

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND  
APO 09128-4209

DIRECTIVE  
NUMBER 61-4

6 April 1998

**CONSTRUCTION**

**Military Construction/Engineering in the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility**

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1. **Summary.** To define responsibilities and procedures pertaining to the provision of military construction/engineering support for U.S. Forces under conditions of peacetime and war in the U.S. European Command Area of Responsibility (AOR).
  2. **Applicability.** The provisions of this Directive apply to all service component forces and the DoD Contract Construction Agencies (CCAs) operating within the geographic area assigned to the U.S. European Command by the Unified Command Plan.
  3. **Internal Control Systems.** This Directive contains no internal control provisions and does not contain checklists for conducting internal reviews and is subject to the requirements of the internal management control program. For HQ USEUCOM and subordinate joint activities, the applicable internal control directive is ED 50-8, Internal Management Control Program.
  4. **Suggested Improvements.** ECJ4-EN is the proponent for this Directive and suggested improvements should be forwarded to HQ USEUCOM, ATTN: ECJ4-EN, Unit 30400, Box 1000, APO AE 09128.
  5. **References.** See Appendix A.
  6. **Definitions.** See Appendix I.
  7. **Peacetime Military Construction.**
    - a. Policy.
      - (1) The overall policy for maintenance and development of U.S. European military installations is given in Appendix G.
      - (2) Operations and Maintenance (O&M) engineering-type functions will be performed in accordance with Military Department policies and Appendix G.
      - (3) Construction under Title 10, Humanitarian/Civic Assistance (H/CA), Humanitarian Assistance-Other (HA-Other) or Exercise Related Construction (ERC) programs will be performed in accordance with this Directive, applicable United States Code (USC), and other command implementing guidance. During peacetime, Service components may be directed to conduct construction or engineering support of civic assistance, humanitarian assistance, overseas disaster relief, and general host nation assistance efforts.
      - (4) Military construction requirements will be programmed through either the NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP) or the DoD Military Construction (MILCON) Program, as appropriate. Component commanders will be guided in the development of requirements by the provisions of NATO Force Goals, the Defense Guidance (DG), USCINCEUR Integrated Priority List (IPL), and Military Department instructions. USCINCEUR, in the form of the USEUCOM Military Construction Program (EMCP), will provide a prioritized

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This Directive supersedes ED 61-4, dated 9 March 1992 and Change 1 to ED 61-4, dated 3 March 1993.

listing of construction requirements from a theater perspective for DoD and Military Department consideration in programming.

(5) Construction projects in support of operational forces will be financed to the maximum extent practicable by NSIP.

(6) Execution of the authorized construction programs will be accomplished in accordance with the provisions of references A-2 and A-13 for NATO infrastructure and reference A-3 and current nation-to-nation technical arrangements for MILCON.

(7) DoD agencies in the USEUCOM AOR will use the services of the contract construction agents to accomplish military contract construction projects in accordance with prescribed DoD policy as well as federal and international law. Minor construction and O&M funded repair work are normally accomplished by the component commander having jurisdiction. However, use of the designated contract construction agents is encouraged when the projects are exceptionally large and/or complex. NATO Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds should be pursued for NATO facilities.

(8) Construction standards will be as prescribed by OSD, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and Military Department policies for the MILCON program and by NATO-approved criteria for NATO Infrastructure. Construction standards of the host nation may also apply for MILCON depending on the pertinent nation-to-nation agreements.

(9) Protective construction shall be provided for all facilities IAW US EUCOM OPORDER 98-01, Antiterrorism/Force Protection (U) (OPORDER is Classified SECRET).

(10) If U.S. funded construction (by contract or troop labor) is eligible (or might be at a later date) for NATO funding, prefinancing procedures in references A-2 and A-13 are to be followed.

(11) Troop construction assets may be used for MILCON or NATO infrastructure projects in accordance with the following:

(a) Projects selected for accomplishment by troops will be consistent with the capabilities and training requirements of the unit. When necessary, component commanders will act through the U.S. in-country Construction Executive Agent to satisfy host nation agreements or procedures for the employment of construction troops.

(b) Construction projects beneficial to host nation communities may be undertaken by troops upon approval of the component commander concerned, and with the concurrence of appropriate host nation authorities. Applicable federal budgetary limitations, international agreements, federal law, departmental regulations, and USEUCOM directives will be complied with in the performance of such projects.

(c) NATO construction projects may be accomplished by U.S. troops subject to approval of the component commander, host and user nations, and NATO. Construction of NATO infrastructure facilities must be in accordance with prescribed NATO procedures. NATO must assume direct financing or provide recoupment for any costs borne by the U.S. (excluding military pay) attributed directly to the project. Troops must maintain accurate records for accountability of costs IAW NATO procedures. Records will be retained until recoupment actions and NATO audit has been accomplished.

b. Procedures and responsibilities.

(1) O&M requirements will be processed through normal Military Department channels.

(2) For engineer construction projects and support of civic assistance, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and nation assistance efforts; component commands and HQ USEUCOM staff will coordinate and ensure

appropriate planning and follow-up documentation are provided to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN). ECJ4-EN will compile and further disseminate this information to component commands to incorporate current information into peacetime and contingency plans.

(3) In coordination with the component commands, HQ USEUCOM will develop fund requests for ERC projects, project site visits and project designs to support JCS sponsored exercises. Consolidated component requests will be submitted annually by ECJ4-EN to the Joint Staff J4-ILED. ERC project criteria and format for project submission are contained in Appendix F. Upon HQ USEUCOM approval and funding, component commands will request execution of ERC contract construction projects, not accomplished by troops, through the designated DoD CCA for the nation involved.

(4) MILCON requirements will be processed through normal Military Department channels.

(5) NATO infrastructure project requests will be processed in accordance with references A-2 and A-13, with information copies of project Data and Justification sheets provided to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN).

(6) Component commanders will develop a prioritized listing of construction requirements for both the MILCON and NSIP. This listing will be provided to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN) annually and used as the Commander in Chief supports the components through interaction with the Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Congress (to include testimony).

(7) The contract construction agents are responsible in their assigned areas (see Appendix B) for the performance of design and construction services and for the obligation, expenditure, and accounting of funds for all authorized military construction projects undertaken by them. The contract construction agents will, in coordination with supported commanders, prepare plans for their organizations which will be executed as required by current OPLANs. Program requirements, policy adherence, and funding authorization to cover the cost of all design and construction services will be provided by the using service component.

## 8. Contingency/Wartime Military Construction.

### a. Policy

(1) A Contingency Engineering Management Organization may be formed to augment the combatant commander's staff with additional service engineering expertise necessary for deliberate planning and construction management during wartime operations. USEUCOM may form a Theater Contingency Engineering Management (TCEM) cell, with similar organizations formed at subordinate levels of command; structured and staffed as required to support the CINC's concept of operations. These could be Regional Contingency Engineering Management (RCEM) cells and/or JTF Contingency Engineering Management (JTFCEM) cells as conditions warrant. The manning of these cells may be provided by Active Component, Reserve and/or National Guard and CCA organizations (Both USACE and NAVFAC will be prepared to support CEM requirements whenever a contingency occurs). Contingency engineering organizations are augments to the staff they support and do not form an engineer "stovepipe". They support OPLAN, OPORDER and CESP development and the management of the contingency engineering operations by performing the following basic functions:

- (a) Formulates or advances a construction program based on the commander's priorities.
- (b) Identifies potential shortfalls in construction capabilities, associated risks and develops related options.
- (c) Develops policy guidance.
- (d) Reviews and monitors host nation support agreements as they pertain to the civil engineering effort.

