | \$0             |
| Atlantic      | \$7.3       | \$1.4           |

**Asset Allocation Size Quantity/Asset Allocation Size Unit of Measure<sup>9</sup>**

The Asset Allocation Size Quantity describes the actual size of a facility or quantity of other assets. The Asset Allocation Size Unit of Measure<sup>10</sup> is a code used to identify the measurement of the size/quantity of an asset (i.e., square feet (SF), each (EA), etc.). During the RPI audits, assets were measured and/or counted to ensure that the size and unit of measure were accurately stated in iNFADS. Discrepancies in the quantity and unit of measure were identified across the three audits.

The combined sample results of the RPI audits indicated that the Asset Allocation Size Quantity and Unit of Measure data elements were accurate for 45 percent of the records reviewed; 47 percent of the records were inaccurate; and 8 percent could not be verified. Table 4 shows a breakdown of the sample results and the corresponding statistical projections by RPI audit.

<sup>9</sup> Since the Quantity and Unit of Measure directly correlate, the RPI audits combined the data elements for analysis purposes.

<sup>10</sup> The RPI teams also validated the Real Property Total Unit of Measure Code. The supporting documentation is the same for the “Asset Allocation Size Unit of Measure.” Therefore, we relied on their support to validate the Asset Allocation Size Unit of Measure for our audit purposes.

**Table 4: Asset Allocation Size Quantity/Unit of Measure Results**

|                  | Hawaii |            | Marianas |            | Atlantic |            |
|------------------|--------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
|                  | Sample | Projection | Sample   | Projection | Sample   | Projection |
| Accurate         | 43%    | 43%        | 30%      | 28%        | 58%      | 60%        |
| Inaccurate       | 42%    | 41%        | 63%      | 65%        | 39%      | 38%        |
| Unable to Verify | 16%    | 16%        | 8%       | 6%         | 3%       | 2%         |

*Impact of the Asset Allocation Size Quantity/Unit of Measure to the Sustainment Requirement*

Based on the discrepancies noted within the sample results for the Asset Allocation Size Quantity and Unit of Measure, we were able to project the over-stated and under-stated impact to the sustainment requirement. However, due to the variability in the size of the deviations found across the observed records within the Atlantic audit, a net impact could not be determined. Accordingly, we projected that for Navy-sustained assets, the discrepancies identified within the samples of the RPI audits would produce a statistically projected over-statement of \$104.3 million and a projected under-statement of \$59.7 million to the Navy's sustainment requirement. The non-Navy impact is projected to be approximately \$115.7 million over-stated and approximately \$44.5 million under-stated. Table 5 shows the impact of the Asset Allocation Size Quantity and Unit of Measure by audit:

**Table 5: Asset Allocation Size Quantity/Unit of Measure Impact by Audit (in Millions)**

| Region   | Navy                          | Non-Navy                        |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hawaii   | Over: \$19.4<br>Under: \$1.6  | Over: \$0.9<br>Under: \$1.0     |
| Marianas | Over: \$18.0<br>Under: \$7.3  | Over: \$107.5<br>Under: \$0.004 |
| Atlantic | Over: \$66.9<br>Under: \$50.8 | Over: \$7.3<br>Under: \$43.5    |

**Facility Analysis Category Code**

The Facility Analysis Category (FAC) code is a four-digit code that represents a classification of real property types within a basic category based upon commonality of function, unit of measure, and unit costs. The FAC associated with an asset determines the sustainment unit cost factor to be used when calculating the sustainment requirement. Therefore, discrepancies within the FAC may contribute to over- or under-statements in the sustainment requirement if the sustainment unit cost factors are different.

The combined sample results of the RPI audits indicated that the FAC data element was accurate for 82 percent of the records reviewed; however, 16 percent were inaccurate and 2 percent of the records could not be verified. Table 6 shows a breakdown of the sample results and the corresponding statistical projections by RPI audit.

**Table 6: FAC Code Results**

|                  | Hawaii |            | Marianas |            | Atlantic |            |
|------------------|--------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
|                  | Sample | Projection | Sample   | Projection | Sample   | Projection |
| Accurate         | 90%    | 89%        | 70%      | 68%        | 86%      | 86%        |
| Inaccurate       | 8%     | 9%         | 29%      | 30%        | 12%      | 13%        |
| Unable to Verify | 2%     | 2%         | 2%       | 2%         | 2%       | 2%         |

*Impact of the FAC Code on the Sustainment Requirement<sup>11</sup>*

Based on our analyses, we project that the discrepancies identified for the FAC code data element would generate a net under-statement of approximately \$2.2 million for the Navy's sustainment requirement. The "Non-Navy" sustainment net impact is projected to be approximately \$3.8 million under-stated. Table 7 shows the impact of the FAC code by audit:

