

UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
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MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621

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Construction
Construction and Base Camp Development in the
USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility(AOR)
"THE SAND BOOK"

| Chapter | Paragraph | Page |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| 1. Introduction | 1.0 | 3 |
| 2. Organization and Responsibilities | | |
| General | 2.0 | 6 |
| CCJ4-E During Peacetime | 2.1 | 6 |
| CCJ4-E During Contingency Operations | 2.2 | 6 |
| Procedures and Responsibilities | 2.3 | 6 |
| CCJ4-E | 2.3.1 | 6 |
| Service Components | 2.3.2 | 7 |
| DOD CCAs | 2.3.3 | 9 |
| Boards | 2.4 | 10 |
| Reports | 2.5 | 10 |
| 3. General Basing Terms | | |
| Basing Categories | 3.0 | 10 |
| Permanent Basing | 3.1 | 10 |
| Main Operating Bases (MOB) | 3.1.1 | 10 |
| Forward Operating Sites (FOS) | 3.1.2 | 10 |
| Cooperative Security Locations (CSL) | 3.2.3 | 11 |
| Contingency Basing | 3.2 | 11 |
| Managing and Planning Base Camps | 3.3 | 11 |
| Lead Component for Joint Logistics & Contracting (LCLC) | 3.3.1 | 12 |
| Base Operating Support Integrator (BOS-I) | 3.3.2 | 12 |
| Airfield Operations Manager/Senior Airfield Authority(SAA) | 3.3.3 | 12 |
| 4. Base Camp Responsibilities | | |
| Responsibilities | 4.0 | 12 |
| USCENTCOM | 4.1 | 12 |
| Service Components | 4.2 | 12 |
| Joint & Other Task Force/Combined Forces Commanders | 4.3 | 13 |
| Base Operating Support Integrator (BOS-I) | 4.4 | 13 |
| Senior Airfield Authority (SAA) | 4.5 | 13 |
| 5. Base Camp Contingency Construction Standards | | |
| Contingency Base Camps | 5.0 | 14 |
| Facility Standards for Base Camps | 5.1 | 14 |
| Initial Construction Standard | 5.1.1 | 14 |
| Contingency Construction Standard | 5.1.2 | 14 |
| Request for Construction Standard Waiver | 5.1.3 | 14 |
| Construction Standards for Typical Facilities and AT/FP | 5.2 | 14 |
| Contingency Construction Considerations | 5.3 | 15 |
| 6. Base Camp Development Process | | |
| Development Process | 6.0 | 16 |
| Real Estate Acquisition | 6.1 | 16 |
| AT/FP Analysis | 6.2 | 16 |
| Environmental Analysis | 6.3 | 16 |
| Facility Standards Identification | 6.4 | 17 |
| Master Plan Preparation | 6.5 | 17 |
| Construction Management | 6.6 | 17 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Base Closure | 6.7 | 17 |
| 7. Methods for Executing Contingency Base Camp Construction | | 18 |
| 8. Facility Operations and Maintenance | | 20 |
| 9. Methods for Executing Permanent Construction | | 21 |
| Appendices: | | |
| Appendix 1-CCJ4-E Organization | | 24 |
| Appendix 1-2 Peacetime CCJ4-E Taskings | | 26 |
| Appendix 2-Contingency Base Camp Standards | | 30 |
| Appendix 3-USCENTCOM Base Camp Master Plan Format - Sample Format | | 36 |
| Appendix 4-Power Generation Phase Planning for Contingency Base Camp Development | | 47 |
| Appendix 5-Base Camp Environmental Considerations | | 52 |
| Appendix 6-Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) - Sample Format | | 54 |
| Appendix 7-Environmental Conditions Report | | 65 |
| Appendix 8-Environmental Site Closure Report - Sample Format | | 66 |
| Appendix 9-Environmental Site Closure Survey - Sample Format* | | 68 |
| Appendix 10-Base Closure Task List - Sample Format | | 72 |
| Appendix 11-Reporting Requirement: Sample Format (SITREP) | | 74 |
| Appendix 12-Glossary of terms | | 77 |

* This regulation supersedes USCENTCOM Regulation 415-1 dated 07 Mar 01

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.0. Purpose. This publication provides guidance, responsibilities, and procedures for military construction and the planning and development of contingency and permanent base camps that support associated missions in USCENTCOM's Area of Responsibility (AOR). This publication establishes consistent standards for the Service components program and use, regarding infrastructure development, security, sustainment, survivability, safety, and affordable working and living environments for personnel in the USCENTCOM AOR.

1.1. Applicability.

1.1.1. The provisions of this Regulation apply to all service component forces, CJTFs, and the DOD Contract Construction Agencies (CCA) operating within the geographic area assigned to the USCENTCOM by the Unified Command Plan. Service components are responsible for complying with construction standards for facilities in accordance with applicable service regulations.

1.1.2. CDR, USCENTCOM will establish minimum standards of construction for base contingency camps through USCENTCOM Operations Orders (OPORDS) and/or Fragmentary Orders (FRAGO). Construction Standards outlined in this document are descriptive, not prescriptive in nature. OPORDs and FRAGOs shall take precedence over guidance in this document and the references. Service components shall use this document as a planning tool for base camp development. Other planning references available, and may be used in cases where the standards do not conflict with this document, include: Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) and the airfield standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

1.1.3. Construction projects under Title X Humanitarian/Civic Assistance (H/CA) or Exercise Related Construction (ERC) are not covered by this regulation. HA Projects are governed by US Statutes; 10 USC 2561 and 401. USCENTCOM ERC projects are governed by US Statute and under USCENTCOM Regulation 415-2. Force protection standards are governed in Appendix 2 to Annex V of USCENTCOM OPORD 97-01B.

1.2. References.

1.2.1. DOD Directive 1315.6, Responsibilities for Military Troop Construction support of the Department of Air Force Overseas, 26 August 1978.

1.2.2. DOD Directive 4270.5, Military Construction Responsibilities, 02 March 1982 as modified by DASD (Installations) Memorandum, DOD Construction Agent Responsibilities, 20 March 1986.

1.2.3. DOD Directive 4270.36, DOD Emergency, Contingency and Other Unprogrammed Construction, 17 May 1997.

1.2.4. DOD Directive 6050.7 Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions, 31 March 1979.

1.2.5. DOD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) 15 March 2000.

1.2.6. DOD Instruction 2000.16, DOD Anti-terrorism Standards, 14 June 2001.

1.2.7. JCS Pub 4-04, Joint Doctrine for Civil Engineer Support, 27 Sep 2001.

1.2.8. JCS Pub 0-2, Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF), 10 July 2001.

1.2.9. JCS Pub 1-03.7, Joint Reporting Structure (JRS) General Instruction, 10 January 1994.

1.2.10. JCS Pub 4.0, Doctrine for Logistic Support of Joint Operations, 6 April 2000.

1.2.11. JCS Pub 4.08, Joint Doctrine for Logistic Support of Multinational Operations, 25 September 2002.

1.2.12. JCS Pub 5.00.1, Joint Doctrine for Campaign Planning, 25 January 2000.

1.2.13. JCS Pub 5.00.2, Joint Task Force Planning Guidance and Procedures, 13 December 1999.

1.2.14. HQ USCENTCOM Reg. 10-3, Terms of Reference for Component Commanders, 18 July 2002.

1.2.15. HQ USCENTCOM Reg. 200-1, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, 28 JUL 1997.

1.2.16. HQ USCENTCOM Reg 405-1, Real Estate Operations in the USCENTCOM AOR, 7 March 2001.

1.2.17. HQ USCENTCOM Reg 415-2, Exercise Related Construction (ERC) in the USCENTCOM AOR, 15 June 1995.

1.2.18. HQ USCENTCOM Reg. 525-1/VOL.1, Standing Operating Procedures, 1 November 1997.

1.2.19. HQ USCENTCOM Reg. 700-2, Host Nation Support 8 February 2001.

1.2.20. HQ Department of the Army Reg. 700-137, Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP), 16 December 1985.

1.2.21. USCENTCOM OPORD 97-01B, Force Protection, 8 January 2002.

1.2.22. 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.

1.2.23. Army Technical Manuals. TM 5-301-1, Army Facilities Component System-Planning (Temperate); TM 5-301-2, Army Facilities Component System-Planning (Tropical); TM 5-301-3, Army Facilities Component System-Planning (Frigid); TM 5-301-4, Army Facilities Component System-Planning (Desert).

1.2.24. NAVFAC P-437, Facilities Planning Guide, Volumes I & II. Air Force Manual 86-3, Volume I, Planning and Design of Theater Operations Air Base.

1.3. Summary. This regulation establishes guidelines for military construction (contingency and permanent) and the implementation of appropriate and consistent construction standards for base camp development within the USCENTCOM AOR. Service components are encouraged to submit suggested changes and recommendations to USCENTCOM Engineer, CCJ4-E.

CHAPTER 2
Organization and Responsibilities

2.0. General. CENTCOM CCJ4-E is the Command Engineer. USCENTCOM CCJ4-E's mission is to ensure all available engineer resources, including those provided through host nation support, are employed in accordance with priority USCENTCOM requirements in times of peace and during contingencies.

2.1. CCJ4-E During Peacetime.

2.1.1. The peacetime CCJ4-E is supported by the Components and appropriate DOD Contract Construction Agencies (CCA). The peacetime organization also receives support from the 416th Engineer Command (ENCOM) and the US Army Corps of Engineers Transatlantic Programs Center (TAC). The peacetime CCJ4-E organization may increase in size by active and reserve to support training, exercises or other urgent requirements. A chart of the peacetime CCJ4-E organization is provided in Appendix 1.

2.1.2. In peacetime the CCJ4-E is responsible, for deliberate planning associated with engineer support of OPLANs, CONPLANs, and contingencies. As part of this mission, CCJ4-E will coordinate with the USCENTCOM staff, USCENTCOM Components, Service organizations, and DOD agencies providing engineer support to the AOR. Appendix 1 lists peacetime tasks of the organization.

2.1.3. CCJ4-E participates in USCENTCOM exercises and training opportunities in order to provide individual and team training.

2.2. CCJ4-E During Contingency Operations.

2.2.1. The CCJ4-E will provide engineer staff support to USCENTCOM and can be expected to execute tasks listed in Appendix 1.

2.2.2. The CCJ4-E will be sized/organized to support the mission as directed by USCENTCOM OPORD. At a minimum CCJ4-E will consist of 416th, ENCOM LNO, USCACE, AFCE or NAVFAC LANTDIV LNO.

2.3. Procedures and Responsibilities.

2.3.1. CCJ4-E (CCJ4E) is responsible for:

2.3.1.1. During Peacetime.

2.3.1.1.1 Establishing theater construction and construction management policy in the AOR.

2.3.1.1.2 Managing the overall development and maintenance of the Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP) for each OPLAN and, when appropriate, each CONPLAN.

2.3.1.1.3. Reviewing component CESPs for supportability of USCENTCOM PLANS. Reviewing Base Camp Master Plans IAW the CESP.

2.3.1.1.4. Determining validity of component MILCON requirements and programs in the AOR.

2.3.1.1.5. For permanent facilities coordinating with the Components to develop a list of construction requirements for the MILCON program. The listing representing USCENTCOM requirements will be used for making recommendations to JCS/Office of Secretary of Defense (JCS/OSD) during the Defense Guidance/Program Objective Memorandum cycles.

2.3.1.1.6. Providing input to applicable host nation agreements containing provisions that govern construction, use of facilities, and the rights and responsibilities of the parties.

2.3.1.1.7. Managing the CCJ4-E program to ensure necessary deliberate planning and training is conducted.

2.3.1.1.8. Exercising CCJ4-E members through participation in joint exercises and joint training opportunities. USCENTCOM will publish a CCJ4-E exercise plan two years in advance. Components should plan on all CCJ4-E team members attending at least one joint training session and one CONUS exercise per year.

2.3.1.1.9. Annual review and validation of new, AT/FP Construction Standards based upon the terrorist threat and review of the Service Components annual AT/FP request for waivers per reference Chapter 1; 1.2.20.

2.3.1.2. During Contingency.

2.3.1.2.1 Executing the Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP) for the respective OPLAN or CONPLAN, and as necessary to chair the Joint Facilities Utilization Board (JFUB).

2.3.1.2.2 Establishing theater contingency construction standards through USCENTCOM OPORDs.

2.3.1.2.3. Reviewing component Environmental Plans for contingency operations.

2.3.1.2.4. Submitting requests for DOD contingency funds (together with appropriate DD Forms 1391) through USCENTCOM for validation to the respective Service Department to DOD. (The USCENTCOM validation process is to state support of operational requirements and ensure consistency with CDR, USCENTCOM's policies and priorities.) When more than one request is submitted, Component Commanders will submit a prioritized list to USCENTCOM. USCENTCOM will submit a combined priority list to JCS, with information copies to Service Departments and Component Commanders. When any additional project is submitted, the component will include, with the submission, the priority of the new requirement among all existing component contingency projects.

2.3.1.2.5. Providing input to applicable host nation agreements containing provisions that govern construction, use of facilities, and the rights and responsibilities of the parties.

2.3.2. Service Components are responsible for:

2.3.2.1. During Peacetime.

2.3.2.1.1. Developing OPLANs, to include:

2.3.2.1.1.1. Civil engineering support planning, including providing component-specific input to the designated executive agent for developing the CESP. Planning is to support contingency/wartime responsibilities identified elsewhere in this regulation.