(e) Monitors and recommends the addition and use of theater construction assets against priority operational requirements.

(f) Monitors the operational status of theater engineering forces, influences engineer or construction logistics, critical construction equipment and supplies; (i.e. dozers, plywood, etc.) and the management of funds for the theater construction effort.

(g) Develop guidance to implement and comply with applicable OPLANs Environmental Annex L to protect the health and welfare of U.S. personnel and minimize adverse environmental impacts during the conduct of operations(Ref. A-8, 9, 14).

(2) USCINCEUR will delegate Construction Management Authority (CMA) to joint operational commanders as the situation dictates. In a limited contingency, construction management authority will normally be assigned to a Joint Task Force (JTF) commander. In major conflicts and general war, CMA may be delegated to a service component commander or retained by USCINCEUR.

(3) The USEUCOM AOR is subdivided into several regions which are assigned to specific component commanders, as specified in Appendix B. To meet contingency and/or wartime military construction requirements, component commanders will be prepared to activate regional contingency engineering management cells (RCEM) upon order of USCINCEUR. Component commanders are responsible for manning, equipping and training the RCEM cells which, if required, are attached to the joint operational or JTF commander in the region as directed by USCINCEUR.

(4) Commanders given CMA are responsible for the management of military construction requirements in their assigned regions excluding construction performed by installation personnel or by engineer troops providing operational assistance to combat elements. To coordinate effectively with and support all Services IAW individual requirements and procedures, RCEM cell should include representatives from each component.

(5) Contingency and wartime planning considers both short and long duration situations. Each situation involves different approaches to satisfy the related construction/ engineering requirements (reference A-7).

(a) Short Duration (estimated to last 180 days or less). Facility requirements for operations of short duration shall normally be met by using existing host nation or leased facilities, field organic equipment, expedient construction to initial standards (see definition H-2a and Appendix C), and erection of portable or relocatable facilities. Anticipated short duration requirements should be included in OPLAN Civil Engineering Support Plans (CESPs). Expedient facilities may generate requirements for significant engineer support in leasing, contracting (construction and services), and troop construction.

(b) Long Duration (estimated to last over 180 days)/ Sustained Operations. When planning for a contingency of long duration which requires facility construction, construction requirements will be integrated into the appropriate OPLAN CESP by USCINCEUR in coordination with the appropriate component commander. For sustained operations, facilities will be constructed to temporary standards (see definition H-2b and Appendix C).

(6) Priority for fulfilling requirements beyond organic capability will be:

- (a) U. S. owned, occupied or leased facilities
- (b) Host nation support
- (c) Commercial facilities
- (d) U.S. owned facility substitutes prepositioned in theater

- (e) U.S. owned facility substitutes stored in CONUS
- (f) Contract construction
- (g) Component engineer forces construction

(7) Construction priorities shall be governed by the relative criticality of construction support to the success of the regional and theater missions. Procedures for judging the relative criticality of the work will include the groupings below. Within each grouping, projects shall be prioritized in descending order.

(a) Priority One. Those projects which, if omitted, would inflict high-penalty costs in loss of life and early defeat of friendly forces. Examples include the repair of critical operational facilities (e.g., tactical airfields and aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)), enhancements to the mobility of friendly forces (e.g., repair to bridges or main supply routes (MSRs)), facilities to support Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI), construction of minimum essential facilities for beddown of combat operations forces and for increased survivability of friendly forces (e.g., defensive positions for air defense weapons).

(b) Priority Two. Those projects which, if omitted, would seriously degrade combat effectiveness, increase vulnerability on the battlefield, increase probability of tactical defeats, and degrade sustainability. Examples include construction of secondary defensive positions, construction or repair of medical facilities, and minimal restoration of MSRs, tactical airfields, and APODs.

(c) Priority Three. Those projects which, if omitted, would degrade quality of combat service support, degrade long-term sustainability, produce equipment/material losses, and impact on tactical operations. Examples include follow-on restoration of base facilities, lines of communication, and MSRs.

(8) Construction standards will be austere in contingency or wartime situations so as to limit the demands on available infrastructure and resources. Maximum use will be made of existing facilities, including those of the host nation. Prefabricated or relocatable structures will be used where possible. Where new construction is required, the two standards which shall be applied are Initial and Temporary (definition H-2).

(9) O&M funds will be used to the maximum extent possible. First line of response for construction requirements at established installations/bases/posts will be those engineer assets assigned to specifically support that location (definition H-8a). Construction requirements that exceed organic capability and/or the new construction O&M funding ceiling will be prioritized and submitted to the appropriate commander with wartime construction management authority. Maximum use will be made of available host nation support and existing facilities.

(10) The peacetime policy on protective construction for facilities discussed in paragraph 5a(9) applies in wartime.

(11) USEUCOM real estate policies and responsibilities are contained in reference A-15. In contingency/wartime situations the component commander assigned area real estate responsibility will be fully responsive to the cognizant operational commander or appropriate JTF Commander in arranging for real estate in support of the construction effort. For hostilities in areas where real estate responsibilities have not been assigned, the dominant service of employed forces will provide real estate support.

(12) Funding policies/procedures are addressed in Appendix E, reference A-4, and Service directives.

(13) Requests for DoD contingency funds for military construction contingency, non-hostile situation (definition H-3a.) shall be submitted to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN). Component commanders will identify project(s) comprising the request in order of priority and forward to SECDEF via their Military Department. Copies of requests will be provided to USCINCEUR. USCINCEUR will prepare an integrated priority list for submittal to JCS, with information copies to Military Departments and component commanders. Information

copies of all military design and construction status reports for non-hostile contingency MILCON projects will be furnished by components or the contract construction agents to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN).

(14) Troop Construction Management. Deployment of troop construction assets will be by component commanders in response to taskings by USCINCEUR or a commander to whom RCEM authority has been delegated.

(15) Commanders will ensure records for NATO eligible construction are retained to support post contingency recoupment actions.

b. Planning/Actions in Peacetime In Preparation for Contingency/Wartime Military Construction.

(1) HQ USEUCOM will:

(a) Develop directives, policies, and procedures for managing military construction in the USEUCOM AOR during contingency (hostile) and wartime.

(b) Based on requirements from component commanders, develop a CESP for each OPLAN. HQ USAFE has been assigned responsibility for running the Joint Engineering Planning and Execution System (JEPES) for HQ USEUCOM using data submitted by each component commander.

(c) In coordination with component commands, identify operational limitations imposed by deficiencies reflected in the CESP and propose solutions with alternatives, if appropriate, to ECJ3.

(d) Ensure existing in-theater facilities, both U.S. controlled or host nation provided, are identified as part of the OPLAN CESP. Existing host nation facilities designated to fulfill an OPLAN requirement must be identified in the appropriate Joint Logistics Support Plan (JLSP).