**Table 7: FAC Code Net Impact by Audit (in Millions)<sup>12</sup>**

| Region   | Navy   | Non-Navy |
|----------|--------|----------|
| Hawaii   | -\$0.1 | -\$0.1   |
| Marianas | -\$4.2 | -\$3.8   |
| Atlantic | \$2.1  | \$0.1    |

**Address**

The RPI audits' analyses to determine the accuracy of an asset's address consisted of reviewing iNFADS elements such as the Street Direction Code, Street Name, Street Number, Street Type Code, and Location Directions. Although there were discrepancies associated with this review, for the purpose of this audit, "Address" refers to the general geographic location of a property (e.g., Naval Base Guam). For sustainment purposes, the geographic location associated with an asset determines the sustainment area cost factor to be used when calculating the sustainment requirement. The RPI audits did not identify any assets that were geographically out of place such as an asset listed on the property record as being located in Guam but being actually located in Hawaii.

<sup>11</sup> Due to the variability of under-statements and over-statements in the data, the net values are approximate and could fluctuate.

<sup>12</sup> Negative numerical values indicate under-stated impacts to the sustainment requirement.

### *Impact of the Address on the Sustainment Requirement*

The address test for sustainment purposes was determined to be accurate for all records in this audit. Since there were no discrepancies identified, the impact to the sustainment requirement was zero.

### **Overall Impact to the Sustainment Requirement**

Based on the data element discrepancies found during the RPI audits, the sustainment requirement for the records reviewed<sup>13</sup> within our sample included total over-statements of \$3.7 million and approximately \$800,000 in under-statements. Table 8 shows the total over- and under-statements broken down per audit.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 8: Over-Statements and Under-Statements (in millions)**

|                 | <b>Over-Statements</b> | <b>Under-Statements</b> |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Hawaii</b>   | \$0.9                  | \$0.2                   |
| <b>Marianas</b> | \$2.4                  | \$0.2                   |
| <b>Atlantic</b> | \$0.4                  | \$0.3                   |
| <b>Total</b>    | \$3.7                  | \$0.8                   |

Given the sample results, we project that Navy's sustainment requirement would include over-statements of \$143 million and under-statements of \$70.8 million. Additionally, we project that the sustainment requirement generated for non-Navy-sustained assets would include over-statements of \$124.1 million and under-statements of \$46.1 million. A statistical projection could not be derived to show the net overall impact to the sustainment requirement due to the ambiguity within the data (the range of positive and negative deviations).<sup>15</sup>

Based on the audit work performed for the 447 property records, discrepancies were identified within all of the data elements related to the sustainment requirement, with the exception of the Address (Location) field.<sup>16</sup> Given the results of the RPI audits, we projected that 60 percent of the property records in the total universe would not have an impact to the sustainment requirement; conversely, 40 percent of the records would have some type of discrepancy that would cause deviations in the total sustainment requirement.<sup>17</sup> We found that the size of the deviations varied among the records within our sample. Accordingly, when projected to the universe, the size of the deviations

<sup>13</sup> The teams reviewed a total of 447 records, although 450 records were sampled. Three records within the Atlantic audit could not be reviewed.

<sup>14</sup> The sum of the impact on the individual data elements is not equal to the overall impact within the records because errors within records can cancel out.

<sup>15</sup> See the statistical analysis in Exhibit C.

<sup>16</sup> Discrepancies with the physical address (street address) were noted within the RPI audits; however, for the purposes of this audit, "Address" refers to the general geographic location of a property (i.e., Guam). As a result, the address element was accurate for all records in relation to this audit.

<sup>17</sup> Includes Navy and non-Navy sustained facilities (records).

would also vary. We project that of the 40 percent of records with discrepancies, 24 percent of the deviations would cause the sustainment requirement to be over-stated, and 17 percent would cause the requirement to be under-stated. Table 9 provides a more detailed breakdown of the deviations.

**Table 9: Total Dollar Range Deviations**

| Sustainment Impact | Dollar Ranges   | Percentage of Records Impacted | Total <sup>18</sup> |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Under-Statements   | Less than or equal to -\$80,000                         | 1                              | 17%                 |
|                    | Greater than -\$80,000; less than or equal to -\$20,000 | 1                              |                     |
|                    | Greater than -\$20,000; less than or equal to -\$1,000  | 7                              |                     |
|                    | Greater than -\$1,000; less than or equal to -1         | 8                              |                     |
| <i>Accurate</i>    | <i>No Deviations</i>                                    | <b>60</b>                      | <b>60%</b>          |
| Over-Statements    | Greater than 1; less than or equal to \$1,000           | 8                              | 24%                 |
|                    | Greater than \$1,000; less than or equal to \$20,000    | 14                             |                     |
|                    | Greater than \$20,000; less than or equal to \$80,000   | 1                              |                     |
|                    | Greater than \$80,000                                   | 1                              |                     |

As shown in Table 9, we found a few records with substantial dollar deviations. For example, within the Marianas audit, multiple discrepancies were identified within one property record. As a result, the sustainment requirement was over-stated by approximately \$1.9 million. While deviations of this size are not projected to be frequent, in our opinion when aggregated across the universe, the impact to sustainment could be significant.