2.3.2.1.1.2. Planning the means to address probable facility deficiencies during the initial 90 days of OPLAN execution, to include any standardized construction or material contracts.

2.3.2.1.2. Prepare facility master plans for sites identified in the CESP.

2.3.2.1.3. Prioritized contingency construction plans which reflect current civil engineering projects. Plans at a minimum will include

recommended MILCON projects to be terminated, continued, or accelerated. Plans will be updated continually to reflect status of current operational and strategic initiatives.(OPLANs)

2.3.2.1.4. Processing MILCON requirements through normal Service Department channels. Copies of DD Forms 1391 will be provided to USCENTCOM (CCJ4) for validation IAW CDR USCENTCOM mission priorities and forwarding to Service Departments for programming.

2.3.2.1.5. Providing the CCJ4-E with construction and engineer force realignment recommendations.

2.3.2.1.6. Designating individuals to fill CCJ4-E billets, as detailed in Appendix 1. Components will ensure that a minimum of one qualified, deployable individual is available for each assigned billet. Where Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) have been executed for USN, USA and USAF personnel, those MOAs will be in effect for filling CCJ4-E billets. Component liaison officers must be capable of deploying with or joining a Combined/Joint Task Force or USCENTCOM in a deployed location. Components may assign active or reserve component individuals to billets. Components are responsible for maintaining Liaison Officers (LNOs) on the CCJ4-E team and complying with all Service reserve program procedures. To the maximum extent possible, component LNOs must possess a TOP SECRET SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTALIZED INFORMATION (TS-SCI) clearance to serve on the CCJ4-E staff. Minimum tour lengths for augmentees shall be 120 days.

2.3.2.1.7. Developing and maintaining a mobilization, manning, and training plan for the execution of CCJ4-E responsibilities. Plans will be reviewed and tested during exercises.

2.3.2.1.8. Scheduling their CCJ4-E members for participation in CCJ4-E training and exercise(s).

2.3.2.2. During Contingency.

2.3.2.2.1. Executing OPORDs, to include:

2.3.2.2.1.1. Civil engineering support plans.

2.3.2.2.1.2. Contingency Base Camp master plans for sites identified in the CESP.

2.3.2.2.1.3. Submitting requests for DOD contingency funds (together with appropriate DD Forms 1391) through USCENTCOM for validation to the respective Service Department to DOD.(The USCENTCOM validation process is to state support of operational requirements and ensure consistency with CDR, USCENTCOM's policies and priorities.) When more than one request is submitted, Component Commanders will submit a prioritized list to USCENTCOM. USCENTCOM will submit a combined priority list to JCS, with information copies to Service Departments and Component Commanders. When any additional project is submitted, the component will include, with the submission, the priority of the new requirement among all existing component contingency projects.

2.3.2.2.1.4. Providing or arranging for military construction, leasing, engineering and environmental support for their assigned forces.

2.3.2.2.1.5. Coordinating and preparing Environmental CONPLANS for collection and disposal of HAZMAT/Waste.

2.3.2.2.1.6. Deploying CCJ4-E liaison officers IAW USCENTCOM OPORDs.

2.3.2.2.1.7. Review and approve engineer sourcing and Request For Forces (RFF).

2.3.3. DOD Contract Construction Agent(s)(CCAs)are responsible for:

2.3.3.1. During Peacetime.

2.3.3.1.1. Preparing and executing plans in coordination with supported commanders. CCAs will function as a theater DOD resource, in direct support of USCENTCOM. CCAs may find it necessary to plan for establishing an organization, subordinate to the CCA, to support individual Components or geographic regions.

2.3.3.1.2. Performing design and construction services for MILCON and Service component-requested, O&M-funded projects.

2.3.3.1.3. Obligating, expending and accounting for MILCON and O&M funds for assigned projects.

2.3.3.1.4. CCA liaison officers must be capable of deploying with or joining a Combined/Joint Task Force in a deployed location. Pending funding authorization, one qualified individual will fill each CCJ4-E team billet, as detailed in Appendix 1.

2.3.3.1.5. CCA CCJ4-E members shall be proficient in the duties called for by their CCJ4-E billet.

2.3.3.2. During Contingency.

2.3.3.2.1. Implementing their organizational plans and concept of operations, as required by current OPLANS. As required, CCAs will augment the CCJ4-E with sufficient personnel to execute all anticipated requirements.

2.3.3.2.2. Performing design and construction services for MILCON and Service component-requested, O&M-funded projects.

2.3.3.2.3. Obligating, expending and accounting for MILCON and O&M funds for assigned projects.

2.3.3.2.4. When tasked, terminate projects and redistribute manpower, equipment, and material to essential projects, as directed by the CCJ4-E.

2.3.3.2.5. Deploying CCA liaison officers IAW USCENTCOM OPORDs.

2.4. Boards:

2.4.1. The USCENTCOM Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board (JCMEB) is chaired by CCJ4 and includes voting members from CCJ4-E (secretary), Component ops/log officers, CCJ3-O/P, CCJ4-O/P, CCJ5-P/PM, CCCO, CCJ6; attendees include USACE LNO, CCJS, CCPA, Dep. POLAD, USLO/OMC. The JCMEB is a temporary board that establishes policies, procedures, priorities, and overall direction for civil-military construction and engineering requirements in the theater. The JCMEB evaluates and prioritizes engineer resource utilization to ensure Commander USCENTCOM's operational requirement priorities are supported.

2.4.2. The USCENTCOM Joint Facility Utilization Board (JFUB) is overseen by CCJ4 and chaired by CCJ4-E; voting members include Component Engineers, CCJ3-O/P, CCJ4-O/P, CCJ5-P/PM; attendees include USACE LNO, CCJA, CCJ1, CCJ2, CCSG, Dep. POLAD, USLO/OMC. JFUB is a temporary board that evaluates and reconciles component requirements for real estate, use of existing facilities, inter-service support and construction when conflict or competing interests materialize.

2.4.3. The USCENTCOM Joint Environmental Management Board (JEMB) is chaired by CCJ4, with voting members from CCJ4-E, Component Engineers, CCJ3-O/P, CCJ4-O/P, CCJ5-P/PM, CCSG; attendees include USACE LNO, CCJA, CCCO, CCJ1, DLA/DRMO, USLO/OMC, Civil Affairs. The JEMB is a temporary board that establishes policies, procedures, priorities and overall direction for environmental management requirements in the AOR.

2.5. Reports.

2.5.1. Engineer-related information for USCENTCOM will be included in component situation reports, logistics reports, Engineer Project Status reports, or as otherwise directed by USCENTCOM. Frequency of engineer reporting will be specified in contingency execution plans or by direction. Appendix 11 provides a SITREP Format.

CHAPTER 3
GENERAL BASING TERMS

Definitions:

3.0. Basing Categories. Basing falls into one of two categories: permanent or contingency. Permanent basing is associated with long-term strategic force stationing; while contingency basing is associated with short-term contingency operations. Specific location and size of these bases are determined during the course of the contingency operation.

3.1. Permanent Basing. The basing of forces is dictated by the guidance published by the Secretary of Defense in the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS). Bases included in the IGPBS are those locations where the U.S. is expected to have a long term presence or need to rapidly expand sites at key locations within the AOR. Methods for executing Permanent Construction Standard provided in Chapter 9. The following is a description of the types of bases in the IGPBS:

3.1.1. **Main Operating Bases (MOB).** A permanent base with combat forces and robust infrastructure intended to support training, security cooperation, deployment, and employment operations. The base features established command and control capability, enduring family support facilities, and is situated on reliable, well-protected territory. The term "base" should be used specifically in relation to a main operating base, not as a short-hand term for other facilities such as forward operating sites and cooperative security locations.

3.1.2. **Forward Operating Sites (FOS).** A scalable location outside the U.S. intended for rotational use by operational forces. Locations may contain pre-positioned equipment and may have a modest permanent support presence. Location is able to sustain security cooperation, training, deployment, and employment operations on short notice. This information is typically provided on the USCENTCOM J4 Website.

3.1.3. **Cooperative Security Locations (CSL)** A location outside the U.S. intended for contingency access, logistical support, and rotational use by operational forces. Location may contain pre-positioned equipment but generally will not have permanent U.S. military personnel. Location has no family support system and potentially austere infrastructure. Flexible legal international agreements are in place to use location for security cooperation, training, deployment, and employment operations. This information is typically provided on the USCENTCOM J4 Website.

3.2. Contingency Basing. These are sites to support immediate contingency operations that are temporary in nature. Chapter 5 of this regulation defines the base camp construction standard to be used in conjunction with OPORDs and FRAGOs. Specific location and size of these bases are determined during the course of the contingency operation. The following is a description of the types of contingency bases:

3.2.1. **Contingency Main Bases (CMB).** A contingency Base is usually occupied by an element larger than Unit of Action (UA) size from a single service or joint services. Its purpose is typically a command and control hub and/or regional logistics hub. Characterized by advanced infrastructure for facilities and communications for the expected duration of the operation/exercise. A CMB may include an airfield C-130 capable or larger.

3.2.2. **Contingency Operating Sites (COS).** A contingency site usually occupied by a UA size element or smaller capable of providing local and regional operations, security, and/or humanitarian assistance relief. The site size and capabilities are scalable to support rotation of forces or prolonged

contingency operations. Characterized by limited infrastructure and may be dependent on some contracted services.

3.2.3. **Contingency Operation Locations (COL)**. A contingency location is usually occupied by a battalion sized element capable of quick response to operations, security, civic assistance or humanitarian assistance relief. A COL will be dependent upon COS or CMB for logistical support. Characterized by stark infrastructure primarily dependent on contracted services or field facilities. Consolidates to a COS as the contingency matures.

3.3. **Managing and Planning of Base Camps**. CDR, USCENTCOM will designate by OPORDs and/or FRAGOs, lead agencies for managing and planning base camps. These designations are: LCLC, BOS-I and SAA. The "Base Matrix" is a term to designate the matrix displaying location, base, LCLC, BOS-I, SAA and the corresponding lead, CJTF or Component.

3.3.1. **Lead Component for Joint Logistics and Contracting (LCLC)**. Lead Component for Joint Logistics and Contracting (LCLC) - (replaces Executive Agent (EA)) - a component assigned responsibility by USCENTCOM as the lead for coordinating joint logistics and contracting within a designated country. The lead component has primary responsibility for coordinating common item and common service support or other administrative and support functions. Individual OPLAN/CONPLANS or OPORDs published by USCENTCOM address specific support responsibilities. The lead component ensures efforts are coordinated through the theater security cooperation POC.

3.3.2. **Base Operating Support Integrator (BOS-I)**. USCENTCOM will designate a component or Joint Task Force (JTF) as the BOS-I at each operating location. The BOS-I acts on behalf of all forces/Services on the camp. The BOS-I will coordinate contracting support and the efficient use of mission support resources. Where shortfalls or opportunities for efficiencies exist, USCENTCOM may task components/JTFs to provide or coordinate specific capabilities (e.g. services, infrastructure, security, and communications). The BOS-I will provide master planning for facilities and real estate. BOS-I responsibilities include collecting and prioritizing construction requirements and seeking funding support, environmental management and hazardous waste disposal.

3.3.3. **Airfield Operations Manager/Senior Airfield Authority (SAA)**. The component responsible for the control, operation and maintenance of the airfield to include the runways, associated taxiways, and parking ramps as well as land and facilities whose proximity affects airfield operations. The SAA is responsible for coordination of all component/JTF aircraft and airfield facilities (responsibilities will not be split among Services). The SAA controls flight line access and is responsible for the safe movement of aircraft in the airport traffic area and on all airfield surfaces. The SAA will develop and coordinate airfield improvement master plans with the BOS-I and submit them to the BOS-I for inclusion in the overall base master plans. The SAA will also seek funding from their component for airfield operations, maintenance and construction requirements.

CHAPTER 4
BASE CAMP RESPONSIBILITIES

4.0. Responsibilities: USCENTCOM, Service Components, CJTFs and Commanders each have responsibilities in construction and base camp development.

4.1. USCENTCOM:

4.1.1. Exercise overall engineering responsibility throughout AOR.

4.1.2. Establish base camp construction standards IAW with current and future basing postures.

4.1.3. Provide Components with contingency-specific construction guidance.

4.1.4. Develop supporting plans/annexes, assign priorities for, and determine operational requirements for projects vital to support the OPLAN execution.

4.1.5. Delegate Construction Management Authority (CMA) to joint operational commanders as the situation dictates. In limited contingency, CMA will normally be assigned to a JTF commander. In major conflicts and war, CMA may be delegated to a service component commander or retained by USCENTCOM. USCENTCOM will monitor Component and CJTF contingency and military construction programs.

4.1.6. Determine management policies for and distribution of critical Class IV.

4.1.7. Establish Anti-terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) construction standards IAW Appendix 2 to Annex V of USCENTCOM OPOD 97-01B.

4.1.8. Approve waivers to camp construction standards where applicable.

4.1.9. Prepare a Contingency Construction Priority List (CCPL) for submittal to the JCS. The CCPL is the tool the CDR, USCENTCOM uses to advocate funding on behalf of Components, from Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Congress and Host Nations.

4.2. Service Components:

4.2.1. Plan and/or program for military construction, real estate, leasing, facility operations and maintenance, environmental management, and/or engineering support through normal Service channels.