(e) Review actions by component commanders to meet prewarfare construction requirements which are generated by OPLANs.

(f) Ensure that information requirements concerning militarily significant in-theater facilities, U.S. and local host nation civilian construction capability, and other factors which influence construction are defined, specified, requested, and obtained in sufficient detail to permit collection, production, and maintenance of needed engineering intelligence. Facilities information is available in JOPES Airfield Information File (AFIF) and Port Characteristics Files (PORTS).

(g) Reallocate construction/engineering resources (to include construction equipment and materials) among regions in coordination with component commanders and their RCEM cells.

(h) Review, test and evaluate contingency/wartime construction policies and procedures during peacetime through exercises and conferences.

(2) Component commanders will:

(a) Analyze military engineer contingency/wartime construction requirements and take actions in peacetime to reduce shortfall. As part of this analysis, at least annually review and update each CESP supporting an OPLAN to ensure known or anticipated requirements are accurately reflected. At least biennially review host nation facilities which are designated to fulfill a stated requirement. Ensure all designated host nation facilities are identified in the appropriate JLBP. Resultant facility shortfalls will form the basis for component contingency/wartime planning of military engineer requirements.

(b) Within Service channels, identify requirements for military engineer forces to support wartime requirements.

(c) Procure and stockpile or make arrangements for same, in accordance with existing Service regulations, adequate quantities of construction materials, equipment, and long-lead-time items for use in preplanned essential wartime construction projects. Where national assets are not adequate, host nation support will be sought and requirements included in JLSP (see paragraph 6b-2)(d)).

(d) Identify host nation support needed to augment U.S. national assets in completion of construction requirements. Such support requirements will be formally presented to and negotiated with the respective host country in accordance with reference A-12.

(e) Ensure that proposed U.S./Host Country agreements which address construction arrangements are negotiated with the participation of the designated DoD Construction Agent or obtain their determination that participation is not required.

(f) Augment HQ USEUCOM staff during training and exercises with TCEM cell members to ensure proficiency in theater construction responsibilities.

(3) Component commanders will develop and train RCEM cells as staff organizations to carry out contingency and wartime responsibilities for the locations specified in Appendix B. The RCEM cell will serve the joint operational commander in a manner similar to that of the TCEM cell, but with a more concentrated focus.

(a) Plan for efficient and effective construction coordination under contingency and wartime conditions. Plans must include procedures for rapidly transitioning from peace to war and details regarding the RCEM cell staff organization and manning. The component commander, for his assigned region, will compile pertinent information and advise on development of Civil Engineering Support Plans (CESPs); analyze facility requirements, monitor HN facility and construction resources, assess impact of shortages, influence OPLAN development and force structure, and provide guidance to the CCAs assigned to the region. Copies of plans will be provided to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN).

(b) Assess RCEM cell staff manpower requirements. Establish a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with other component commanders to ensure appropriate manpower from all services is available to perform the RCEM staff function upon mobilization. This MOU should address the joint staff that will participate in contingency exercises and the actual number of and types of personnel from each service that will report during exercises and upon activation. Appropriate entries will be made on component commander contingency authorization documents (e.g., MOB TDA) to reflect agreements in MOUs.

(c) Develop and execute a communications architecture plan to meet RCEM cell requirements in exercises and wartime.

(d) Develop and maintain current status of U.S. controlled prepositioned construction materials and facility components.

(e) Develop and maintain information pertaining to status of Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS) agreements and become familiar with procedures for obtaining WHNS during contingencies or times of increased tensions (reference A-12).

(f) Develop engineer plans and studies to support USCINCEUR OPLANS and CONPLANS applicable to assigned countries in Appendix B.

(g) IAW HQ USEUCOM guidance and availability of funding, develop and maintain current Engineer Annexes for Country Team Plans for assigned countries in Appendix B.

(4) Contract Construction Agents (CCAs) will assist Component Commanders in their assigned RCEM areas in developing construction execution plans in support of USEUCOM OPLANS. All CCAs will plan to fill

positions in CEMs regardless of contingency location to ensure the full capabilities of DoD Engineering and Construction agencies can be brought to bear by the CINC. Assistance should include providing information concerning civilian construction resources available in the area. Assist component commanders in development of U.S./Host Country construction agreements. Provide contracting expertise to the TCEM cell and RCEM cell when requested.

c. Military Construction During Contingency/Wartime.

(1) HQ USEUCOM will:

(a) Activate the TCEM cell by special directive or USEUCOM Emergency Action Procedures (reference A-16).

(b) Delegate Construction Management Authority (CMA) to subordinate joint operational commanders as required.

(c) Direct component commanders to activate RCEM cells and attach them to commanders with CMA, as required for contingency/wartime operations.

(d) Exercise directive authority over USEUCOM military construction through the designated component or JTF Commander.

(e) Resolve prioritization problems regarding the use of engineer resources within and between Regional Contingency Engineering Management regions.

(f) Monitor military construction activities within each Contingency Engineering Management region.

(g) Fund requirements as outlined in Appendix E.

(h) Forward requests to JCS for supplemental construction forces, materials, and equipment, when necessary.

(i) Keep OSD/JCS informed of critical military construction factors in the USEUCOM AOR, to include placing key information in USCINCEUR daily situation reports (SITREPs).

(j) Negotiate for WHNS construction and facility requirements identified by component commanders, in accordance with reference A-11 and A-12.

(2) Commanders delegated CMA will:

(a) Take funding actions outlined in Appendix E.

(b) Identify WHNS construction and facility requirements to HQ USEUCOM in accordance with the guidance in USEUCOM Directive 60-2, WHNS JLSPs, and WHNS agreements.

(c) Accept the prioritized and funded projects for the region from the service components (definition H-12) and integrate these projects into a construction management program in accordance with their priority and the availability of construction resources. Revise the construction management program, as required, in accordance with the order of battle and USCINCEUR and component commander requirements.

(d) Manage execution of the regional wartime military contract construction program, to include related real estate actions, in coordination with the appropriate real estate and contract construction agents. Take action to accelerate, terminate, or continue construction contracts based on recommendations of component

commanders, order of battle, availability of resources, and other pertinent considerations.

(e) Task subordinate commanders to accomplish required construction missions.

(f) Submit Regional Contingency Engineering Management reports IAW Appendix D. In particular, Appendix D, paragraph D-3d details the requirement for information to be submitted to HQ USEUCOM under the heading of RCEM ENGINEERING STATUS within the daily component SITREP.

(3) Component commanders will:

(a) Accomplish construction taskings directed by USCINCEUR or his designated commander with CMA.

(b) Sustain required manning and equipment levels in military construction forces.

(4) Contract construction agents will:

(a) Provide wartime contract construction support to the appropriate operational commander and RCEM for those geographical areas designated as DoD construction agent.

(b) Be prepared to continue or accelerate construction of essential projects possibly at reduced standards/criteria as directed by the operational commander through his RCEM staff.