### Fund-Code Allocation

Each asset is assigned a sustainment organization code and a sustainment fund code. The codes are used to identify which organization fund the facility's sustainment efforts and the type of funds that are used. The RPI audit teams did not statistically project to the accuracy of these codes individually. However, we included Table 10 to show the impact to the sustainment requirement by fund code based on the data submitted to OSD. Since the accuracy of the data elements could not be validated, we are not attesting to the accuracy of the allocation presented in the chart; the results are presented for informational purposes only.

**Table 10: Fund Code Allocation**

| Fund Code | Fund Type | Over-Statements (in millions) | Under-Statements (in millions) |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|

<sup>18</sup> The projected breakdown for the records with deviations will not total 100 percent due to slight rounding in projections.

|          |  |        |         |
|----------|--|--------|---------|
| 0730     | Family Housing                             | \$0.0  | -\$0.2  |
| 0735     | Family Housing                             | \$17.0 | -\$6.8  |
| 1319     | Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | \$0.8  | -\$0.0  |
| 1804     | Operations and Maintenance (O&M), Navy     | \$51.6 | -\$42.3 |
| 1806     | O&M, Navy Reserve                          | \$0.1  | -\$0.8  |
| 4930     | Working Capital Fund                       | \$73.6 | -\$20.7 |
| Unfunded | Other                                      | \$0.0  | -\$0.1  |

### Users Did Not Exist

During our review, we identified instances in which users were occupying a facility but the data for some of the utilizations was not included in the annual RPI data submission to OSD or in iNFADS at the time of the site visits. We also identified instances in which the OSD submission data, as well as iNFADS, showed that multiple users were occupying a facility; however, during site visits, some of the users were no longer occupying the facility or were not using the facility as indicated in the OSD submission data. These types of discrepancies (i.e., utilizations not included; users no longer using the facility) resulted in an impact to the sustainment requirement because of incomplete and inaccurate inventory data. Based on our review, the projected impact for these types of errors is a net under-statement of \$4.6 million to the Navy's sustainment requirement.<sup>19</sup> Our projections indicate that there would not be an impact to the non-Navy sustainment requirement.

<sup>19</sup> Due to the variability of under-statements and over-statements in the data, the net values are approximate and could fluctuate.

## Exhibit A:

# Background

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According to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Real Property Inventory Procedures Manual (P-78), the Internet Navy Facilities Assets Data Store (iNFADS) is an automated file of data on each facility (building, structure, utility, and land) in which the Navy has legal interest. The database is the official record of the Navy's real property and is the primary source of data used to drive the Navy's sustainment requirement. There are many other systems that rely on data maintained within the database, including the Real Property Asset Database (RPAD). The RPAD is used by the Department of Defense (DoD) to standardize facility information across the Services. According to P-78, this is essential to the management of DoD inventories to meet facility sustainment goals.

Facility sustainment efforts include activities such as maintenance and repair initiatives necessary to keep facilities in good, working order. For example, real property sustainment would include work such as: regularly scheduled adjustments and inspections, preventive maintenance tasks, emergency response, and service calls for minor repairs. The sustainment requirement, although driven by data within iNFADS, is generated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) using the Facilities Sustainment Model (FSM). FSM relies on data submitted to OSD annually via RPAD. FSM is a tool used by OSD and the Services to forecast the annual funding required for the sustainment of DoD real property. FSM is also used to:

- Develop strategies for the funding of sustainment;
- Publish sustainment planning guidance to subordinate organizations;
- Establish sustainment requirements for each budget cycle;
- Conduct program reviews with regard to sustainment;
- Justify budgets for real property sustainment; and
- Allocate sustainment funds to subordinate organizations.

The model calculates the requirement for each facility in the inventory based on the:

- Type of facility;
- Physical size of the facility (i.e., quantity such as square feet);
- Sustainment cost factor for that type of facility;
- Sustainment area cost determined by the location of the facility; and
- Inflation factor for the appropriate Future Years Defense Program year.