4.2.2. Ensure compliance with established base camp standards.

4.2.3. Review and provide (annually or when major changes occur) to USCENTCOM J4E the Base Camp Master Plan for all approved base camps, using the approved USCENTCOM Format for Base Camp Master Plans. (Appendix 3 outlines USCENTCOM Base Camp Master Plan Format)

4.2.4. Establish service specific guidance to support USCENTCOM Basing plans.

4.2.5. Plan, program and manage funding to support construction IAW service regulations.

4.2.5.1. Upon the request of CCJ4-E, develop a prioritized listing of construction requirements for Operations & Maintenance (O&M), Contingency, Host Nation, and MILCON funding. The resulting list is the basis for the Contingency Construction Priority List (CCPL).

4.2.5.2. Manage execution of the construction program and related real estate actions, in coordination with the designated real estate and contract construction agents.

4.2.5.3. Provide engineer/construction reports or SITREPS per the CESP or as requested by CCJ4-E.

4.3. Joint and other Task Forces/Combined Forces Commanders/ Multi-National Units/Others:

4.3.1. Develop, plan, coordinate and prioritize construction projects, real estate/leasing, base camp development, master plans, troop construction, facility maintenance, and environmental management with the BOS-I to support the USCENTCOM OPORD and applicable base or regional master plans. Request funding through Service channels.

4.3.2. Execute base construction projects IAW applicable USCENTCOM standards.

4.3.3. Prepare master plans IAW with USCENTCOM and Service Component guidance.

4.3.4. Multi-national units will follow guidance of applicable international agreements, Memorandums of Agreements (MOA), the governing OPORD Annex Civil Engineer Support Plan and the JCS JP 4-08 Joint Doctrine for Logistic Support of Multinational Operations.

4.3.5. Establish theater Environmental Management, Plans and Procedures.

4.3.6. Chair a Joint Facilities Utilization Board (JFUB). JFUB is a temporary board that evaluates and reconciles component requirements for real estate, use of existing facilities, inter-service support and construction when conflicting or competing interests materialize.

4.4. Base Operating Support Integrator (BOS-I):

4.4.1. Manage Base Master planning efforts for all Services/forces.

4.4.2. Develop and implement project requirements in support of USCENTCOM construction standards.

4.4.3. Program, manage and execute construction to support Base Master Plans and within designated construction standards.

4.4.4. Provide contingency construction project requirements in the form of DD1391.

4.4.5. Conduct Environmental Surveys/Reports and manage the collection and disposal of HAZMAT/Waste/POL. Refer to Appendices 5-9.

4.5. Senior Airfield Authority (SAA):

4.5.1. Plan and/or program for military construction, leasing, and engineering support for their assigned mission for all Services (responsibility is not to be split among Services).

4.5.2. Prepare airfield master plans and coordinate with BOS-I for inclusion in Base Master Plans.

4.5.3. Coordinate airfield projects with BOS-I.

4.5.4. Manage/program/budget and oversee airfield projects.

4.5.5. Provide input to the component master plan for the USCENTCOM J4E Base Camp Master Plan. Provide contingency construction project requirements in the form of DD1391.

CHAPTER 5
BASE CAMP
CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.0. Contingency Base Camps. For the USCENTCOM AOR, the CDR, USCENTCOM will establish the standard of construction for base camps and airfields through USCENTCOM OPORD and FRAGO. While the standards of paragraph 5.1 provide timelines for planning purposes, it does not authorize an (automatic) increase/advancement in standard based upon time on ground. These durations are defined by Joint and Service doctrine and are intended to be used only as planning guidance in advance of, or in the absence of direction from higher headquarters. Contingency construction standards apply to locations where:

5.0.1. No camp infrastructure exists.

5.0.2. Existing support infrastructure does not meet surge requirements levied by missions.

5.0.3. As an interim measure in support of building permanent infrastructure to support FOSs and CSLs. (Appendix 2 "Contingency Base Camp Standards" outlines standards as per facility and type of construction).

5.1. Contingency Construction Standards for Base Camps. Contingency base camp support construction is characterized as either being initial or temporary.

5.1.1. Initial. Initial standard includes expeditionary up to initial camp standards as defined below.

5.1.1.1 Expeditionary. Facilities shall be designed and constructed on an expedient basis, using unit organic and service provided equipment and systems, and/or Host Nation resources to support mission. Focus will be on providing support, facilities, and infrastructure systems necessary to receive, beddown, and support operations of deploying forces.

5.1.1.2. Initial. Facilities shall be designed and constructed on an expedient basis and characterized as austere requiring minimal engineer effort. Initial standard is intended for immediate operational use by units upon arrival for a limited time. These initial facilities may require replacement by more substantial and durable facilities during the course of operations. Such replacement however requires CDR, USCENTCOM approval if doing so exceeds the initial standard.

5.1.2. Temporary. Contingency Construction Standard increases efficiency of sustained operations. If approved by USCENTCOM, "Temporary" facilities can replace "Initial" facilities. Facilities constructed to a temporary standard may be used indefinitely.

5.1.3. Request for Construction Standard Waiver. Requests for waivers to specific/individual contingency construction standards may be submitted to USCENTCOM J-4 by letter or message. The following provide possible factors for consideration of approval: Title X Service endorsement, support to operations, life safety improvements, AT/FP, security situation, construction time, cost, cost-benefit analysis, local material availability and quality, and local labor availability and skill.

5.2. Application of Contingency Construction Standards for Typical Facilities and AT/FP.

5.2.1. Contingency Base Standards. Contingency standards and guidelines are provided in Appendix 2.

5.2.2. Anti-terrorism/Force Protection and Safety. The threat type, severity, and desired level of protection are primary considerations when selecting force protection and physical security measures (Appendix 2 to Annex V to USCENTCOM OPORD 97-01B, "Anti-terrorism Construction Standards"). The

OPORD provides AT/FP Construction Standards, Facility Evaluation, Compliance Certification and support guidance. An additional reference for planning is the Unified Facility Criteria 4-010-01.

5.3. Contingency Construction Considerations.

5.3.1. Contingency construction, renovation, planning and design, shall consider AT/FP, Environmental, Safety and Fire Protection standards. All deviations from standards must be documented.

**CHAPTER 6
BASE CAMP DEVELOPMENT
PROCESS**

6.0. Development Process. The Base Camp Development Process has six (6) main components: Real-estate Acquisition, AT/FP Analysis, Environmental Analysis, Facility Standards Identification, Master Plan Preparation, Construction Management and Base Closure. See also Appendix 3.

6.1. Real Estate Acquisition. Contingency real estate support will be provided and identified through USCENTCOM issued OPORDs. Base camp development shall not commence until real estate transactions have been finalized and executed in accordance with applicable U.S. and host nation laws, unless otherwise directed by USCENTCOM. HQ USCENTCOM Reg 405-1, Real Estate Operations in the USCENTCOM AOR, 7 March 2001 provides guidance. Where a CJTF or BOS-I has been designated at a specific location, the CJTF/BOS-I has the lead role for coordinating real estate support.

6.2. AT/FP Analysis. AT/FP and physical security concerns are critical to the development of contingency base and long term camps. Incorporating AT/FP and physical security concerns into site selection and the development of the base camp layout will ensure adequate protection of personnel and assets. The key to effective development of base camp AT/FP and physical security requirements is a partnership between AT/FP personnel and the site engineers. This partnership helps to ensure the development of integrated physical security protective measures and security procedures consistent with base camp design.

6.2.1. Essential to the base camp planning effort is the early identification of the AT/FP and physical security requirements. Addressing AT/FP and physical security concerns early helps to ensure that site location and layout is compatible with security operations and mission accomplishment. Early development of AT/FP and physical security requirements also helps to reduce both construction and manpower costs. It is easier and more cost effective to establish security measures during the planning process than to apply AT/FP and physical security requirements, after the fact.

6.2.2. IAW DOD Instruction 2000.16(DOD Anti-terrorism Standards), DOD 2000.12H (DOD Anti-terrorism Handbook), USCENTCOM OPORD 97-01B (Anti-terrorism), standards for construction of new facilities have been developed to counter possible terrorist threats. These construction standards have specific requirements for such measures as standoff distance, perimeter barriers, and building construction. These minimum standards must be incorporated into the construction of all facilities regardless of the identified threat.

6.3. Environmental Analysis. All base camps or facilities occupied, or expected to be occupied, for more than thirty days require an Environmental Baseline Study (EBS), to determine the existing environmental conditions/problems at the site. The BOS-I for the base camp is responsible for conducting the EBS, forwarding it through the Combatant Component to USCENTCOM J4E and the removal of all HAZMAT/Waste. Prior to closure of a site, the Environmental Site Closure Report(ESCR) will be conducted to determine the type and amount of environmental cleanup/remediation needed upon closure of the camp, IAW governing OPORD Annex L "Environmental Considerations" and DOD Instruction 4715.8 "Environmental Remediation for DOD Activities Overseas." (Appendix 8 "USCENTCOM Environmental Site Closure Report" & Appendix 5 "Base Camp Environmental Considerations")

6.4. Facility Standards Identification. CDR, USCENTCOM establishes the base camp standard for the Joint Operations Area (JOA) by an OPORD or FRAGO. Chapter 5 of this regulation describes standards upon which components and subordinate units develop Master Plans for mission, mission support, base and community support facilities and required utilities. These standards are intended to provide the CDR, USCENTCOM expectations to Component Commanders for base camp

living and operating conditions. For planning purposes steady state population may be supported by Permanent Construction Standards. Surge population shall be supported by Contingency Construction Standards.

6.5. Master Plan Preparation. Master planning provides an integrated strategy for construction and maintenance of required facilities at the best possible cost. The level of detail of the Base Camp Master Plan depends on the maturity of the location, the speed at which the operational need for a base camp develops, and the expected length of stay. Master plans for Expeditionary and/or Initial Standard Camps may be simply a sketch of the camp, while master plans for Temporary or Enduring Presence Camps will include fully engineered construction plans based on complete surveys. Master plans will include land-use development maps/graphic and supporting construction project lists.

6.5.1. The BOS-I is defined as the component tasked with the design, construction, and operation of the base camp/airfield/port.

6.5.2. The BOS-I will establish a process to develop, approve, and implement Base Camp Master Plans. For Joint Base Camps, this mechanism must include representation from all respective Service Components.

6.5.3. Using the established process, BOS-I Commanders will develop Base Camp Master Plans for all permanent bases (MOB/FOS/CSL) as well as contingency bases (CMB/COS/COL) or as otherwise directed through CENTCOM OPORDS/FRAGOS.

6.5.4. CCJ4-E and Services experts can provide technical support and guidance. Refer also to Appendix 3 "USCENTCOM Base Camp Master Plan - Planning Process."

6.6. Construction Management. The BOS-I will track the development of base camp construction in accordance with the master plan priorities, and report progress in accordance with USCENTCOM Regulation 525-1, Engineer Situation Report Instructions.

6.7. Base Camp Closure. The Camp BOS-I is responsible for all aspects of the closing of its base camps, to include the removal/remediation of all HAZMAT/Waste. Base camp closure shall not commence until real estate transactions have been finalized and executed in accordance with applicable Service regulations, U.S., international and host nation laws and agreements. Included in the closure of the camp is a post occupation survey. The post occupation survey will be forwarded to CCJ4-E upon its completion and approval by the Combatant Component. (Appendix 10 "Base Camp Closure Task List"- Sample Format)

CHAPTER 7
METHODS FOR EXECUTING CONTINGENCY
BASE CAMP CONSTRUCTION

7.0. Contingency Construction Policy. CCJ4-E will be the USCENTCOM Proponent for the establishment and oversight of contingency construction within the USCENTCOM AOR. In a contingency and exercise operations, CDR, USCENTCOM will designate the construction standards in the OPLAN/OPORD or by FRAGO.

7.0.1. Engineering O&M-type functions will be performed IAW the policies of the Base Camp BOS-I, CJTF, and within service limitations. O&M funds will be used to the maximum extent possible. Construction requirements that exceed organic capability and/or the new construction O&M ceiling will be prioritized and submitted to the appropriate CJTF and service component with contingency/wartime construction management authority. Engineer staffs should advise their Commanders of the risk of contingency contracting. If a DOD Construction Contract Agent (CCA) is not used for design and contracting (see Chapter 2), only qualified personnel, with a strong preference to Professional Engineers, should approve construction designs and manage construction.

7.0.2. Combat Engineering and Combat Support Engineering are the direct responsibility of the Component Commander. Component engineer assets assigned to those missions normally will not be available for theater-level military construction. However, CCJ4-E may direct reallocation of engineer forces and materials between components to ensure CDR, USCENTCOM priorities are met.

7.0.3. Civil engineer support planning and execution will be based on one of the three contingency durations; Expeditionary, Initial or Temporary (as defined in chapter 4). Location and tactical conditions may dictate modification of the construction standard than designated in the OPLAN/OPORD, as provided by the waiver process.

7.0.4. 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 moveable structures will be used to the maximum extent possible.

7.0.5. Construction Standard Waiver requests for specific/individual contingency construction standards will be submitted to USCENTCOM J-4 (ATTN: CCJ4-E) by letter or message. The following provide possible factors for consideration of approval: Title X Service endorsement, support to operations, life safety improvements, AT/FP, security situation, construction time, cost, cost-benefit analysis, local material availability and quality, and local labor availability and skill.

7.0.6. Requests for DoD military construction contingency funds shall be submitted to Service components and USCENTCOM. USCENTCOM will prepare a Contingency Construction Priority List(CCPL) for submittal to the JCS.

7.1. Priorities Beyond Capabilities. Priority for fulfilling facility requirements will be: U.S. owned, occupied or leased facilities; Host Nation Government Support, Facility Leasing, pre-positioned facilities in theater, Contract Construction and Troop Engineer Construction.