(c) Be prepared to terminate nonessential projects and redistribute manpower, equipment, and material assets to essential projects as directed by the operational commander through his RCEM cell.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DAVID L. BENTON III  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

SUSAN M. MEYER  
LTC, USA  
Adjutant General

Appendixes:

- A References
- B Regional Responsibilities for Construction/Engineering Management
- C Example of Standards of Construction
- D RCEM Reporting During Contingencies/Wartime
- E Military Construction Funding During Wartime or Contingency/(Hostile)
- F Exercise Related Construction (ERC)
- G Policy for the Maintenance and Development of U.S. Military European Installations
- H Humanitarian/Civic Assistance and Humanitarian Assistance - Other Program

## I Definitions

DISTRIBUTION:

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OSD/ISP

NSSG (US)/AAERSH-RM

EFA MED

COMMANDER, TAC, USACE

COMNAVFACENGCOM

HQ USAFE/CE

CINCUSNAVEUR/N7

COMUSAREUR/AEAEN

USCINCCENT/J4

OSD/P&amp;LI

USNMR SHAPE/SPACOS

DEPT OF ARMY/DAEN-ZC

COMMANDER, USAEDE

U.S. MISSION TO NATO/ILD

USCINCLANT/J4

USCINCPAC/J4

USCINCSOUTH/J4

OSD/HA

JCS/J4

CNO/OP-44

HQ U.S. AIR FORCE/CE

## Appendix A

## References

- A-1 DoD Directive 1315.6, AUG 78, Responsibilities for Military Troop Construction Support of the Department of the Air Force Overseas.
- A-2 DoD Directive 2010.5, JUNE 92, DoD Participation in the NATO Infra-structure Program.
- A-3 DoD Directive 2205.2, OCT 94, Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) Provided in Conjunction with Military Operations.
- A-4 DoD Directive 4270.36, MAY 97, DoD Emergency, Contingency and Other Unprogrammed Construction.
- A-5 DoD Directive 4270.5, MAR 82, Military Construction Responsibilities.
- A-6 DoD Instruction 2205.3, JAN 95, Implementing Procedures for the Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) Program.
- A-7 DoD Instruction 4715.5, FEB 96, Management of Environmental Compliance at Overseas Installations.
- A-8 DoD Memorandum, OCT 95, Environmental Remediation Policy for DoD Activities Overseas.
- A-9 DoD Instruction 4715.4, 18 Gun 96, Pollution Prevention.
- A-10 DoD Directive 6050.7, 31 Mar 79, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions.
- A-11 Joint Staff Instruction 3820.01A, 16 Jan 96, Environmental Engineering Effects of DoD Actions.
- A-12 DoD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD), OCT 92.
- A-13 JCS Pub 0-2, Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).
- A-14 JCS Pub 1-03, Joint Reporting Structure, Vol II: Part 4, Chapters 35 and 37: Part 13, Chapters 5 and 6.
- A-15 JCS Pub 4-01, Vol I, Joint Logistic Policy and Guidance, Chapter 6, Base and Facilities Development.
- A-16 JCS Pub 4-04 , Joint Doctrine for Civil Engineering Support.
- A-17 JCS Pub 5-02.1, Joint Operation Planning System, Vol I, Deliberate Planning Procedures.
- A-18 Executive Order 12088 - Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards, 13 OCT 78.
- A-19 MJCS-235-86, Planning Factors for Military Construction in Contingency Operations.
- A-20 USEUCOM Directive 5-13, International Agreements; Authority and Responsibilities.
- A-21 USEUCOM Directive 60-2, Wartime Host Nation Support Planning and Procedures in U.S. European Command.

Appendix A

References (Cont)

- A-22 USEUCOM Directive 60-4, NATO Security Investment Program (TBP).
- A-23 USEUCOM Directive 62-3, Real Estate Operations.
- A-24 USEUCOM Directive 80-1, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality.
- A-25 USEUCOM Emergency Action Procedures, Vol II, Alert Procedures(U) (SECRET).
- A-26 US EUCOM OPORDER 98-01, Antiterrorism/Force Protection (U) (SECRET).
- A-27 Country-Specific Final Governing Standards Governing Environmental Protection for U.S. Installations.

## Appendix B

## Regional Responsibilities for Construction/Engineering Management

B-1 Military Contract Construction Agents (Designated DoD Construction Agents)\*, IAW DoD Directive 4270.5.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Canada, excluding Newfoundland; Canal Zone, Egypt, Europe; excluding Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece; Greenland; Israel; Japan including the Ryukyu Island (Okinawa); Korea; Taiwan; Marshall Islands; Middle East, including the Saudi Arabian Peninsula; Southern Asia from Iran to Burma; Turkey

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Atlantic Ocean area; Australia and New Zealand; Caribbean Sea area; Greece; Iceland; Indian Ocean area; Italy; Newfoundland; North Africa, including Somalia and Kenya but excluding Egypt; Pacific Ocean area, excluding the Marshall Islands; Portugal, including the Azores; Republic of the Philippines; Southeast Asia; Spain

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

British Isles

\* Countries not specifically assigned above will be designated by the Secretary of Defense as requirements occur. Country assignments may change as requirements change and all the components CCAs should maintain maximum flexibility and fully leverage all the capabilities of the theater CCAs and fully leverage their parent organization's expertise. For planning purposes in unassigned countries, particularly in Africa, if a project or program requires facilities associated with naval activities, the Navy would become the designated agent for the entire country. If the project or program requires airfields or facilities associated with air or ground operations, the Army would become the designated agent for that country. Nation assistance projects requiring special expertise, although not under the purview of this Directive, would be the responsibility of the agent with the expertise subject to the agent's acceptance of the assignment. For example, river basin studies would normally be done by the Corps of Engineers.

NOTE: The command relationships between the contract construction agents and the service components during a contingency (hostile)/wartime situation are as defined in relevant OPLANS.

B-2 Regional Contingency Engineering Management (RCEM). Component commanders in USEUCOM are assigned the following regions for construction/engineering general planning during peacetime (paragraph 6a(3)). Responsibilities in a contingency (hostile)/ wartime situation may be modified for a specific contingency, depending upon the nature of the operation and the forces involved. All CCAs must be prepared to support the TCEM and/or RCEM so the full spectrum of engineer expertise is representative.

## CG, USAREUR

\* Europe: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, The Netherlands

## Appendix B

## Regional Responsibilities for Construction/Engineering Management

\* Africa: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda

## CINCUSNAVEUR

\* Europe: Albania, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia

\* Africa/Middle East: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Israel, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mediterranean Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Togo, Western Sahara

## COM USAFE

\* Europe: Norway, Republic of Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom

\* Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe

B-3 DoD Designated Environmental Executive Agents. Environmental Executive Agents have been designated for those countries where DoD had determined that the level of U.S. presence justifies establishment of Final Governing Standards (FGSs). Specific responsibilities, to include consultation with host nation authorities, are described in DoDI 4715.5 (Ref. A-5, 25).

CG USAREUR: Germany, Belgium, Netherlands

CINCUSNAVEUR: Italy, Spain, and Greece

COM USAFE: United Kingdom, Turkey

Appendix C

Additional References

C-1 The following references contain greater detail concerning standards of construction.