FSM uses the formula below to determine the sustainment requirement for the military Services.

$$\textit{Sustainment Requirement} = \textit{Asset (i.e., Size or Quantity)} * \textit{Sustainment Cost Factor} * \textit{Sustainment Area Cost Factor} * \textit{Inflation Factor}$$

The sustainment costs are not intended to be correct for an individual facility in any one year and should be viewed as the contribution to the aggregate annual requirement. According to the FSM User Manual, after the calculations are applied, “the summation of individual facility sustainment requirements is then calculated so that forecast sustainment costs are created for installations, organizations, fund sources, and many other levels of aggregation.”

## Exhibit B:

# Scope and Methodology

Our analysis was based on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Real Property Inventory (RPI) data extracted from the Internet Navy Facility Assets Data Store (iNFADS). We relied on the results of three other Naval Audit Service RPI audits to determine the impact to the Navy's sustainment requirement. The purposes of those audits were to verify the accuracy and completeness of iNFADS in relation to the Navy's Class 2 real property inventory. The audit steps associated with the RPI audits were designed to test the reliability of the iNFADS data elements, including those related to the sustainment requirement.

We conducted our review between 9 April 2013 and 23 October 2014. The FY 2012 RPI data used was provided by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Headquarters as a part of the RPI audits. The total Department of the Navy (DON) RPI universe consisted of 171,085 records stored in iNFADS. The Naval Audit Service narrowed down the scope to audit the NAVFAC regions of Hawaii, Marianas, and several regions within Atlantic.<sup>20</sup> The three RPI audits further restricted the universe to exclude all Marine Corps property and Navy land, linear structures, "Disposed," and "To Be Acquired" properties. Additionally, the Atlantic RPI audit excluded "Caretaker," "Closed," and "Excess" sites, as well as all property located in Key West, FL. As a result, our restricted universe consisted of a total of 78,168 property records. The three regional audits (Atlantic,<sup>21</sup> Hawaii,<sup>22</sup> and Marianas<sup>23</sup>) focused on verifying the accuracy and completeness of Navy records in the iNFADS database.

Across the RPI audits, a total of 450 property records were statistically selected. To determine the impact to the sustainment requirement, each record selected was further broken down to include the individual asset utilizations (or users) of a facility. The 450 records included 529 asset utilizations and represented a total sustainment requirement of about \$18.4 million based on the Facilities Sustainment Model-15 (FSM-15). Table 11 explains the universe and sample information for each RPI audit by NAVFAC region.

<sup>20</sup> Southwest, Northwest, Southeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Naval District Washington.

<sup>21</sup> Naval Audit Service Report N2014-0027, "Navy's Real Property Inventory- Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic," dated 9 June 2014.

<sup>22</sup> Naval Audit Service Report N2014-0019, "Navy's Real Property Inventory- Naval Facilities Engineering Command Hawaii," dated 22 April 2014.

<sup>23</sup> Naval Audit Service Report N2014-0015, "Navy's Real Property Inventory- Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas," dated 2 April 2014.

**Table 11: Universe and Sample Details**

| <b>RPI Audit Area</b> | <b>Sample Methodology</b>     | <b>Navy Records in Total Universe</b> | <b>Navy Records in Restricted Universe</b> | <b>Navy Records in Sample</b> | <b>Facility Users</b> | <b>Sustainment Requirement for Sample (in millions)</b> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Atlantic              | Clustered Statistical Sample  | 92,568                                | 62,869                                     | 162                           | 197                   | \$6.0   |
| Hawaii                | Stratified Statistical Sample | 11,674                                | 9,755                                      | 159                           | 169                   | \$2.8   |
| Marianas              | Stratified Statistical Sample | 7,264                                 | 5,544                                      | 129                           | 163                   | \$9.8   |
| <b>Totals</b>         |                               | <b>111,506</b>                        | <b>78,168</b>                              | <b>450</b>                    | <b>529</b>            | <b>\$18.4</b>   |

To gain an understanding of the sustainment process and how the FSM functions, we met with representatives from Commander, Navy Installations Command, Washington, DC. We obtained and analyzed pertinent criteria and guidance regarding the FSM, as well as responsibilities and procedures for managing DON RPI information. Because our analysis was based on FY 2012 data, we also obtained and reviewed the results of the Facilities Sustainment Model for FY 2015 (FSM-15) as calculated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

We conducted our review based on the audit work performed and samples selected during the RPI audits of Atlantic, Hawaii, and Marianas. To ensure that the samples could be used to determine the impact to the Navy's sustainment requirement, we used data mining techniques to analyze and filter the samples, using the steps outlined in the FSM-15 Business Rules Synchronization Matrix. Because of this, three property records were removed from our analysis because they were identified as "leased" properties that are not sustained by the Navy. Additionally, in our results, we did not include any records in which the RPI audits were unable to verify a data element related to the sustainment requirement.