7.1.1. Priorities for contingency construction/ leasing will be governed by the relative criticality of the support to the success of the USCENTCOM and/or Combatant Component OPLAN.

7.1.1.1. Priority One - Tasks will be those projects vital to the mission, which if omitted would inflict high costs in loss of life and potential early defeat of friendly forces. For example, these projects may include the repair of damage to critical operational facilities (e.g. tactical airfields, ports and harbors and Air Terminal Operations Center [ATOC]); repair

or construction of facilities which increase the mobility of friendly forces (e.g., repair to bridges or main supply routes [MSR] pipelines and leasing or minimum construction of essential facilities for beddown of combat operations forces); and construction of facilities that increase survivability of friendly forces.

7.1.1.2. Priority Two - Tasks will be those critical to the mission, which, if omitted, would seriously degrade combat effectiveness, increase vulnerability on the battlefield, increase probability of tactical defeat and degrade sustainability. These projects include; but not limited to, construction of secondary defensive positions, construction or repair of medical facilities, minimal restoration of MSRs and tactical airfields, construction of enemy prisoner of war camps, Ammo Supply Points (ASPs), ATOCs and application of dust palliative.

7.1.1.3. Priority Three - Tasks will be those projects essential to the mission which, if omitted, would degrade quality of combat service support, degrade long term sustainability, produce equipment/material losses, and have minor impact on campaign planning. These projects would include work such as follow-on restoration of base facilities, lines of communication and MSRs, sun shades, environmentally controlled facilities for protection of materials, transition to host nation utility networks, and leasing or new construction of initial standard base facilities.

CHAPTER 8
FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

8.0. FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.

8.1. Policy. This policy is for prudent fiscal management of limited capital improvement funds applied to current mission MILCON, family housing new construction and post-acquisition improvements, major maintenance and repair projects, and non-appropriated fund projects. Proven commercial solutions should be used, where possible, to achieve, maintain, and monitor facility maintenance.

8.2. Responsibilities.

8.2.1. USCENTCOM. CCJ4-E will monitor O&M projects greater than \$500,000 or as requested by the JCS or OSD.

8.2.2. Service components/CJTfFs.

8.2.2.1. Establish effective operations and maintenance programs to maximize the life expectancy of permanent and temporary facilities at minimum cost to the government. Effective operations include developing, planning, prioritizing and programming maintenance programs and projects.

8.2.2.2. Follow service regulations for the operations and maintenance of facilities.

8.2.2.3. Components/CJTfFs may hire civilian contractors to manage and operate the base support mission if the operational and security situation permits.

8.2.2.4. Annually, or additionally at the request of the CCJ4-E, report O&M projects greater than \$500,000.

8.2.2.5. Consider facility operations and maintenance necessary for compliance with environmental regulations.

8.2.2.6. Maintenance for locations scheduled for closure, to the maximum extent possible, shall be limited to emergency or break-down repairs.

8.2.2.7. 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. 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.

CHAPTER 9
METHODS FOR EXECUTING PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION

9.0. Permanent Construction Policy. The Contingency Construction Standards as set forth in Chapter 4 of this regulation are not intended for Permanent Construction in the USCENTCOM AOR.

9.0.1. Military construction requirements will be programmed through the DOD Military Construction (MILCON) Program using Service procedures. USCENTCOM, through their Integrated Priority List (IPL) and basing plans, will develop a prioritized listing of facility requirements, from a theater perspective to provide direction for service programming and resourcing.

9.0.2. Execution of authorized MILCON programs will be IAW Service regulations and any applicable nation to nation agreements.

9.0.3. Construction standards, unless other directed by this USCENTCOM, will be prescribed by DOD, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and Service Department policies. Construction standards of the host nation also may apply for MILCON if specified in host nation agreements.

9.0.4. Real estate actions and environmental management will be programmed and executed by the Services using Service procedures. HQ USCENTCOM Reg. 200-1, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, 28 JUL 1997 and HQ USCENTCOM Reg 405-1, Real Estate Operations in the USCENTCOM AOR, 7 March 2001 will provide guidance.

9.0.5. USCENTCOM Force Protection Construction Standards apply to all locations controlled or used by U.S. Forces in the USCENTCOM AOR. All service components will annually conduct a systematic assessment of all their facilities by base/site and country in the AOR. They must either comply with standards, submit a plan to bring the facility into compliance, or submit a request for waiver to USCENTCOM.

9.0.5.1. Anti-terrorism/Force Protection and Safety. The threat type, severity, and desired level of protection are primary considerations when selecting force protection and physical security measures (Appendix 2 to Annex V to CENTCOM OPORD 97-01B, "Anti-terrorism Construction Standards"). These considerations will be used to identify vulnerabilities, reduction measures, and the siting of facilities. In the expeditionary environment, important security planning factors include: availability of existing facilities, types of structures, existing natural or man-made features, types and quantity of indigenous construction materials, available real estate and other base infrastructure. Pre-existing buildings will be renovated to meet DOD and USCENTCOM force protection and security standards. These standards will provide guidance to design strategies for mitigating the effects of specific aggressor tactics, defined levels of protection, and effects on building costs of applying those measures.

9.0.5.2. AT/FP and physical security concerns are critical to the development of contingency base and long term camps. Incorporating AT/FP and physical security concerns into site selection and the development of the base camp layout will ensure adequate protection of personnel and assets. The key to effective development of base camp AT/FP and physical security requirements is a partnership between AT/FP personnel and the site engineers. This partnership helps to ensure the development of integrated physical security protective measures and security procedures consistent with base camp design.

9.0.5.2.1. Essential to the base camp planning effort is the early identification of the AT/FP and physical security requirements. Addressing AT/FP and physical security concerns early helps to ensure that site location and layout is compatible with security operations and mission

accomplishment. Early development of AT/FP and physical security requirements also helps to reduce both construction and manpower costs. It is easier and more cost effective to establish security measures during the planning process than to apply AT/FP and physical security requirements, after the fact.

9.0.5.2.2. IAW DOD Instruction 2000.16 (DOD Anti-terrorism Standards), DOD 2000.12H (DOD Anti-terrorism Handbook), USCINCCENT OPORD 97-01B (Anti-terrorism), standards for construction of new facilities have been developed to counter possible terrorist threats. These construction standards have specific requirements for such measures as standoff distance, perimeter barriers, and building construction. These minimum standards must be incorporated into the construction of all facilities regardless of the identified threat.

9.0.6. Construction activities will follow all applicable environmental laws and regulations according to DOD Directive 6050.7, as well as the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) or applicable Final Governing Standards (FGS).

9.0.7. MILCON planning should be planned for locations not scheduled for closure. Consider revitalization by replacing worn out facilities and systems, and modernizing and/or 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.

9.0.8. DoD agencies in the USCENTCOM AOR will use the services of the contract construction agents to accomplish military construction projects IAW 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 CCA is encouraged when the projects are exceptionally large and/or complex.

9.1. Procedures and Responsibilities.

9.1.1. USCENTCOM Responsibilities.

9.1.1.1. Establishing theater construction and construction management policy in the USCENTCOM AOR.

9.1.1.2. Prioritize and validate Component MILCON requirements and programs in the AOR.

9.1.1.3. Managing the overall development and maintenance of the Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP) for each OPLAN and when appropriate, each CONPLAN.

9.1.1.4. Coordinating with service Components to develop a list of construction requirements for the MILCON program. The listing representing USCENTCOM requirements will be used for making recommendations to JCS/Office of Secretary of Defense (JCS/OSD) during the Defense Guidance/Program Objective Memorandum cycles.

9.1.1.5. Providing input to applicable host nation agreements containing provisions that govern construction, use of facilities, and the rights and responsibilities.

9.1.1.6. Submitting construction projects for the USCENTCOM Integrated Priority List (IPL) submission.

9.1.2. Service Component Responsibilities.

9.1.2.1. Plan, program and manage funding to support construction IAW service regulations.

9.1.2.2. Process MILCON requirements through normal Service Department channels. Copies of the DD Form 1391 will be provided to USCENTCOM J4 for CDR, USCENTCOM validation IAW mission priorities, at the same time as they are submitted to the Service Departments for programming. Consolidate and priority requests, if applicable, through JTFs.

9.1.2.3. Upon the request of CCJ4-E, develop a prioritized listing of construction requirements for O&M (greater than \$500,000), MILCON, host nation and contingency funding. This listing will be used as the CDR, USCENTCOM supports the components through the USCENTCOM Integrated Priority List (IPL) and interaction with the Host Nations, Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the Congress (to include testimony).

9.1.2.4. Manage execution of the construction program, to included related real estate actions, in coordination with the designated real estate and contract construction agents.

9.1.2.5. Provide engineer forces and construction reports/SITREPS as per the Civil Engineer Support Plan or as requested by USCENTCOM J4E.

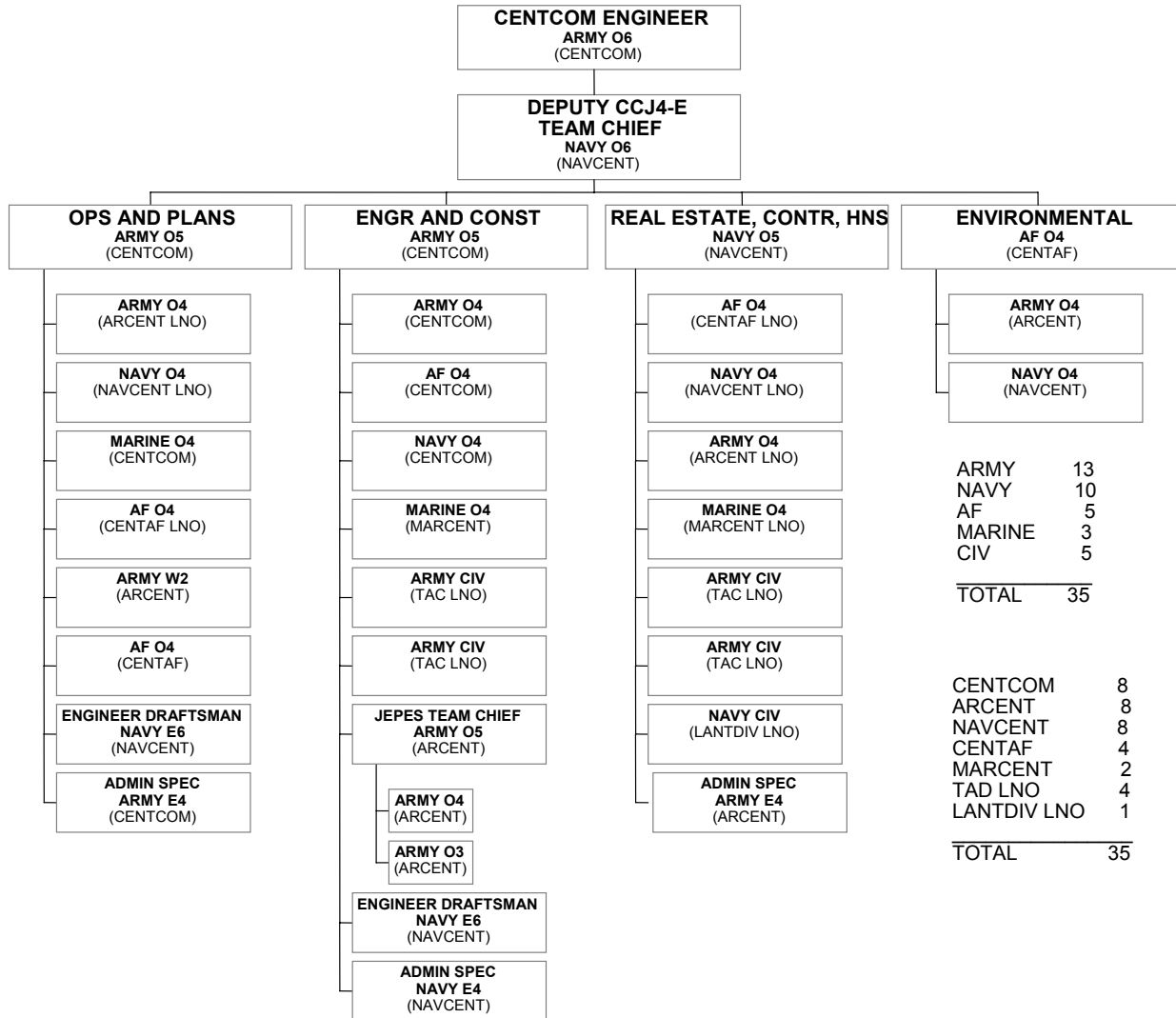
9.1.2.6. Civil engineering support planning, including providing component-specific input to the designated executive agent for developing the CESP.