- a. Joint Manual: TM 5-430-00-1/2/AFM 86-3, Volume I and II, Planning and Design of Roads, Airfields, and Heliports in the Theater of Operations.
- b. Army Technical Manuals: TM 5-301-1, Army Facilities Components System - Planning (Temperate); TM 5-301-2, Army Facilities Components system - Planning (Tropical); TM-5-301-3, Army Facilities Components System - Planning (Frigid); TM 5-301-4, Army Facilities Components System - Planning (Desert); TM 5-302-1, -2, -3, -4, & -5, Army Facilities Components System Design; TM 5-303, Army Facilities Components System - Logistic Data and Bills of Materiel; TM 5-304, Army Facilities Component System: User Guide.
- c. NAVFAC P-437, Facilities Planning Guide, Volumes I and II.
- d. Air Force Manual 86-3, Volume I, Planning and Design of Theater of Operations Air Base.
- e. Memorandum, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Naval Facilities Engineering Command, dated 1 June 1992, Subject: Contingency Contract Construction Agents for Eastern Europe.

## Appendix D

## RCEM Reporting During Contingencies/Wartime

D-1 This appendix addresses reporting requirements during contingencies and wartime.

D-2 During contingencies and wartime situations, communications must be limited to information absolutely essential to accomplish mission requirements, both to reduce the burden on communications systems and the electronic signature given off by those systems.

D-3 Minimum reports required from Regional Contingency Engineering Management organizations to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN) are as indicated below. Reporting will be initiated upon order or in accordance with USEUCOM Emergency Action Procedures (reference A-16):

a. Confirmation that the Regional Contingency Engineering Management staff organization has been established and its operating location and voice and message addresses. A follow-on message is required if any of this data changes. (This same data must be provided to other component commands.)

b. Results of analysis of ongoing MILCON projects.

# of Projects

Total MILCON Value:

Continue: Committed:

Cancel: Available:

Expedite: Additional Required to Expedite

c. Results of analysis of ongoing infrastructure projects.

# of Projects

Total infrastructure

Continue:

Ask HN to cancel:

Ask HN to expedite:

d. Regional Contingency Engineering Management staff organizations will ensure the logistics portion of their component commanders daily SITREP contain pertinent comments regarding execution of their regional RCEM responsibilities. This information will be included under the heading of "RCEM ENGINEERING STATUS". Matters addressed may include status of key projects, backlogs, major new requirements, critical new war damage, use of host nation assets, status/utilization and location of U.S. engineer forces and major problem areas. Separate, detailed daily RCEM ENGINEERING SITREPs are recommended. Component commands will assure that training of Regional Contingency Engineering Management cells includes reporting requirements.

D-4 The above reporting requirement is in addition to the requirement to report project termination or requests for acceleration through Service programming channels.

Appendix D

RCEM Reporting During Contingencies/Wartime

D-5 Additional reports may be required by HQ USEUCOM to meet special requirements as the situation develops.

## Appendix E

## RCEM Reporting During Contingencies/Wartime

E-1 The following funding procedures will be used during contingencies (hostile) and wartime situations. During nonhostile contingencies normal funding procedures will be used (reference A-4). Exceptional funding procedures for non-hostile contingencies will be promulgated as the situation dictates.

E-2 Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding.

a. Operational facilities of initial or temporary standards required to support the contingency will be constructed using O&M funds. New facilities may be constructed using O&M funds for projects less than the allowable threshold in section 2805, Title 10, USC (currently \$500K). If requirements exceed available funds, component commanders will request additional funds through Service channels.

b. If sufficient O&M funds are not available within DoD to meet requirements, DoD may invoke Section 3732 (Deficiency Authority) of the revised statutes (41 USC 11) to permit obligations on a deficiency basis. Approval by the Secretary of Defense and notification to Congress are required.

E-3 MILCON Funding.

a. New MILCON funds.

(1) Military construction (MILCON) funds may be used to construct facilities required to support the contingency.

(2) Military construction funds will be provided by emergency and/or contingency construction authorities allowed by Sections 2803 and 2808, TITLE 10, USC.

(a) Section 2803 allows Service emergency reprogramming up to \$30M in any fiscal year. This authority should only be used in the absence of Section 2808 authority. Section 2803 authority is available at any time, whereas Section 2808 authority must be specifically invoked under the President's authority in the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

(b) 10 USC 2808 provides flexibility in military construction to the Secretary of Defense in the event of a declaration of war or declaration by the President of a national emergency requiring use of the Armed Forces. Specific reference to Sec 2808 must be made in the Presidential Declaration of National Emergency. Under this authority, the Secretary of Defense may, without regard to any other provision of law, undertake military construction necessary to support such use within any available unobligated military construction funds (including funds available for family housing). The Secretary of Defense is required by the statute to notify the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of any construction undertaken pursuant to this authority.

(c) 10 USC 2808 requests will flow from component through RCEM (if activated) to TCEM. HQ USEUCOM staff will prepare appropriate USCINCEUR request to the Joint Staff for approval by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). Supporting CINC requests for reprogramming may have to be validated by USCINCEUR prior to approval by the SECDEF. The Secretary of Defense is required by the statute to notify the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of any construction undertaken pursuant to this authority.

## Appendix E

## RCEM Reporting During Contingencies/Wartime (Cont)

b. Reprogramming or deobligating MILCON funds. During a contingency (hostile)/wartime situation, actions should be taken to immediately halt non-critical MILCON projects. Component commanders will take actions to reprogram/deobligate existing MILCON funds through Service channels in coordination with RCEM/TCEM staffs. Reprogramming will be accomplished at the Service Secretary and OSD levels.

E-4 Infrastructure Projects.

a. The use of infrastructure funds during tension and war is covered in the NATO Infrastructure Manual, AC4-M/206, Part I, Chapter 8, paragraph 8.12. The NATO procedures are summarized below.

(1) An approved special procedure exists by which the normal controls established for the implementation of infrastructure projects may be relaxed in the event of increased international tension (the declaration of simple alert) in order to accelerate the completion of selected projects of the greatest urgency and which could quickly be brought into operation. This procedure, contained in C-M (56)19, foresees the provision of necessary manpower and materials, and the simplification of administrative and financial procedures for NATO common infrastructure works (C-M(56)19), (CM(61)92).

(2) In the case of particularly urgent projects, these emergency procedures may permit waiver of International Competitive Bidding (ICB), a posteriori screening of plans by the International Staff, and a posteriori fund authorizations by the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee (IPPC). In other cases, implementation may be expedited simply by maximum use of on-site conferences. Facilities to be commonly funded must nevertheless not exceed minimum military requirements, and normal Joint Formal Acceptance Inspection (JFAI), and audit procedures are to be followed.

b. In the event the above procedure does not function as planned, direct negotiations with the host nation to complete vital infrastructure projects should be pursued using available funding.

## Annex I - Sample MILCON Funding/Priority Message

## Annex I to Appendix E

## Military Construction Funding During Wartime or Contingency (Hostile)

## Sample MILCON Funding/Priority Message

This annex provides a sample message to obtain MILCON funds as discussed in paragraph E-3a(2)(c) of Appendix E. Message may require classification when completed. Projects that can be completed using O&M funds will not be included in this message.