We obtained the RPI audits' fieldwork results for the property records within their samples. We reviewed information pertaining to the following data elements that were used to calculate the sustainment requirement for the Navy:

- Asset Allocation Size Quantity;
- Asset Allocation Size Unit of Measure;

- Address/Location (Site, City, etc.)<sup>24</sup>;
- Facility Analysis Category Code; and
- Operational Status Code.

After obtaining the information from the RPI audits, we determined the actual sustainment requirement generated for each asset utilization (or user) within a property record based on the results of FSM-15. Using the sustainment requirement formula described in criteria, we manually recalculated the sustainment requirement for each asset utilization (or user) based on any discrepancies identified during the RPI audits that impacted the sustainment data elements. We then compared the results of our calculations to the actual sustainment requirement results generated by OSD in FSM-15 for Navy's real property.

Due to the lag time between the date of the OSD submission and the dates of the RPI audits' site visits, we reviewed the iNFADS "audit trail" for each property record within the samples to determine whether any changes occurred to data elements in that timeframe that would impact the sustainment requirement. We determined that there were changes made in the data elements for 13 of the records after the RPI data was submitted to OSD, but before site visits commenced for the RPI audits. In these cases, we calculated the sustainment requirement using data within the iNFADS database (at the time of the audit site visits) instead of the data submitted to OSD in the FY 2012 submission. Since there were only 13 records within our total sample in which iNFADS data was used, in our professional judgment, we believe that any impact identified is an approximation of what the results of the FSM-15 would generate, given the stability of RPI data (only 13 changes between the OSD submission and iNFADS at the time of site visits). In our opinion, this methodology will not materially affect the overall results of our review.

We relied on the data reliability tests performed in the three RPI audits. The information used throughout those audits was gathered from the iNFADS database and tests (statistical reviews, red flag reviews, and completeness reviews) were performed to verify the reliability/accuracy of the information obtained from the database. For our analyses, we relied on the results of the statistical reviews. We also relied on the internal control reviews performed during the RPI audits. The RPI audits included procedures to determine how inputted data was validated in iNFADS, how disposals were handled, and how real property was classified if it did not clearly fall into one category. The audits also included steps to review processes and internal controls over entering, updating, removing and verifying data within iNFADS. Additionally, we reviewed criteria and met with representatives from Commander, Navy Installations Command to determine how the sustainment process is executed as well as oversight responsibilities for the RPI data.

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<sup>24</sup> For the purposes of this review, the "Address" data element in the RPI audits was used to determine the accuracy of the geographical location of an asset.

We conducted a review of prior audits completed by the Government Accountability Office, Department of Defense Inspector General, and Navy, Army and Air Force audit agencies. Our review identified no prior audits related to the Navy's sustainment requirement; accordingly, no followup work was required. Additionally, we coordinated efforts with the Government Accountability Office, Department of Defense Inspector General, Naval Inspector General, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service to determine if any current or planned projects would impact this review. At the start of our review, there were no ongoing or planned projects that would impact our efforts.

We conducted this audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our results and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

## Exhibit C:

# Statistical Sampling Methodology

A series of statistical projections was calculated based on a multi-stage stratified sample of 450 records. The final sample was selected using a combination of clustering and stratification. The records for the Atlantic region were clustered by region in order to reduce travel costs. The combined sample was stratified by region and dollar value. When calculating the projections, the sample results were weighted based on the inverse of the sampling probability. The confidence intervals associated with the accuracy projections were calculated at the 95-percent confidence level.<sup>25</sup> For the dollar value projections we provide a 90-percent lower bound. The decreased confidence for these projections is due to the higher variability in the dollar versus attribute sample results. The projections described within the report are based on the restricted universe as described in Table 11 of the Scope and Methodology section of this report.

Table 12 in this section contains the projected accuracy for several of the Internet Navy Facility Assets Data Store (iNFADS) data elements associated with the sustainment formula.<sup>26</sup> For each projection, the table includes the point estimate along with the associated 95-percent confidence interval. For example, based on the first row of the table, we can conclude an estimated 43 percent of iNFADS records in Hawaii had inaccuracies in the Operational Status Code data element. The 95-percent confidence interval for this projection ranges from 36 percent to 51 percent. The remaining cells of this table can be interpreted in a similar fashion.

<sup>25</sup> A 95-percent confidence interval is expected to include the actual value for the population in 95 out of 100 samples drawn from the population. Because we followed a probability procedure based on random selection, our sample is only one of a large number of samples that we might have drawn. Since each sample could have provided different estimates, we express our confidence in the precision of our particular sample's results as a 95-percent confidence interval.