9.1.2.7. Facility Master Plans for sites identified in the CESP.

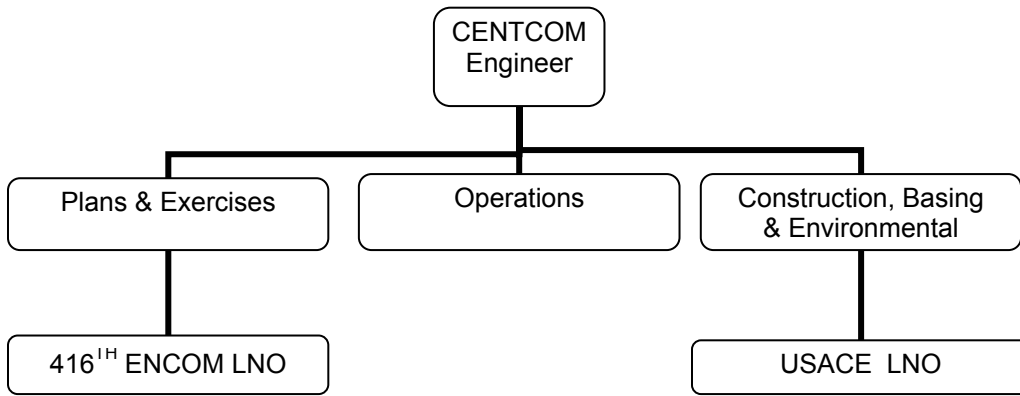
START OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. USCENTCOM ENGINEER ORGANIZATION AND TASKINGS

USCENTCOM ENGINEER (CCJ4-E)



APPENDIX 1-1. USCENTCOM Engineer CCJ4-E Peacetime Organization



APPENDIX 1-2. PEACETIME CCJ4-E TEAM TASKINGS**OPERATIONS**

- Develop expertise in OPLANs, CESP, engineer issues, and the USCENTCOM AOR.
- Develop CCJ4-E/RCEM Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and reporting guidance.
- Establish Joint Civil Military Engineer Board, Joint Facilities Utilization Board and Joint Environmental Management Board.
- Monitor Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) development, employment and taskings of engineer units in support of USCENTCOM OPLANs.

PLANNING

- Maintain a current inventory of U.S.-controlled prepositioned construction equipment, materials and facility Components.
- Develop civil engineer support guidance for OPLANs/CONPLANs, and exercises.
- Coordinate engineer issues in component supporting plans.
- Develop CDRUSCENTCOM guidance for contingency engineer support.
- Maintain library of engineer/facility data.
- Operate the Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System (JEPES) program in support of engineering planning and the Logistic Sustainability Analysis.
- Develop/coordinate the development of facility data for inclusion in the JEPES.

CONTRACTING/HOST NATION SUPPORT

- Maintain current knowledge of host nation agreements and any political/economic conditions, which may influence construction requirements and capabilities.
- Develop CCJ4-E guidance for contingency construction contracting.
- Develop information concerning civilian construction resources available in the area (i.e., host nation or third country), so that military or civilian contractor construction capability needed to meet the requirements in the area of operations may be determined.
- Develop CCJ4-E guidance for contingency real estate acquisition, leasing and disposal.
- Develop information concerning real estate leasing capacity available to provide facilities to support deploying troops.
- Develop CCJ4-E guidance for acquisition of engineer support from host nations.
- Coordinate contingency engineer supporting plans with Construction Contract Agents, real estate agents, and host nation executing agents.

- Develop CDR, USCENTCOM guidance for management and distribution of theater critical Class IV (A) and Class IV (B).

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Develop CCJ4-E environmental guidance.
- Coordinate contingency environmental issues with Components and supporting agents.

APPENDIX 1-3. CONTINGENCY CCJ4-E TEAM TASKINGS**OPERATIONS**

- Recommend priority of engineer effort to USCENTCOM/CJTF.
- Establish Joint Civil Military Engineer Board, Joint Facilities Utilization Board and Joint Environmental Management Board.
- Coordinate engineer taskings.
- Monitor deployment, employment, and task progress of engineer units.
- Assemble a contingency-specific inventory of militarily significant facilities and lines of communication and compile information concerning soils, terrain, climate, construction resources, U.S. -controlled prepositioned facility components and construction materials, and other factors, which influence construction capability.
- Monitor availability of construction material.

PLANNING

- Estimate/recommend engineer requirements, force structure, end states, and construction standards.
- Develop USCENTCOM and/or Commander CJTF guidance for engineer support.
- Provide civil engineering support planning for theater campaign plans, as required.
- Coordinate/operate the JEPES program in support of engineering planning and the Logistic Sustainability Analysis.

CONTRACTING/HOST NATION SUPPORT

- Recommend contingency contract construction guidance.
- Recommend actions to accelerate, terminate, modify, or continue current in-theater construction contracts, based on USCENTCOM guidance and recommendations of Component Commanders and the CCAs.
- Recommend priorities for construction projects and real estate actions.
- Develop and manage a contingency-specific, theater-wide project numbering system.
- Coordinate construction contract projects/funding.
- Recommend approval/disapproval of large, projects.
- Monitor the execution of construction contract taskings.
- Recommend contingency real estate guidance.
- Prioritize/monitor real estate acquisition, leasing, and disposal actions.

- Coordinate engineer host nation support requirements with host nation support executing agents.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Manage the USCENTCOM Environmental Protection Program.
- Refine OPLAN environmental guidance.
- Coordinate environmental issues.
- Provide oversight of USCENTCOM and CJTF hazardous waste management.
- Coordinate for DLA support.
- Document pre- and post-operation environmental conditions.

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APPENDIX 2. CONTINGENCY BASE CAMP STANDARDS

Support Facilities:

| Facility | Initial | | Temporary | Comments |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Expeditionary | Initial | | |
| Housing+ | Unit Tents ** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts [#] | DV qtrs @ sustainment bases |
| Latrine | Burn out | Chemical | AB units/SEAhut | Planning Factor 1:20 PN |
| Shower | Shower Unit Tent | Shower Unit Tent | AB units/SEAhut | Planning Factor 1:20 PN |
| Sewage Disposal | Leech Fld/Lagoon | Leech Field/Lagoon | Lagoon/Treatment Plant | |
| Office | Unit Tents** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | SEAhut [#] or Container | |
| Helipad | Stabilized Earth | AM2 Matting | Concrete | Minimum, one Helipad w/landing lights |
| Fuel | Bladder | Bladder | Bladder | |
| Vehicle Maintenance | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Clamshell | |
| Vehicle hard stands | Stabilized Earth | Gravel | Concrete | |
| Medical*** | Unit Tents** | Medical Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts | |
| Morgue | Unit Tents** | Refrigerated Cont. | SEAhut or Container | |
| Kennel | None | Container | Container (incl exercise area) | |
| Storage | Unit Tents** | MILVANS | MILVANS | |
| DRMO | Tent | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefab, Gravel | |
| Roads/Streets | Stabilized Earth | Gravel | Gravel | |
| Potable Water | Bottle | Bottle/ROWPU | Well, Treatment Plants | |
| Non-Potable Water | Local Source | Local Source | Local Source | |
| Wash Rack | None | Gravel | Gravel | |
| Electric | Unit Generators | Prime Power/Contract | Local Power, Gen Back Up | |
| DFAC | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts [#] | |
| Ed Center | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts [#] | |
| Post Office | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefab | |
| PX / Warehouse | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefab | |

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|--|
| Barber | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts | |
| Alteration | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts | |
| Pressing | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts | |

| Facility | Initial | | Temporary | Comments |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Expeditionary | Initial | | |
| Laundry | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts | |
| Fire | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefab | |
| Fitness Center | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts [#] | |
| Field House | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts | |
| Athletic Fields | None | None | Open Fields | |
| Community Center | None | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefab | |
| Theater | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefab | |
| Chapel | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | HF-FP Tents to SEAhuts [#] | *Private counsel areas |
| MSA | Berms/Wire/Gds | Berms/Wire/Gds | Berms/Wire/Barriers/Gds | |
| Solid Waste | Field Incinerator | Field Incinerator | Incinerator/Civilian Contract | IAW OEBGD and J4E |
| Medical Waste | Field Incinerator | Field Incinerator | Incinerator/Civilian Contract | |
| Hazard Waste | Removal from Site | Removal from Theatre | Civilian Contract | |
| Perimeter Fence | Concertina | Triple Standard | Triple Standard with Berms | |
| Perimeter Lights | Gen Sets | Gen Sets | Fixed Lighting | |
| Guard Towers | None | None | Standardized Design | |
| Entry points | Blocking Veh/Gds | Berms/Serpentine | Hesco /Concrete Barriers | |
| Detainee Facility | Tents/Wire | Tents/Wire/Towers | SEAhut [#] /Chainlink/Towers | |
| EOD | Unit Tent** | Unit/HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefab | |
| Facility Engineers | Military Units | Military Units | Military or Civilian Contract | |
| Fire Fighting | Firefighting Eng | Firefighting Eng | Military or Civilian Contract | |
| Snow Removal | Military Units | Military Units | Military or Civilian Contract | |
| Utilities | | | | |
| Electrical | Organic/Gen Sets | Gen Sets/Commercial | Gen | Backup Gens where |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Sets/Commercial/Power plants (Plan 125% load capacity) | operationally feasible |
| Environmental Control (Heat/Air) | Organic | Organic | Organic/Commercial | Priority: 1) Mission 2) Medical 2)DFAC 3) Billets 4) Others |
| Water | Bottled | Bottled/Produced/Local | Produced/Local | |
| Waste Water | Lagoon/Pumped | Lagoon/Pumped | Lagoon/pumped/Temp Treatment Plant | |
| * Improvement to facilities are dependent on the operational situation | | | | |
| ** Unit tentage to be provided by the unit's service component | | | | |
| *** Coordinate Medical Facility planning with component Facility Health Planners | | | | |
| # In specific and limited cases, via service component/CTJF, USCENTCOM may approve a waiver for the use of Relocatable Buildings (RLB) or CMU construction in lieu of SEAhuts | | | | |
| + Factor surge capacity @110% of population | | | | |

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APPENDIX 2-1. Aviation Facilities:

| Facility | Initial | | Temporary |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Expeditionary | Standard | |
| Aircraft Supported | C130/C17 | C130/C17 | C130/C17 |
| Runway Surface * | Stabilized Earth | Stabilized | Paved |
| Taxiway Surface | Stabilized Earth | Stabilized Earth | Paved |
| Parking Apron | Stabilized Earth | Stabilized Earth | Paved |
| Rotary Wing Parking | Stabilized Earth/AM2 | AM2 | Paved |
| Parking Lights | * | * | * |
| Aviation Fuel | Bladder | Bladder | Bladder |
| Aviation Maintenance | Unit Tents | HF-FP Tents | Metal Prefabs |
| Electric Supply | Military Units | Military Units | Local Power, Gen Back Up |
| Electric Distribution | Military Units | Military Units | Military or Civilian Contract |
| Roads/Streets | Stabilized Earth | Gravel | Gravel |
| MSA | Berms/Wire/Gds | Berms/Wire/Gds | Berms/Wire/Barriers/Gds |
| Entry points | Blocking Veh./Gds. | Berms/Serpentine | Hesco Barriers |
| Guard Towers | None | None | Standardized Design |
| Perimeter Fence | Concertina | Triple Standard | Triple Standard ** |
| Perimeter Lights | Gen Sets | Gen Sets | Fixed Lighting |
| Fire Fighting Facility | Firefighting Eng | Firefighting Eng | Military or Civilian Contract |
| Engineers | Military Units | Military Units | Military or Civilian Contract |
| Snow Removal | Tactical Unit | Military Units | Military or Civilian Contract |
| Notes: | | | |
| * LZ planning factors change for aircraft type (ex. C17 = 90 ft, C130 = 60 ft) | | | |
| ** Triple Standard, minimum height of 6 ft, and berms | | | |

APPENDIX 2-2. Design Considerations:

| Facility | Type | Grade | NSF/person | Notes |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Housing | | E1-7, WO-1/3, O-1/4 | 80 | |
| | | E8/9, CW-4/5, O-5/6 | 160 | |
| | | O7+ | 256 | |
| | | Showers | | 1:20 person |
| | | Toilets | | 1:20 person |
| | | Distinguished Visitors | 2944/DV Qtrs | |
| Office Space | Private Office | O7 - O8 | 300 | |
| | | O5-O6 Commanders, TF E9 | 200 | |
| | | O5, O4 CDRs, CMD E9 | 150 | |
| | | O4, O3 CDRs, Staff E9, Unit E8 | 100 | |
| | Open Office | E8, WO, O1-3 | 110 | |
| | | E7 | 90 | |
| | | E1-6 | 60 | |
| | General Space | HQ Temp | +40% of NSF | Total Building |
| Medical | Unit Aid Station | | 700/1000 | |
| | Clinic | | 3200/1000 | |
| | Medical | | 2100 | +100/add'l Doctor |
| | Dental | | 640 | +115/add'l Dentist |
| | Holding | | 460 | +80/add'l holding bed |
| Special Med Factors | Separate Mech Space | | +11% of NSF | |
| | Circulation | | +35% of NSF | |
| | Walls & Partitions | | +12% of NSF | |
| | Half Areas | | +1.5 of NSF | |
| Motor Maintenance | Fixed Facility | | 1200/200 | |
| | Administration | | 320/200 | |
| | Pads | | | Large enough to accommodate largest unit + recovery vehicle |
| | Wash Rack | | | 60' L w/oil water separator. Designed to accommodate largest vehicle |
| | Direct Support | | 1000/1000 | |
| Kennels | Interior Facilities | | 145/dog | Kitchen, tack room, interior dog run |
| | Exterior Dog Run | | 48/dog | |
| DRMO | Recycling Facility | | 1 | |
| | Gravel Holding Yard | | 2 | Authorized strength |
| DFAC | Dining Room | | 860/100 | |
| | Kitchen/Admin/Storage | | 430/100 | |
| Religious Support | | | 1624 | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Education Centers | | | 1710 | |
| Mail Rooms | | | 340 | |
| AAFES | | | | |
| | Barber/Beauty | | 240/1000 | |
| | Alteration | | 160/1000 | |
| | Pressing | | | |
| | Post/Base Exchange | | 2800/1000 | |
| | Warehouse | | 1340/1000 | |
| | Administration | | 340/1000 | |
| | Food Concession | | 640/1000 | Each Food Concession |
| | Dining/Seating | | 500/1000 | |
| | Laundry Collection | | 1024/1000 | |
| MWR | | | 3 | 3000 NSF per 1000 person |
| | Field House | | Basketball | Full Size Court of 50' by 94' |
| | Volley Ball | | | |
| | Outdoor Basketball | | | paved |
| | Running Trail w/Stations(8) | | 2 miles | *operations allow |
| | Community Activity | | 2400/1000 | |
| | Multipurpose Theater | | 1 facility/1000 | |
| | Warehouse Maintenance | | 1/1 | |

APPENDIX 3. USCENTCOM BASE CAMP MASTER PLAN – SAMPLE PLAN AND CJTF PROCESS.