FM: COMPONENT COMMANDER//CONSTRUCTION STAFF SECTION//

TO: USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//ECJ3/ECJ4/EJC4-EN//

(OTHER SERVICE COMPONENTS, RCEMS, AND CCAS)

C O N F I D E N T I A L (If Applicable)

SUBJECT: MILCON FUNDING UNDER NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

A. USEUCOM ED 61-4

1. IAW PROCEDURES CONTAINED IN REF., REQUEST YOU OBTAIN SECDEF APPROVAL AND FUNDING UNDER PROVISIONS OF 10 USC 2808 FOR CON-STRUCTION PROJECTS LISTED BELOW. PROJECTS MUST BE STARTED INLESS THAN 21 DAYS. INFORMATION FOR EACH PROJECT OR GROUP OFPROJECTS IS PROVIDED IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:  
PRIORITY,GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION CODE, INSTALLATION NAME IF ONE EXIST OR NAME OF CLOSEST CITY, COUNTRY CODE, PRIMARY SERVICE TO USE FACILITY, JCS CATEGORY CODE OR CODES (DOD INSTRUCTION 4165.3), BRIEFDESCRIPTION OF PROJECT SCOPE, JUSTIFICATION FOR PROJECT, ESTIMATED COST AND EARLIEST DATE CONSTRUCTION CAN COMMENCE.

2. POC FOR THIS ACTION IS

## Appendix F

## Exercise-Related Construction (ERC)

F-1 To be eligible for ERC funding, a construction project must meet all the following criteria.

- a. The project must be located outside of CONUS. Any project within the USEUCOM AOR meets this criteria.
- b. The project must be in support of a JCS directed or coordinated exercise.
- c. The project must enhance exercise execution by supporting exercise personnel, equipment or training, or by reducing exercise costs.
- d. The project can be new construction, conversion, or restoration of an existing facility. The result must be a complete and usable facility.
- e. Troop labor, contract construction, or a combination of both may be used to accomplish the project.
- f. The project does not have to be executed concurrently with the exercise it supports. All construction under ERC must clearly be to support a JCS exercise.
- g. The ERC funded project cannot exceed \$1.5M.

F-2 ERC funded costs include the following:

- a. Materials, supplies, equipment, and services required to construct the project.
- b. Construction labor contracted to construct the project.
- c. Overhead and support costs, which would not have been incurred, were it not for the project.
- d. Operations and maintenance costs for construction vehicles and equipment.
- e. Site visits required to determine project scope and design, to observe construction in progress and to observe completed projects.
- f. Project design costs.
- g. Supportive environmental documentation required by DoDD 6050.7.

F-3 ERC unfunded costs include the following:

- a. Troop labor, travel, and per diem costs.
- b. Transportation costs of materials, supplies, and government furnished equipment.

## Appendix F

## Exercise-Related Construction (ERC) (Cont)

F-4 ERC project priority and selection will be based on the extent projects (order is not significant):

- a. Promote U.S. national interests;
- b. Train engineer troops;
- c. Contribute to the welfare of exercise units;
  - d. Result in a net resource savings;
  - e. Contribute to exercise objectives;
  - f. Obligate funds early.

F-5 ERC Project Request. To initially request an ERC project, component commanders must submit the following information to HQ USEUCOM (ECJ4-EN). For a project to remain eligible for funding, simplified DD Form 1391 documentation must be submitted within 90 days of the initial request. (If the request is submitted in response to the USEUCOM call for projects, usually transmitted by message in December, submission procedures will follow the guidance contained in the message).

- a. Project title and location.
- b. Project description.
- c. Proposed funding year.
- d. Proposed construction execution (contract or troop labor) and time frame.
- e. Estimated cost eligible for ERC funding.
- f. Other costs not eligible for ERC funding.
- g. Project justification.
- h. Sealift and/or airlift requirements.
- i. Host nation approval requirements and status of approvals.
- j. Design status and environmental impacts, if appropriate.
- k. Names and dates of supported JCS sponsored joint exercise(s).
- l. Impact(s) if ERC project is not funded.

## Appendix G

## Policy for the Maintenance and Development of U.S. Military European Installations

G-1 This policy for prudent fiscal management of our limited capital improvement funds applies to current mission MILCON, family housing new construction and post-acquisition improvements, major maintenance and repair projects, and nonappropriated fund projects.

G-2 This policy will be applied to all installations in USEUCOM area of responsibility (AOR).

a. Installations are grouped into three categories:

Category A Those that are absolutely essential to support the FY 98 residual force -- fully fund and invest to (do it right) with MILCON and O&M funding.

Category B Those not scheduled for closure -- installation is required to support FY 98 residual force, however, it could become excess if certain force structure issues are resolved or changed -- fund to maintain minimum essential standards (no new construction).

Category C Those scheduled for closure -- not needed to support residual force -- only fund emergency or breakdown repairs.

b. Environmental activities policy. This environmental activities policy is in effect for all Installation Categories.

(1) Comply with applicable international agreements and with Final Governing Standards (FGSs) to protect human health and the environment for those countries identified in Appendix B-3 (Ref. A-25).

(2) In countries where no FGS have been established, comply with applicable international agreements, applicable host nation environmental standards under Executive Order 12088, and the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) (Ref. A-10).

(3) Standards contained in the FGS or OEBGD shall be given the highest priority for funding and execution and shall be funded in accordance with DoDI 4715.5 (Ref. A-5) as follows:

(a) any imminent and substantial threat to human health;

(b) a direct threat to ongoing U.S. operations or U.S. access to an overseas base or installation; or

(c) a U.S. default on a standard made directly applicable to U.S. overseas operation in a basing agreement, SOFA, or other international agreement.

(d) all other requirements should be addressed according to a risk-based prioritization, based on local circumstances and long-term objectives.

(4) Commercially proven solutions should be used, where possible, to achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance.

(5) Pollution prevention shall be the preferred means for attaining compliance (DoDI 4715.4 and DoDI 4715.5) (Ref. A-5, 7).

## Appendix G

## Policy for the Maintenance and Development of U.S. Military European Installations (Cont)

(6) Remediation of environmental contamination on DoD facilities or installations overseas shall be accomplished to the extent required in DoD Memorandum dated 18 Oct 95 (Ref. A-6).

(7) The environmental impact of major DoD actions (e.g., projects, exercises, and operations) shall be analyzed in accordance with DoDD 6050.7 (Ref. A-8).

G-3 Capital improvements policy for Category A bases is to program and execute improvements for all requirements.

a. Current mission MILCON policy.

(1) Directed primarily at revitalization by replacing worn out facilities and systems, and modernizing and/or altering existing facilities with a limited investment in satisfying existing space deficiencies. Evaluate feasibility of lease/build-to-lease facilities to satisfy requirements instead of new construction.

(2) The goal is no net increase in the command's physical plant due to current mission MILCON. Increases required to satisfy existing deficiencies should be offset by disposal of other facilities.

(3) Request for increases in physical plant must have strong justification and rationale why it is unavoidable.

b. Military family housing (MFH) capital investment policy.

(1) Operations and Maintenance -- Maintain livability of existing assets.

(2) Revitalization -- Continue whole house/whole neighborhood improvements. Self-amortizing revitalization work that reduces operational cost (maintenance, repair, utilities, and energy) should be pursued.

(3) New construction -- Avoid new construction but evaluate on a case by case basis. Consider/evaluate lease and lease construct options or acquisition of host nation furnished accommodations to satisfy deficiencies.

c. Real property maintenance activities policy.