<sup>26</sup> The address data element was determined to be accurate for all sampled records within the audit. Since the address field had no impact on sustainment, it has not been included in the projection tables

**Table 12: Analysis of iNFADS Data Elements Associated with the Sustainment Requirement**

| Audit Tests                                    | Location | Percent Accurate |                                | Percent Inaccurate |                                | Percent Unable to Verify |                                |
|--|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  |          | Point Estimate   | 95-Percent Confidence Interval | Point Estimate     | 95-Percent Confidence Interval | Point Estimate           | 95-Percent Confidence Interval |
| Operational Status Code                        | Hawaii   | 53%              | 45% - 60%                      | 43%                | 36% - 51%                      | 4%                       | 1% - 8%                        |
|  | Marianas | 73%              | 66% - 78%                      | 20%                | 16% - 26%                      | 7%                       | 4% - 13%                       |
|  | Atlantic | 87%              | 79% - 92%                      | 13%                | 8% - 20%                       | 1%                       | 0% - 4%                        |
| Asset Allocation Size Quantity/Unit of Measure | Hawaii   | 43%              | 33% - 53%                      | 41%                | 32% - 51%                      | 16%                      | 10% - 25%                      |
|  | Marianas | 28%              | 21% - 37%                      | 65%                | 56% - 73%                      | 6%                       | 3% - 12%                       |
|  | Atlantic | 60%              | 51% - 68%                      | 38%                | 30% - 46%                      | 2%                       | 1% - 6%                        |
| Facility Analysis Category Code Results        | Hawaii   | 89%              | 81% - 94%                      | 9%                 | 4% - 16%                       | 2%                       | 1% - 9%                        |
|  | Marianas | 68%              | 59% - 76%                      | 30%                | 23% - 39%                      | 2%                       | 0% - 7%                        |
|  | Atlantic | 86%              | 79% - 90%                      | 13%                | 8% - 19%                       | 2%                       | 1% - 5%                        |

We also projected the over and under statements associated with each data element. The standard approach to calculating confidence intervals assumes that the sample average is approximately normally distributed. This assumption can be violated when the target universe contains a small number of very large values. In these cases, confidence intervals may not provide the desired level of assurance. To resolve this issue, the agency statistician calculated the 90-percent lower bounds separately for the over and under statements. The lower bounds were calculated on the log scale in order to account for the skewed nature of the misstatements. The upper bounds and net projections are not provided due to their sensitivity to extreme values within the sample.

Tables 13 and 14 contain the projected misstatements for Navy and non-Navy properties, respectively. Table 15 contains the projected misstatements broken down by fund code. The projections can be interpreted in a similar fashion as Table 12. Referring to the fourth row of Table 13, we can conclude that errors in the Operational Status Code field resulted in an estimated \$40 million in overstatements for the Navy's sustainment requirement. The 90-percent lower bound for this projection is \$26.6 million. Table 14 can be interpreted in a similar fashion.

The lower bounds for the combined misstatement projections do not equal the sum of the lower bounds for the individual regions or data elements. The difference is due to the fact that the combined projection is based on a larger number of samples and thus, is more precise.

**Table 13: Impact of iNFADS Data Element Errors on Sustainment for Navy Properties**

| Navy   | Location | Under-statement (in Millions) |                                      | Over-statement (in Millions) |                        |
|--|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|  |          | Point Estimate                | 90-Percent Lower <sup>27</sup> Bound | Point Estimate               | 90-Percent Lower Bound |
| Operational Status Code                        | Hawaii   | \$0.0                         | \$0.0                                | \$29.7                       | \$17.6                 |
|  | Marianas | \$0.0                         | \$0.0                                | \$3.0                        | \$1.5                  |
|  | Atlantic | \$0.0                         | \$0.0                                | \$7.3                        | \$4.1                  |
|  | Combined | \$0.0                         | \$0.0                                | \$40.0                       | \$26.6                 |
| Asset Allocation Size Quantity/Unit of Measure | Hawaii   | \$(1.6)                       | \$(0.9)                              | \$19.4                       | \$7.3                  |
|  | Marianas | \$(7.3)                       | \$(4.8)                              | \$18.0                       | \$10.0                 |
|  | Atlantic | \$(50.8)                      | \$(22.7)                             | \$66.9                       | \$21.7                 |
|  | Combined | \$(59.7)                      | \$(30.1)                             | \$104.3                      | \$49.1                 |
| Facility Analysis Category Code Results        | Hawaii   | \$(0.1)                       | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                        | \$0.0                  |
|  | Marianas | \$(4.2)                       | \$(1.4)                              | \$0.0                        | \$0.0                  |
|  | Atlantic | \$(0.6)                       | \$(0.3)                              | \$2.6                        | \$0.9                  |
|  | Combined | \$(4.8)                       | \$(1.8)                              | \$2.6                        | \$0.9                  |
| Overall  | Hawaii   | \$(2.0)                       | \$(1.2)                              | \$48.9                       | \$30.0                 |
|  | Marianas | \$(11.2)                      | \$(6.9)                              | \$17.4                       | \$9.9                  |
|  | Atlantic | \$(57.7)                      | \$(27.7)                             | \$76.7                       | \$29.7                 |
|  | Combined | \$(70.8)                      | \$(38.8)                             | \$143.0                      | \$83.3                 |