1. **Purpose.** This standard describes the base camp master planning process. Master planning coordinates and prioritizes competing real property interests and distributes limited resources in a way that best supports the CJTF mission. This plan provides sample command guidance, describes master planning components, establishes Base Camp Planning Boards (BCPB), and provides guidance on how to conduct the planning board. In addition, this standard integrates the Joint Facilities Utilization Board (JFUB) to coordinate and integrate decisions with base camp master planning.

2. **Definition.** A Base Camp Master Plan (BCMP) supports the assigned mission with efficient management and orderly development of real property assets such as land, permanent and temporary facilities, and infrastructure.

3. **General Overview.** The BCMP enhances force protection, improves operational readiness and personnel safety conditions, provides efficient use of limited resources, and improves living conditions and quality of life.

a. An organized base layout is a crucial part of a master plan. Poor site layout may degrade physical health, reduce coordination and cooperation among units, erode morale, and increase operational costs.

b. During a contingency, the BCPB provides the forum for the base leadership to make comprehensive, balanced decisions for the future growth of base facilities and infrastructure then executes those plans. The BCPB reviews and refines the plans based on mission changes with the goal of improving mission support and providing a quality living and working environment.

4. Sample Responsibilities.

a. Commander, CJTF or MNF, approves all facility and real property master plans developed within the CJOA and has the responsibility for the annual review and approval of all BCMPs and submission to service components and USCENTCOM.

b. CJTF Engineer will:

(1) Review and recommend approval/disapproval of all BCMPs and updates.

(2) Represent the CJTF in the overall implementation of the base camps' master plans.

(3) Chair the JFUB.

(4) Ensure consistent BCPB implementation.

(5) Prepare guidance, assistance, and education on the BCPB planning process.

(6) Attend base camp's BCPBs quarterly, subject to travel availability.

(7) Maintain current copies of all BCMPs.

(8) Ensure that the JFUB board is advised of any JFUB candidate projects that are inconsistent with the approved BCMPs.

(9) Provide commander's guidance and standards to the BCPBs for use in preparation of BCMPs and seek out, as appropriate, higher headquarters guidance, coordination, and technical expertise for actions not organic to CJTF.

c. Base Camp Commanders (BOS-I) responsibilities:

(1) Chair the BCPB.

(2) Be responsible for formulation of the BCMP and any changes to it, and ensure submission of the plan and updates to CJTF Engineer for approval.

(3) Approve/sign the BCPB minutes and ensure timely submission through the chain to CJTF Engineer.

(4) Ensure that base camp tenant units have adequately identified facility and real estate requirements for inclusion in the BCMP and in the BCPB process.

(5) Chair the base camp's quarterly BCMP long-range component, capital investment strategy, and master plan environmental overlay review session (Section 9 - Master Plan Components).

d. Base Engineer will:

(1) Conduct BCPBs periodically as directed by the base camp commander, but not less than monthly.

(2) Conduct the base camp's quarterly BCMP long-range component, capital investment strategy, and master plan environmental overlay review session (as discussed in Section 9 - Master Plan Components).

(3) Designate an executive secretary for BCPBs. The executive secretary will record minutes of BCPB meetings and submit a record copy through the base commander to the CJ7, CJTF.

(4) Chair the BCPB in the absence of the base camp commander.

(5) Maintain the BCMP.

(6) Ensure that all base projects reviewed during the BCPB process are consistent with the BCMP.

(7) Ensure that significant facility operations and infrastructure requirements and issues are surfaced at the BCPB meetings.

g. Commanders of major assigned units and tenants at the base camps will:

(1) Develop facility and real property requirements to support their missions and ensure these requirements are incorporated into the base camp's approved Master Plan.

(2) Provide a member to the BCPB.

e. Members of the BCPB:

(1) Monitor development of the BCMP and make recommendations to the base camp commander for COMCJTF approval.

(2) Ensure that the BCMP addresses all facility and real property requirements for all activities on the base camp and supported sites.

(3) Ensure that the BCMP reflects changes in base camp mission.

(4) Ensure that the BCMP plans for anticipated growth or reductions in units and activities.

(5) Ensure that base camp changes are in accordance with BCMP-approved zoning, aesthetic, and traffic considerations.

(6) Make recommendations to the base camp commander concerning requirements to update base camp master plans and planning documentation.

(7) Consider the environmental effects of all decisions relating to the BCMP.

f. Technical engineer expertise is available from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Naval Facilities and Engineer Command (NAVFAC), Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCEA), and Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) for technical support and guidance above and beyond that available through the CJTF.

5. Sample Base Camp Master Plan Development Procedures

a. The BCMP process leads to the development of the BCMP. The process provides the effective and orderly management of CJTF base camps. Within the process, the master planner analyzes and integrates operational and developmental plans of engineer functional areas, other base camp staff elements, assigned units, tenant activities, higher headquarters, and surrounding communities. The BCMP is the principal real property management tool in support of overall base camp operation, management, and development.

b. Numerous components encompass the base camp master planning process:

(1) Identify the assigned units, tenant activities, and support organizations, their missions and needs.

(2) Apply facility and force protection requirements criteria to the assigned force structure to determine facility, force protection, and other real property allowances.

(3) Identify real property assets.

(4) Determine real property deficiencies, excesses, and utility needs (for example, utilities, training areas, etc.).

(5) Define and evaluate alternatives to satisfy deficiencies, eliminate excesses, and satisfy utility needs.

(6) Consider developmental constraints including environmental, airfield, safety, and explosive clearance considerations.

(7) Identify preferred solutions to satisfy real property requirements.

(8) Develop programming actions for prioritization and approval.

(9) Involve the customer throughout the entire process.

c. Following the BCMP process creates an efficient military base employing proven measures that enables and facilitates CJTF mission accomplishment by:

(1) Providing timely and accurate planning information and real property support for base camp missions.

(2) Developing cooperative and interactive inter-service relationships.

(3) Identifying, protecting, and enhancing natural, cultural, and environmental resources; identifying environmental consequences of actions and environmental compliance issues; and providing good stewardship of the environment.

(4) Establishing a framework for programming real property improvements.

(5) Maintaining an accurate audit trail of base development decisions.

(6) Ensuring informed decision-making.

(7) Ensuring efficient land use and supporting maximizing facility utilization.

(8) Maximizing base camp return on investment.

(9) Ensuring effective management and disposal of excess real property.

6. Base Camp Master Plan Components.

a. The BCMP consists of three inter-related components.

(1) The Constraints and Opportunities Component (CAOC) identifies the current situation outlining the base camp's limits for growth plus potential areas for development.

(2) The Long Range Development Component (LRDC) outlines the end-state of development across the camp.

(3) The Short-Range Component (SRC) identifies specific projects required to implement the LRDC.

b. Constraints and Opportunities Component (CAOC). The CAOC is an assessment of the base camp's current situation with analysis to achieve the desired end state of development. It illustrates infrastructure, transportation, zoning, safety, and other common systems required to support base development. The CAOC establishes the basic framework and specific options for developing and managing the base camp while documenting base camp capabilities, constraints, and opportunities. It specifies optimum land use for enhanced mission accomplishment and quality community support. It also identifies expansion capabilities based on current or known future missions. The CAOC provides the basic building blocks upon which all other BCMP components are based.

(1) The elements of the CAOC are:

(a) *Development analysis (narrative)*. Analyzes the base camp's missions, goals, and objectives with recommendations for development. It includes the base camp's ability to support expansion or reduction in missions and identifies the capabilities, constraints, and environmental limitations of the land, utility sources, infrastructure, and facilities.

(b) *Environmental quality and land use analysis (narrative and map)*. Serves as a description of the baseline environmental conditions at the base camp and its ability to support assigned missions. It analyzes overall base camp development and identifies the areas deserving environmental concern. It describes gaps in baseline environmental information and recommends necessary surveys and studies required to complete the description of the base camp. It recommends developmental opportunities that mitigate environmental damage. It serves as the framework for all future formal environmental analyses. The plan will portray constraints to base camp development with proper zoning taken into consideration. It will be a composite map of environmental data that include at a minimum:

- (1) Safety zones to include explosive and airfield criteria.
- (2) Surface/aerial limiting factors, for example, noise and flood plains.
- (3) Natural/cultural resource related, for example, soils, critical habitat, and archeological sites.
- (4) Underground hazards/limiters, for example, ground water issues.
- (5) Surface hazardous and toxic materials/waste issues.
- (6) Real estate acquisition and disposal actions.
- (7) Mine/Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) hazard areas.

I *Utilities assessment/plan (narrative and map)*. Describes sources; rights to access or use; quantity and quality available; known limitations; and the distribution system architecture, age, and condition. It describes gaps in utility systems information and recommends necessary surveys and studies required to complete utility analysis. It provides a layout of all primary utility distribution lines.

(d) *Transportation assessment/plan (narrative and map)*. Depicts the current base camp transportation network and analyzes interaction with base camp missions and surrounding transportation access.

(e) *Force Protection assessment/plan (narrative and map)*. The force protection plan is a component of the base camp master plan's CAOC. Force protection is integral to mission accomplishment and must be incorporated into all long range plans. Analysis should assess the current situation with development of information required to produce a holistic plan for secure mission environment. Local force protection mitigation procedures and approval processes should be developed to mitigate vulnerabilities created by temporary construction, i.e., fence replacement or guard shack reconstruction.

(f) *Fire Protection assessment/plan (narrative and map)*. Since the majority of facilities developed within the CJTF joint operational area will be built to initial or temporary construction standards, the risk posed by fire hazards is high. Therefore, as a mitigation measure, all base camps will assess fire protection measures into their CAOC in order to address hazards and identify real property zoning actions.

(2) CAOC Development and Review. Bases will complete their CAOC as directed in CENTCOM OPORDS. Base commanders will schedule quarterly meetings of the BCPB to review the CAOC.

c. Long Range Development Component (LRDC). The LRDC is the base camp commander's strategy to focus real property capitalization in support of base camp missions. It summarizes the status of real property support for base camp missions, including tenant missions, and links the real property deficiencies described in the CAOC to the projects listed in the SRC.

(1) The LRDC describes supporting plans for facility and infrastructure revitalization and shortfalls. The LRDC describes the commander's plan to convert facilities or reassign activities to improve utilization or leasing. It also relates how excess facilities will be managed and disposed. The SRC will provide interim solutions on how essential real property requirements will be satisfied until the LRDC is fully implemented. From this analytical approach, a base camp real property investment strategy emerges, providing the basis for programming projects in the SRC.

(2) Executive summary. Relate preferred alternatives for critical real property requirements to base camp mission accomplishment and the commander's vision, planning goals, and objectives. It summarizes the requirements analysis and forms the commander's investment strategy. The analysis of critical real property requirements briefly identifies the current situation (quantity, type construction, allowance criteria, and physical/functional condition) and deficiencies (quantity and adequacy based

on theater, Component and CJTF standards). It reflects USCENTCOM and CJTF resource constraints, but it is not time constrained.

(3) Supporting Plans. Supporting plans provide specific detail on the sub-components of the LRDC. Supporting plans are composed of a narrative with a map overlay depicting the end-state of the specific plan. Plans are the result of the processes as outlined in paragraph 4(b) and the CAOC.

(a) Environmental Plan.

(b) Utilities Plan.

I Transportation Plan.

(d) Force Protection Plan.

(e) Fire Protection Plan.

(f) Facility Improvement Plan.

(g) Land Use Plan.

(4) Supporting graphics. LRDC plans must be depicted as a CADD overlay.

(5) LRDC Development and Review. Bases will complete their LRDC within 90 days of receipt of this guide. Base commanders will integrate the LRDC review into the quarterly meetings of the BCPB.

d. Short-Range Component (SRC). The SRC implements the LRDC by identifying specific projects required to make the LRDC a reality. It reflects the base camp commander's plans to allocate resources to facility construction and revitalization.

(1) The SRC is a dynamic document requiring input from all of the base camp's units to reflect short-term real property planning and management. Addressing the management of the SRC is a portion of the Base Camp Planning Board's (BCPB) meeting agenda (see Section 10 - Base Camp Planning Board). The SRC identifies and justifies specific real property projects developed from the LRDC. It integrates all projects, regardless of proponent or fund source to properly prioritize work effort.

(2) The elements of the SRC are:

(a) Overview. For each LRDC component plans, list the specific construction projects required to implement the respective plan.

(b) Project Programming and Construction Tracking (PPCT) Worksheet. O&M contract and troop labor projects shall be included and tracked.

(3) Supporting graphics.