(1) Maintain the quality of facilities and services to meet current construction criteria for space and environmental adequacy. Maintain infrastructure reliability and operational efficiency, prevent system/facility failures resulting from lack of maintenance, maintain current level of customer service and responsiveness, and prevent degradation of base appearance.

(2) Invest in capital maintenance, repair, and minor construction with continued emphasis on facilities to support service members, their families, and self-amortizing projects.

(3) Impact: Support to missions and people remains at current levels.

G-4 Capital improvements policy Category B installations not scheduled for closure/deactivation during the current FYDP (FY 99-03) is to program improvements only for essential, high priority requirements. Review all projects in contracting and under design and consider stopping execution for nonessential, lower priority projects at the next appropriate phase point. Complete projects under construction.

a. Current mission MILCON policy.

## Appendix G

## Policy for the Maintenance and Development of U.S. Military European Installations (Cont)

- (1) Directed at revitalization and self-amortization work that reduces operational costs.
- (2) No net increase in the physical plant due to current mission MILCON unless exceptional justification exists.
- (3) Current mission MILCON will only be considered in rare or unusual circumstances.
- (4) Evaluate use of temporary, pre-engineered and relocatable structures to fill midterm gap.
- (5) Develop plans to terminate use of leased facilities.

b. Military family housing (MFH) capital investment policy is the same as for Category A bases, para G-3b, except there will be no new construction.

c. Real property maintenance activities policy.

(1) Maintain the quality of facilities and services at today's standards. Maintain infrastructure reliability and operational efficiency. Prevent system/facility failures resulting from lack of maintenance, maintain current level of customer service and responsiveness, and prevent degradation of base appearance.

(2) Invest in capital maintenance, repair, and minor construction only for minimum essential, high priority and self-amortizing requirements to support the forces and their families.

G-5 Capital improvements policy for Category C installations scheduled for closure/deactivation during the current FYDP is to defer programming improvements. Except as required to facilitate the closure/deactivation, to comply with the law and international agreements, or to correct health or safety deficiencies. Additionally, stop execution of ongoing projects at the next appropriate phase point.

a. Current mission MILCON policy: No new MILCON. No new leases. Renewals not to exceed announced closure. Terminate existing leases no later than closure, if possible.

b. Military family housing (MFH) capital investment policy.

(1) Operations and maintenance -- maintain livability of existing assets. No new leases in general. However, some leases may have to be extended until closure and some short-term leases may be needed as replacements for expiring leases.

(2) Revitalization--no new improvements. Complete current projects as appropriate.

(3) Construction--no construction.

c. Real property maintenance activities policy.

## Appendix G

## Policy for the Maintenance and Development of U.S. Military European Installations

(1) Maintain the quality of facilities and services at a level lower than today's standards. Accept increased risk in frequency of infrastructure failure. Reduce responsiveness and customer service; i.e., fewer work orders, reduced custodial and refuse collection services (wherever possible), and reduced self-help supplies. There will be significantly less preventative maintenance and real property maintenance by contract (RPMC). Attempt to maintain adequate quality of life support within fiscal constraints.

(2) No investment in capital maintenance, repair and minor construction, unless required to comply with international agreements with the host nation.

(3) Impact: Installation condition/appearance - degraded, support to missions and people reduced. Operations/services reduced by 15 percent; RPMC reduced by 85 percent.

## Appendix H

## Humanitarian Assistance Construction under Title 10

H-1 This appendix provides information and reporting procedures for military construction projects in support of the USEUCOM Humanitarian Assistance Program.

H-2 Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA).

a. HCA is a long-term proactive program where U.S. military units on overseas training and operational deployments conduct humanitarian projects. HCA brings together key members of the U.S. and foreign militaries, the U.S. Embassy Country Team, host nation government agencies and indigenous non-governmental civilian organizations (NGOs) to plan and coordinate a multitude of interrelated humanitarian projects. The entities work closely to evaluate and select projects which provide a positive social and economic impact to needy communities. Both active and reserve U.S. Military components work side-by-side with their foreign counterparts on the following categories of projects, as defined by law:

- (1) Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities.
- (2) Rudimentary construction of surface transportation systems.
- (3) Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities.
- (4) Medical, dental and veterinary assistance.

b. HCA Legislation and Regulations. Title 10, Section 401, U.S. Code, authorizes the Department of Defense and Secretaries of the Military Departments to conduct HCA activities in conjunction with military operations when they meet the following statutory requirements.

- (1) Must promote the security interest of the U.S. and Host Nation as well as the specific operational readiness skills of the members of the armed forces who participate in the activities.
- (2) Shall complete and may not duplicate any other form of social or economic assistance that may be provided to the host nation by any other U.S. government agency or department.
- (3) May not be provided directly or indirectly to any individual, group or organization engaged in military or paramilitary activity.
- (4) May not be provided unless the Department of State specifically approves such assistance.

c. HCA Regulations and Funding. DoD Directive 2205.2, Humanitarian and Civic Assistance Provided in Conjunction with Military Operations, establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities. DoD Instruction (2205.3) supplements the implementation to the program. Funding for EUCOM's HCA program is provided by the Department of the Army. HCA funding covers only incremental expenses, such as costs for consumable material, supplies and services that are necessary to provide the HCA. Funds are only good for the fiscal year authorized for execution. Funding does not include cost associated with the military operations which would have been incurred whether or not the HCA funding was provided, specifically excluded are unit costs associated with transportation to the project site.

## Appendix H

## Humanitarian Assistance Construction under Title 10 (Cont)

d. Nomination and Approval Process. HCA activities are planned and developed on an annual basis. HCA project nominations are generated by the U.S. Ambassador in conjunction with the host nation government. The Ambassador's submit their nominations to USEUCOM. USEUCOM verifies projects scope of work is within component's troop capabilities and time available. USEUCOM formulates a theater plan and submits the plan to OSD through the Joint Staff. The theater plans are reviewed by project by an inter-agency working group and are approved by the Department of State before final approval by OSD. Upon final approval, USEUCOM ECJ4 will coordinate funding to approved project military activities. Due to DA funding levels, not all projects that are approved by JS/OSD will be funded.

H-3 Humanitarian Assistance - Other (HA).

a. HA-Other is authorized under Section 2551 of Title 10 which provides authority for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funding of contract costs and deployments of U.S. Military teams to carry out humanitarian "stand alone" projects, such as:

- (1) Engineering projects, including construction or refurbishment of schools, clinics and wells.
- (2) Medical, dental and veterinary projects.

b. HA Legislation and Regulations. HA-Other is without restriction and the determination was made, both from a legal and a policy standpoint, that OHDACA funds could be used to deploy U.S. Military teams to carry out diverse humanitarian projects world-wide. HA-Other deployments under Section 2551 are often similar in structure and intent to those funded under the HCA program, but differs by not being connected with a previously scheduled exercise or existing operation. The HA projects must be funded on a "Stand-alone" basis, entirely through the OHDACA account. Funding is good for two fiscal years from the year approved. Projects primary focus must be for civilian benefit.

c. Nomination and Approval Process. HA projects are planned and developed on an annual basis as well. HA project nominations are also generated by the U.S. Ambassador in conjunction with the host nation government. The Ambassador submits his nominations to USEUCOM. USEUCOM consolidates country team proposals and formulates a theater plan and submits the plan to OSD. The theater plan is reviewed by project by an inter-agency working group and are approved by DoS before final approval by OSD. Upon final approval, USEUCOM ECJ4-ID will coordinate with ECJ4-EN for project assignments to component and reserve engineer activities.