<sup>27</sup> In reference to the under-statements, the lower bound refers to the less extreme rather than the numerically smallest value in the confidence interval. For example, in the range -100 to -50, we would refer to -50 as the lower bound since it is less extreme than -100.

**Table 14: Impact of iNFADS Data Element Errors on Sustainment for Non-Navy Properties**

| <b>Non-Navy</b>                                |                 | <b>Under-statement (in Millions)</b> |                               | <b>Over-statement (in Millions)</b> |                               |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Audit Tests</b>                             | <b>Location</b> | <b>Point Estimate</b>                | <b>90-Percent Lower Bound</b> | <b>Point Estimate</b>               | <b>90-Percent Lower Bound</b> |
| Operational Status Code                        | Hawaii          | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                         | \$6.8                               | \$4.2                         |
|  | Marianas        | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                         | \$0.0                               | \$0.0                         |
|  | Atlantic        | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                         | \$1.4                               | \$0.4                         |
|  | Combined        | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                         | \$8.2                               | \$5.2                         |
| Asset Allocation Size Quantity/Unit of Measure | Hawaii          | \$(1.0)                              | \$(0.6)                       | \$0.9                               | \$0.3                         |
|  | Marianas        | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                         | \$107.5                             | \$29.9                        |
|  | Atlantic        | \$(43.5)                             | \$(13.3)                      | \$7.3                               | \$2.8                         |
|  | Combined        | \$(44.5)                             | \$(14.0)                      | \$115.7                             | \$35.1                        |
| Facility Analysis Category Code Results        | Hawaii          | \$(0.1)                              | \$0.0                         | \$0.0                               | \$0.0                         |
|  | Marianas        | \$(3.8)                              | \$(1.0)                       | \$0.0                               | \$0.0                         |
|  | Atlantic        | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                         | \$0.1                               | \$0.0                         |
|  | Combined        | \$(3.9)                              | \$(1.1)                       | \$0.1                               | \$0.0                         |
| Overall  | Hawaii          | \$(1.7)                              | \$(1.0)                       | \$7.7                               | \$4.9                         |
|  | Marianas        | \$0.0                                | \$0.0                         | \$107.5                             | \$29.9                        |
|  | Atlantic        | \$(44.3)                             | \$(13.9)                      | \$8.9                               | \$4.0                         |
|  | Combined        | \$(46.1)                             | \$(15.0)                      | \$124.1                             | \$40.8                        |

**Table 15: Impact of iNFADS Data Element Errors on Sustainment Broken Down by Fund Code**

|                  |  |                 | <b>Under-statement<br/>(in Millions)</b> | <b>Over-statement<br/>(in Millions)</b> |
|------------------|--|-----------------|--|---|
| <b>Fund Code</b> | <b>Fund Type</b>                           | <b>Location</b> | <b>Point Estimate</b>                    | <b>Point Estimate</b>                   |
| 0730             | Family Housing                             | Hawaii          | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Marianas        | \$(0.2)                                  | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Atlantic        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Combined        | \$(0.2)                                  | \$0.0                                   |
| 0735             | Family Housing                             | Hawaii          | \$0.0                                    | \$11.2                                  |
|                  |  | Marianas        | \$(6.8)                                  | \$5.8                                   |
|                  |  | Atlantic        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Combined        | \$(6.8)                                  | \$17.0                                  |
| 1319             | Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | Hawaii          | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Marianas        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Atlantic        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.8                                   |
|                  |  | Combined        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.8                                   |
| 1804             | Operations and Maintenance (O&M), Navy     | Hawaii          | \$(1.4)                                  | \$31.9                                  |
|                  |  | Marianas        | \$(4.2)                                  | \$11.6                                  |
|                  |  | Atlantic        | \$(36.7)                                 | \$8.1                                   |
|                  |  | Combined        | \$(42.3)                                 | \$51.6                                  |
| 1806             | O&M, Navy Reserve                          | Hawaii          | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Marianas        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Atlantic        | \$(0.8)                                  | \$0.1                                   |
|                  |  | Combined        | \$(0.8)                                  | \$0.1                                   |
| 4930             | Working Capital Fund                       | Hawaii          | \$(0.6)                                  | \$5.8                                   |
|                  |  | Marianas        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Atlantic        | \$(20.0)                                 | \$67.8                                  |
|                  |  | Combined        | \$(20.7)                                 | \$73.6                                  |
| Unfunded         | Other                                      | Hawaii          | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Marianas        | \$0.0                                    | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Atlantic        | \$(0.1)                                  | \$0.0                                   |
|                  |  | Combined        | \$(0.1)                                  | \$0.0                                   |