(a) Base camp map(s) submitted monthly showing location of projects currently under construction.

(b) Site specific maps with enhanced details including utilities for large-scale projects.

(4) SRC Development and Review. Bases will complete their SRC as directed by CENTCOM OPORDS.

6. The Base Camp Planning Board (BCPB).

a. The BCPB is the base commander's format to address base camp master planning issues and to integrate real property management with long term goals and objectives. The functions of the BCPB are:

(1) Act as the base camp's Board of Directors to ensure the orderly development and management of the base camp's facilities and real property in support of the CJTF's mission.

(2) Guide the development and maintenance of all components of the BCMP.

(3) Coordinate base camp planning with the following, as applicable:

(a) Adjacent or nearby base camps.

(b) Affected host nation agencies.

(4) The BCPB will:

(a) Address facility, force protection, environmental and real property requirements for all activities of the base camp and supported areas.

(b) Reflect changes in the base camp's mission and the camp's requirements and direction.

I Project growth or reduction in units and activities assigned to the base camp.

(d) Conform to installation design guidelines.

(e) Review funding projections and advise the base camp commander of priorities and COAs.

(f) Ensure maximum efficient use of existing temporary and permanent facilities.

(g) Project plans and projects which are consistent with good environmental stewardship.

(h) Make recommendations on real property and space utilization issues.

(5) Composition of BCPB. Minimum composition of the BCPB at each base shall be the following:

(a) Chairman. The base commander is chairman.

(b) Voting members. Voting members shall as a minimum consist of the following:

(1) Representatives from major tenant units, including a representative from each coalition element (regardless of coalition unit size). Base commander will determine which units are "major" tenants.

(2) Base Engineer:

(a) Serves as, or designates, a BCPB executive secretary.

(b) Provides staff support and administrative assistance.

(3) The chief of each principal and staff section on the base. Major tenant units with primary responsibility for a base proponent do not receive two votes.

(6) BCPB Meetings.

(a) The BCPB will meet as required but not less than monthly to formally deliberate functions of the BCMP process's (see Section 5 - Master Plan Components).

(b) The executive secretary will have minutes recorded of BCPBs. The executive secretary will prepare the meeting agenda, read-ahead packets as required, and other administrative requirements. Minutes will be forwarded to the CJTF Engineer.

I The BCPB is required to develop the following:

(1) Components of the BCMP.

(2) Priority of projects to focus developmental effort.

(3) Installation architectural/ themes.

(4) Purchase/lease of real property that will be utilized as or become base camp real property after receipt. This includes, but is not limited to, leased containerized or equipment facilities.

(5) Projects which are in support of the BCMP and support assigned mission.

(6) Project execution priorities.

(7) Other items within the purview of the board's charter, as designated by the base camp commander.

(d) Urgent BCPB issues. For issues requiring expeditious approval which cannot wait for the next scheduled board meeting, the executive committee consisting of, as a minimum, the base camp commander, the base engineer, Staff Judge Advocate, and the Resource Manager. They may vote to move an issue forward through the approval process. At the next board meeting the board shall be briefed concerning the issue, its status, and reason for urgent action.

7. Sample Joint Facility Utilization Board (JFUB) Responsibilities

a. The JFUB is activated by the CJTF Engineer as required to adjudicate base development issues.

b. The JFUB establishes policies, procedures, priorities, and overall direction for construction and engineering requirements in the CJOA.

c. For projects recommended by base commanders requiring funds commitment in excess of \$xxx,000; the JFUB will recommend approval/disapproval to the CJTF Commander or service component.

d. The CJTF Engineer has overall staff responsibility for the JFUB to include preparing the meeting agenda and read ahead materials; maintaining minutes of all JFUB meetings; preparing appropriate documentation of all JFUB actions (messages, memorandums, CESP FRAGOs, etc); coordinating final approval of JFUB actions; and dissemination of approved JFUB actions.

e. Organization. Upon notification by the CJTF Engineer, the JFUB will meet at the CJTF Joint Operations Center (or equivalent). The composition of the JFUB will vary depending on the nature of the forces assigned, and organizations involved.

1. Chairman: CJTF Engineer Voting Member (Ties)
2. Members: All Major Subordinate Cmds reps Voting Member

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| CJ4 Representative | Voting Member |
| CJ8 Representative | Voting Member |
| CJTF Staff Judge Advocate | Voting Member |
| CJTF Contracting | Advisor |
| Special Members: | (by invitation only) |

f. Procedures.

(1) As required by the CJTF mission, the CJ7, CJTF will activate the JFUB under authority of the COMCJTF.

(2) The JFUB meeting locations and physical arrangements will be coordinated and executed by the CJTF Engineer. A minimum of 7 days advance notice will be given to all voting members.

(3) JFUB meetings will be chaired by the CJTF Engineer.

(4) JFUB members are shown above. Members must be empowered as decision-makers for their organizations.

(5) JFUB decisions will be decided by a majority of voting members. The Chairman will vote only in case of a tie.

(6) When determining issues, a minimum JFUB quorum shall consist of the JFUB chairman, and representatives of CJ4, CJTF Resource Manager, and CJTF Staff Judge Advocate.

(7) JFUB decisions will be forwarded to the CJTF Director, Coalition/Joint Staff for final approval.

(8) Reclamas of JFUB actions are to be forwarded to the CJTF Director Coalition Joint Staff.

- 6.●. If applicable, the JFUB will coordinate its activities with the CCJ4-E. Construction and engineering requirements that the JFUB cannot satisfy using CJTF resources will be elevated to the CCJ4-E.

APPENDIX 4. POWER GENERATION PHASE PLANNING FOR CONTINGENCY BASE CAMP DEVELOPMENT

1. Purpose of Appendix. To provide the responsible component for Base Operations Support (BOS) planning factors and phases for the development of electrical power generation infrastructure during Contingency and Sustained Operations. This appendix will be used in conjunction with the remainder of the Sand Book to develop adequate electrical power generation capacity and infrastructure support as a Contingency Base Camp is planned, developed and matured. This appendix is necessitated by the electrical needs of military equipment, and quality of life issues on the modern battlefield.

2. Power Planning/Implementation: (Figure 1: Power Generation Planning Phases)

2.1. Phase I: Assessment and Design (C -120).

2.1.1. Duration/Responsibility:

2.1.1.1. Initial reconnaissance/assessment visit should be conducted at C - 120.

2.1.1.2. Duration of the assessment visit is 1-2 weeks.

2.1.1.3. Responsibility: Service with BOS Responsibility.

2.1.1.4. The 120-day advance is needed to provide sufficient time to procure Bill of Materials (BOM) for timely execution of Phase II.

2.1.2. Assessment:

2.1.2.1. Assess anticipated electrical loads.

2.1.2.2. Determine types of fuel available.

2.1.2.3. Assess viability of host nation commercial power (direct acquisition from a commercial source or through the host nation pursuant to an international agreement).

2.1.2.4. Does an international agreement exist with the host nation that includes the provision for power generation by the host nation?

2.1.2.5. Assess access by road, rail and/or air for fuel and materials delivery.

2.1.2.6. Assess existing power generation transmission and distribution capabilities, to include reliability.

2.1.2.7. Assess availability of and requirement for Material Handling Equipment (MHE).

2.1.2.8. For a base camp, determine the following:

2.1.2.8.1. Standard or non-standard base camp design.

2.1.2.8.2. Use of Force Provider or Harvest Falcon/Eagle?

2.1.2.8.3. Force Provider/Harvest Eagle with or without PPCK. (Prime Power Connection Kits)

2.1.2.8.4. TCMS (Theater Construction Management System) standards used?

2.1.2.9. If non-standard equipment, what is local availability of logistical support?

2.1.2.10. Assess environmental requirements for disposal of waste products (engine oils and lubricants).

2.1.2.11. Assess host nation maintenance/repair part support capabilities.

2.1.2.12. Assess the Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) security requirements for power production facilities and distribution network for each projected phase of development.

2.1.3. Design:

2.1.3.1. Develop design based on the construction standard established for the camp.

2.1.3.2. Design scope will include maintenance and, where it can be anticipated, future expansion of the power system

2.1.3.3. Identify (if possible) potential critical loads and how to provide backup power (e.g. ECU, communication facilities, etc.)

2.1.3.4. Design will incorporate the following AT/FP security measures:

2.1.3.4.1. Redundant power generation/distribution facilities must not occupy the same area.

2.1.3.4.2. Integrate AT/FP measures required to protect power generation/distribution facilities against the range of threats anticipated at this site.

2.1.3.4.3. Ensure AT/FP measures encapsulate host nation power generation entry points to the base camp.

2.1.3.5. Develop and order BOM.

2.1.3.6. Determine type of distribution network (overhead, surface, underground) based on reliability, cost, traffic, security, and other camp considerations.

2.1.3.7. Include Noise Control Factors in design.

2.1.3.8. If design is for MEPS and future planned state is local power, ensure design addresses the transition from 220v/60Hz power of MEPS to 220v/50Hz local commercial power can affect motors, equipment and the requirement for frequency converters).

2.1.4. Determine and Prioritize Potential Sources of Generators:

2.1.4.1. Army Organic Unit

2.1.4.2. Army Prime Power

2.1.4.3. Air Force

2.1.4.4. Navy

2.1.4.5. War Reserve

2.1.4.6. Lease of Civilian Generators

2.1.4.7. Purchase as BOM

2.1.4.8. For sustained operations the use lease or purchase of generators is recommended. This option allows the contractor to operate and maintain existing equipment without impacting operational readiness.

2.2. Phase II: Establishment of Base Camp/Airfield (C+0).

2.2.1. Duration: 90 -180 days depending on facility size and configuration.

2.2.2. Establish power plant and distribution system.

2.2.3. Theater Power Generation Unit operates Power Plant.

2.3. Phase III: Transition to Sustained Operations.

2.3.1. Initiate planning at (C-30).

2.3.2. Execution at (C+180).

2.3.3. Duration: 180 days to 1 year.

2.3.4. Considerations:

2.3.4.1. Type of Contract (e.g., USACE TAC contract, Engineering Field Activity Med/Engineering Field Division Atlantic, LOGCAP, AFCAP, CONCAP, local commercial power).

2.3.4.2. Lead times for transition due to geographic location, availability of resources and funding.

2.3.4.3. Train-up period if turning over to contractors.

2.3.4.4. Use existing military generators vs. contractor generators.

2.3.4.5. Cost of contract vs. remaining with military generation.

2.3.4.6. Operational situation/threat at site.

2.3.4.7. Is the international agreement in effect with the host nation and does it include the provision for power generation and delivery by the host nation to the U.S. Military Forces?

2.4. Phase IV: Transition to Sustainment Operations (C+365).

2.4.1. Duration: Indefinite

2.4.2. Planning/Design initiated at (C+60)

2.4.3. Considerations:

2.4.3.1. Duration of Base Camp Occupation.

2.4.3.2. MILCON to construct fixed facility subject to the existence of an access agreement with host nation.

2.4.3.3. Host nation commercial power (direct acquisition from a commercial source or through host nation pursuant to an international agreement).

2.4.3.4. Political considerations will affect the design of the generation/distribution system.

6.2... .. Transition from 220v/60Hz power of MEPS (if applicable) to 220v/50Hz local commercial power.

6.2... .. AT/FP considerations with respect to host nation power generation sources and distribution system.

6.. Comparison of "Sand Book" Construction Phases vs. Electrical Power Generation Development Phases:

| <u>Sand Book Construction Phases</u> | <u>Power Generation Development Phases</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Expeditionary <90 days | Phase I: Assessment and Design: 90-120 days |
| Initial Standard < 6 months | Phase II: Establish Base Camp: 0-180 days |
| Temporary < 24 months | Phase III: Transition - Long Term Operations: 180-360 days |
| Sustained Operations > 24 months | Phase IV: Transition - Sustainment Ops: Indefinite |

(Note: Power Generation Options vs. Costs: rating from relatively, low \$ costs to \$\$\$ high costs)

| <u>Type of Power Generation</u> | <u>Initial Cost</u> | <u>Operating Cost</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Military Power Generation | \$ | \$ |
| USG Lease of Generator/Military Operators | \$\$ | \$ |
| USG Purchase of Generators/Military Operators | \$\$\$ | \$ |
| USG Purchase of Generators/Contract Operators | \$\$\$ | \$\$ |
| LOGCAP Owner/Operators | \$\$ | \$\$\$ |
| Contract Owner/Operators | \$ | \$\$\$ |
| Host Nation Commercial Power Generation | \$ | \$ |

4. Points of contact for Power Generation Units and Contacts:

- 4.1. 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power), Ft Belvoir, VA.
- 4.2. 49th Material Maintenance Group, Holloman Air Force Base, NM.
- 4.3. Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA.
- 4.4. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Trans-Atlantic Programs Center (TAC), Winchester, VA.
- 4.5. LOGCAP Program Manager, Army Material Command.
- 4.6. AFCAP Program Manager, Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency.
- 6.2. CONCAP Program Manager, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