H-4 Building the Annual Program. The annual timeline for developing USEUCOM's annual HCA/HA programs is as follows:

- a. February: ECJ4-ID Humanitarian Assistance Office requests country team (Embassy) project input.
- b. April: Receive input from Ambassadors, and consolidate and prioritize submissions.
- c. July: Submit USEUCOM HCA/HA program request to JS/OSD for approval (info components).
- d. October: JS/OSD provides approved program and funding for current fiscal year (coordinate with ECJ4-EN/engineer components for project assignment and execution).

## Appendix H

## Humanitarian Assistance Construction under Title 10

H-5 Project Reporting Procedures.

a. USEUCOM Humanitarian Assistance Office (ECJ4-ID) will require a milestone report for each project whether HCA/HA that is funded by USEUCOM HA program. The following are administrative requirements that components/project manager or MIPR recipients must report to HQ USEUCOM, ECJ4-ID Humanitarian Assistance Office:

(1) Acceptance of Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), DD Form 448-2 (see MIPR instructions).

(2) Notification of temporary duty (ies) to project site (Info J4-ID on all country clearances messages).

(3) Expenditures: FAX to ECJ4-ID HA office a copy of all contract or purchase documents using HCA/HA-Other fund cites.

(4) Quarterly report (Project Manager's Status Report): Summary of work completed, work remaining, estimated completion date.

(5) Project completion report or After Action Report (AAR): Description of project and end result, summary of expenditures, issues and recommendations for project follow-on, and lessons learned.

## Appendix I

## Definitions

I-1 Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP). The part of an operation plan that deals with the construction, improvement, or repair of facilities in the area of operations. The CESP, included in the Logistics Annex of each CINCEUR OPLAN, reflects estimated base development, war damage repair, and engineer man-hour requirements on a time-phased basis to aid in the deliberate planning process.

I-2 Construction standards. As defined in JCS Pub 4-04 (reference A-7), the following two construction standards are used in planning, design, and the construction of facilities in support of joint contingency operations. Examples are in Appendix C.

a. Initial. Characterized by austere facilities, minimizing engineer construction effort, intended for use for a limited time, ranging up to 6 months. This standard is intended for immediate austere operational support of units upon arrival in theater.

b. Temporary. Characterized by minimum facilities, intended to increase efficiency of operations, for use extending to 24 months. This standard provides for sustained operations.

I-3 Contingency. Any emergency situation which could require U.S. military response in a geographical area. The response could range from humanitarian assistance to protection of U.S. citizens and interests to commitment of military combat forces.

a. Military Construction Contingency, Non-hostile Situation. A situation, which could include disaster relief or humanitarian assistance operations, involving the need for construction or repair of military facilities deemed vital to the security of the United States. Facilities are not eligible for or are of such urgency and impact that construction of the required facilities cannot await inclusion in a subsequent annual Military Construction Program. A military construction contingency in a non-hostile situation could also be the result of troop relocation, changes in mission, or other similar actions.

b. Military Construction Contingency, Hostile Situation. A situation resulting from an incipient or actual conflict wherein the construction or repair of military facilities and installations is urgently needed to support the interests of the U.S. and is deemed vital to the security of the U.S.

I-4 Contingency Project Types. To differentiate among expected requirements during contingencies or wartime, the following project types are defined. Reference DoD Directive 1315.6 (reference A-1).

a. Construction Projects:

(1) Beddown. Provision of initial expedient facilities to meet the minimum wartime needs of U.S. forces.

(2) Construction. Provision of a facility to a standard greater than expedient.

(3) Follow-on Construction. Acquisition, construction, expansion, or improvement of facilities which supplement the initial minimum support for U.S. Forces. This construction may include upgrade of an initial beddown facility to temporary standards and could occur as soon as 30 to 90 days after a beddown project.

## Appendix I

## Definitions

b. War-Damage Repair Projects:

- (1) Emergency Repair. Immediate repair of war-damaged operational or logistical facilities to the minimum extent necessary to return facilities to operational use.
- (2) Restoration. Repair of war-damaged facilities to a condition similar to their original condition.
- (3) Follow-on Restoration. Upgrade of an emergency repair normally to the original condition of the facility.

I-5 Contract Construction Agent. A DoD-designated command or agency to which the responsibility for the administration of contract construction is assigned or delegated within a specified geographical area (see Appendix B for a listing of contract construction agents in the USEUCOM AOR).

I-6 Military construction includes:

- a. The design and construction of new military facilities, roadways, and utility systems to include site preparation, landscaping, and equipment installation.
- b. The addition to or expansion, extension, alteration, repair, conversion, replacement, rehabilitation, or relocation of an existing military facility, roadway, or utility system.

I-7 Military construction is grouped into three categories:

- a. Contract Construction. Military construction performed by civilian contractors under contract to the U.S. Government; usually under the direction of a DoD construction agent.
- b. Military Engineer Troop Construction. Military construction performed by U.S. military forces.
- c. Host Nation Construction. Military construction performed by indigenous construction assets managed by the host nation in accordance with support agreements and/or the NATO Infrastructure Program.

I-8 Military Engineer Troop Construction Forces:

- a. Base/Post/Installation. Engineer forces assigned to support a specific base/post/installation, to include direct hire civilian employees and military engineer teams/units/detachments; e.g., USAF PRIME BEEF teams and USA Directorates of Public Works.
- b. Combat support. Military engineer force assigned to support air, land, and naval or marine combat units. These engineer forces contribute directly to the mobility, countermobility, and survivability of committed maneuver units and combat aircraft e.g., engineer forces supporting Army corps operations forward of the corps rear boundary or Air Force combat aircraft at tactical airfields).
- c. General support. Military engineer forces not performing missions per paragraph (a) or (b) above.

## Appendix I

## Definitions

I-9 Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Construction. The design, erection, installation, or assembly of a new military facility or structure; or routing of utility, including site preparation, landscaping, and equipment installation, not in excess of \$500,000; or the expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, replacement, rehabilitation or relocation of an existing military facility, utility route, or structure, not in excess of \$500,000 for minor construction or \$5,000,000 for repair. As with MILCON funded projects, the final product must be a complete and usable facility.

I-10 Force Protection Construction. Those passive measures which can be constructed to minimize the effects of enemy forces and to enhance the survivability of friendly weapon systems and facilities. The term includes dispersion and duplication of services as well as strengthening of structures; use of camouflage, concealment, and deception; and the incorporation of protection against chemical, biological, and radiological agents.

I-11 Regional Contingency Engineering Management (RECM). The operational commander assigned responsibility for management of the joint engineering and construction effort in a specified region.

I-12 Service Components. The Service components under Headquarters United States European Command (USEUCOM) are United States Army, Europe (USAREUR), United States Naval Forces, Europe (USNAVEUR), and United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE).

I-13 Wartime. A period during which armed hostilities exist between the U.S. and an adversary.