Table 16 contains the projected breakdown by size for deviations in the sustainment calculation. Based on the first row of this table, we can state that an estimated 1 percent of properties have understatements that are less than or equal to -\$80,000. The 95-percent confidence interval for this projection ranges from 0 percent to 5 percent. The remaining rows of the table can be interpreted in a similar fashion.

**Table 16: Range of Deviations in Sustainment**

| Sustainment Impact | Location   | Percent of Records Impacted |                                |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                    |  | Point Estimate              | 95-Percent Confidence Interval |
| Under-statements   | Less than or equal to -\$80,000                        | 1%                          | 0% - 5%                        |
|                    | Greater than -\$80,000; less than or equal to \$20,000 | 1%                          | 0% - 3%                        |
|                    | Greater than -\$20,000; less than or equal to -\$1,000 | 7%                          | 5% - 10%                       |
|                    | Greater than -\$1,000; less than or equal to -1        | 8%                          | 4% - 15%                       |
| <i>Accurate</i>    | <i>No Deviations</i>                                   | 60%                         | 50% - 68%                      |
| Over-statements    | Greater than 1; less than or equal to \$1,000          | 8%                          | 5% - 12%                       |
|                    | Greater than \$1,000; less than or equal to \$20,000   | 14%                         | 9% - 20%                       |
|                    | Greater than \$20,000; less than or equal to \$80,000  | 1%                          | 1% - 4%                        |
|                    | Greater than \$80,000                                  | 1%                          | 0% - 4%                        |

## Exhibit D:

# Pertinent Guidance

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**Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), “Facilities Sustainment Model User’s Manual,” (Version 12 Fiscal Years 2012-2017), dated February 2010.** The purpose of the manual is to provide information on the model used to calculate the sustainment requirement, including the inputs, outputs and a description of the process. According to the manual, the Facilities Sustainment Model calculates the theoretical annual sustainment requirement for each facility in the official Department of Defense inventory based on the type of facility, physical size of the facility, and the sustainment cost factor for the type of facility.

**OSD, “Facilities Sustainment Model-15, Business Rule Synchronization Matrix,” Version 15.4.** The purpose of this matrix is to identify all the steps needed to obtain the sustainment requirement for the Navy. This document describes how the Facilities Sustainment Model output (sustainment requirement) is generated from the Real Property Assessment Database (RPAD) and the reference tables, which are embedded in the document. It also highlights specific RPAD data elements that are used in the model, which are fed from the Internet Navy Facility Assets Data Store.

**Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 11010.20G, “Facilities Projects Instructions,” dated 14 October 2005.** This instruction provides policy and guidance for the classification, preparation, submission, review, approval, and reporting of facilities projects at Navy shore installations. According to the guidance, facilities projects are prepared and executed in order to support the installation’s mission and to meet the Navy’s goals. The instruction includes information on the four Classifications of Work (repair, construction, maintenance, and equipment installation) and two Special Interest Codes: Sustainment (ST), and Restoration and Modernization (RM).

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command P-78, “Real Property Inventory Procedures Manual,” dated July 2012.** This publication outlines the responsibilities and procedures for managing Department of the Navy Real Property Inventory (RPI) information. According to the criteria, the validity of RPI is dependent on timely and accurate reporting of real property information by Navy and Marine Corps installations. It also states that a valid, authoritative RPI is critical to the development of: a clean financial statement, military construction program, identification of resource requirements for facilities management (Facilities Sustainment Model, Facilities Recapitalization Model, etc.), interface with other Navy financial and management programs, and inventory of real property under the control of the Department of the Navy.

**Exhibit E:**

# Activities Visited/Contacted

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Commander, Navy Installations Command, Washington, DC \*

Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Headquarters, Washington, DC \*

*Note: For activities visited during the Real Property Inventory audits, please refer to Naval Audit Service Reports N2014-0015, N2014-0019, and N2014-0027.*

\*Denotes Activity Visited

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