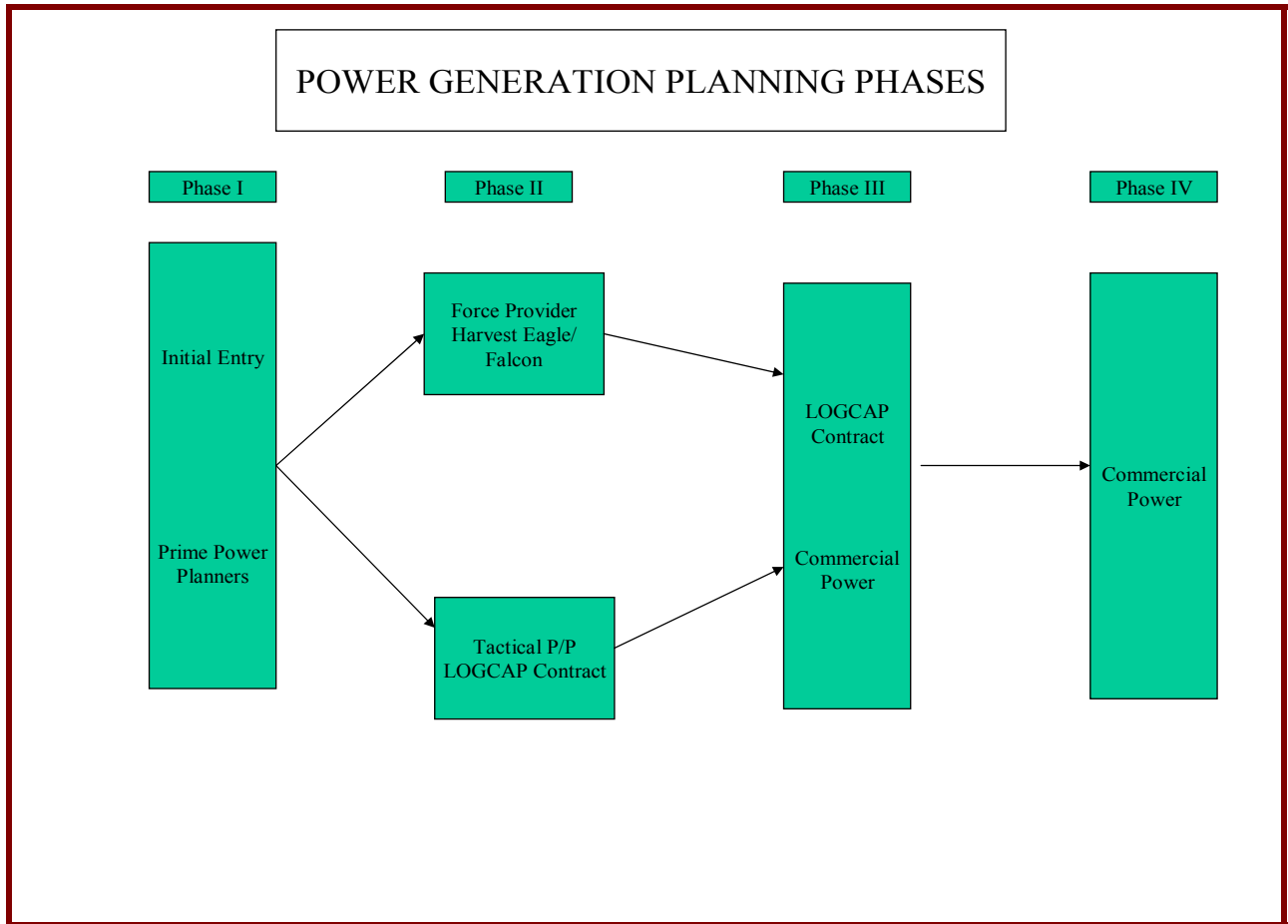


Figure 1: Power Generation Planning Phases

APPENDIX 5. BASE CAMP ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.**1. Purpose.**

1.1. Upon deployment to the CENTCOM AOR, all forces will actively prevent pollution, display environmental stewardship, respect the natural resources of the host nation, report and respond to hazardous chemical and POL spills, remedy environmental conditions that directly endanger the health and safety of U.S. and coalition forces, and comply with the spirit as well as the letter of applicable U.S. and host nation environmental regulations as modified by International Agreements and Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), Final Governing Standards specific to the host nation or the DOD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document.

2. Removal of Hazardous Waste.

2.1. USCENTCOM forces are responsible for safe collection, management, storage, removal and disposal of hazardous wastes and POL in their possession. Dumping or abandonment of hazardous waste or POL is prohibited. Hazardous waste includes contaminated soil.

2.2. Units will take hazardous waste to accumulation points. Disposal of hazardous waste via contract will be a component responsibility.

3. Environmental Documentation for Base Operations.

3.1. All USCENTCOM Components are responsible for documenting all environmental matters for all sites/FOS/CSL/base camps. The BOS-Is will follow the guidance as set forth in references found in paragraphs 3.4 and 4.4 of the main body of this regulation.

3.2. All instances of hazardous substance spills should be reported. All efforts to clean up the spill should be documented.

3.3. Upon announcement of base closure, BOS-Is will ensure that base commanders will consolidate data on all spills and cases of contamination for inclusion in the Environmental Site Closure Report to the component. If a BOS-I has not been designated, the lead Component will prepare the closure report.

4. Environmental Reports. BOS-Is (or Components if BOS-I are not designated) are required to submit the following environmental reports during the life cycle of a site/FOS/CSL/base camp.

4.1. The Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) is prepared if a site is occupied, or expected to be occupied, for 30 or more calendar days by USCENTCOM forces. It describes and documents the environmental condition of the site at the time it was first occupied. Together with the Environmental Closure Report, the EBS forms the basis of information (for investigating and negotiating claims against the USCENTCOM Forces. The survey is to be coordinated by the MSC Environmental Management Officer, senior engineer, or the commander's designated representative. Copies of the EBS are to be forwarded to USCENTCOM J4-E (Environmental) and a copy kept on file at the FOB mayor's cell. Information collected during completion of the EBS will be referenced in the Environmental Closure Report, Environmental Condition Report, and Environmental Closure Survey. Refer to Appendix 6 for the USCENTCOM Format for the EBS.

4.2. The Environmental Condition Report (ECR) will be submitted no later than 30 days before closure. The report is a summary of environmental conditions at the camp. The report uses the format shown at the back of this

appendix. The report is usually prepared by contract because testing and analysis are necessary to document soil and ground water conditions that could have been affected by presence of COALITION Forces. The Environmental Condition Report is a reference document for the Environmental Site Closure Survey. Refer to Appendix 7 for the USCENTCOM Format for the ECR.

4.3. The Environmental Site Closure Survey (ESCS) conducted by the BOS-I environmental representatives at closure site. Information used to build the Environmental Site Closure Report (ESCR). Refer to Appendix 9 for the USCENTCOM Format for the ESCS.

4.4. The Environmental Site Closure Report (ESCR) is issued on the day the base is closed. It describes the condition of the camp upon withdrawal of COALITION Forces. The report incorporates information provided by the Environmental Baseline Survey and documents all site restoration and remediation work performed at the camp. The Environmental Closure Report, taken with the EBS, forms the basis of information for investigating and negotiating claims against the Government. Refer to Appendix 8 for the USCENTCOM Format for the ESCR.

APPENDIX 6. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY (EBS) - SAMPLE FORMAT.

Environmental Baseline Survey Template

For

Site, Country

For

Deployment of Forces in Support of

"NAME OF OPERATION or EXERCISE"

Date: Enter date of survey!

Survey conducted by

Enter name of the unit doing the survey!

By

Enter name of person doing the survey

Enter phone number where to reach the above individual.

Enter email for the above individual.

APPENDIX 6. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY WORK SHEET

1. This site survey of Location, Country is conducted in support of forces deploying as part of Operation or Exercise Name". Provide a brief introduction and executive summary.

2. Survey Administrative Data:

2.a. **Date of Site Survey:** Enter Date Survey Started.

2.b. **Organization(s) Conducting Survey:** Enter Unit Name

2.c. **Organization(s) POC:** Enter POC Name, Phone and Email Address

2.d. **Organization(s) CDR:** Enter Commander's Name, Phone and Email Address

3. **Document Date:** Enter date survey completed.

4. Site Survey Data:

4.a. Description of the Site:

4.a.1. Installation(s) / site being surveyed:

What federal or host nation installation(s) / site(s) will be involved?

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Identify sites by building number, street location or coordinates (LAT/LONG). Include pictures if possible.

4.a.2. Description, History and Condition of the Property:

4.a.3. Description of Training Area(s) or ranges (if applicable):

How many training areas are on / used by the installation?

For each training area provide the following information:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Training areas name | |
| Grid location for all corners | |
| Types of rounds fired | |
| Old or New Range (i.e. did U.S. forces establish the range or was it existing?) | |

4.a.4. Description of Adjacent Land Usage:

What is the adjacent property being used for?

What was the adjacent property used for in the past?

What effects might the usage have had on the environment at the proposed site?

What effects might the usage have on the health / safety of the deployed forces?

4.b. Description of the Proposed Site Usage:

State what proposed usage or activity will be conducted at the site:

Give detailed description of actions and equipment that will be utilized.

How long will U.S. Forces use the site?

What effects might the usage have on the environment?

What effects might the usage have on the health / safety of the deployed forces?

What affects might the usage have on Host Nation population?

4.c. Current Environmental Conditions:

What are the current environmental conditions? Definitions can be found in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD).

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Are there signs of environmental or health hazards?

| |
|-------------------------|
| List of hazards: |
| |

What can the local workers tell you about the site? i.e.:
What was it used for in the past?

Where was maintenance done?

What spills occurred?

What pesticides were used?

4.c.1. Executive Summary of Site Conditions:

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Provide a short executive summary of the site conditions. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|

4.c.2. Air Quality:

Are there any air quality problems or facilities that could affect the air quality?

| List the facilities that could present a hazard. | Provide grid location | Suspected hazard |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | |

4.c.3. Drinking Water:

Identify available drinking water supply and sources.

| Source (wells / ROPU / local manufacturer) | Grid location |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | |

Has a medical inspection been done on the water source(s)?

Were water samples taken?

Is production water being tested on a regular bases?

Were the water supply lines inspected?

What is the condition of the water supply lines?

What is the water supply line made of?

Is Lead used to seal the joints?

Are the water supply lines rusting?

Are there connections were chemicals or biological items can be added to the water outside of the installation?

| List those connection areas: | Grid location |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| | |

Attach the water sample results by source.

4.c.4. Wastewater:

What is the condition of the waste water systems?

Provide a brief description:

Where is wastewater treated prior to release to the environment?

| Provide description of site. | Grid location. |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| | |

| | Yes or No | Number of each |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Are there sumps? | | # |
| Are there catch basins? | | # |
| Are there dry wells? | | # |

How will U.S generated wastewater be disposed?

Where do the drain lines from industrial wastewater end or empty into?

| Provide description of site. | Grid location. |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| | |

4.c.5. Hazardous Materials:

Has hazardous material (e.g. POL, acids, corrosive gases, batteries) been stored at the site?

Has hazardous material been used at the site?

List hazardous materials storage sites:

| Type of Storage Site (list all) | Grid location | Capacity |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Buildings | | |
| Above Ground Storage Tanks | | |
| Under Ground Storage Tanks | | |
| Pipeline Systems | | |
| Storage Yards or Areas | | |

Are storage drums or small containers present at the site?

| List buildings or areas where drums are located: | Grid location | Amount stored? |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | |

Are there any indicators of spills in the area?

| List areas: | Provide grid location(s) | Size of Spill |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | |

Are storage areas up slope from proposed bed down areas?

Could leaking tanks or lines affect the bed down areas?

4.c.6. Hazardous Waste:

Has hazardous waste (e.g. used POL, acids, anti-freeze, batteries) been stored at the site?

List hazardous waste storage sites:

| Type of Storage Site (list all) | Grid location | Capacity |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Buildings | | |
| Above Ground Storage Tanks | | |
| Under Ground Storage Tanks | | |
| Storage Yard or Area | | |

Are there any indicators of spills in the area?

List areas: Grid location(s) Suspected Material Is it scheduled for sampling?

Are storage drums or small containers present at the site?

| List buildings or areas where drums are at: | Grid location(s) |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Are storage areas up slope from proposed bed down areas?
 Could leaking tanks or lines affect the bed down areas?

4.c.7. Solid Waste:

Was solid waste disposed of on the site?

| Describe the disposal area(s). | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Look for signs of burned or buried solid waste items, i.e. metal, plastic, glass, wood and food products semi-exposed along the ground surface landfills.

| Describe the disposal area(s). | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Determine where solid waste will be disposed and collection process.

| Describe the disposal area(s). | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Describe the collection process and methods to be used.

Are storage areas up slope from proposed bed down areas?
 Could contaminated rain water or other spilled hazardous items flowing from such an area affect the bed down areas?

4.c.8. Medical Waste:

Are there medical facilities at the site?

Was the medical waste collected?

How was it collected?

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

How was the medical waste disposed of?

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Where was it disposed?

| Describe the disposal area(s). | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Was all medical waste removed from the site before U.S. occupation?

Are there any indicators of dumped or buried medical waste in the area?

| Describe the disposal area(s). | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Where and how will U.S. medical waste be disposed?

Are storage areas up slope from proposed bed down areas?
 Could leaking tanks or lines for/from medical waste storage affect the bed down areas?

4.c.9. Petroleum Distribution Points:

Are there any fixed facilities for distribution of petroleum products?

| Describe the facility(s). | Grid location(s) |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Are there any underground storage tanks (UST) at the site?

| Number of USTs | Grid location(s) | Capacity (gals) | What was stored in the USTs? |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | | | |

Are there any above ground storage tanks (AST) at the site?

| Number of ASTs | Grid location(s) | Capacity (gals) | What was stored in the ASTs? |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | | | |

Are there any locations that were used as field distribution points for petroleum products?

| Describe the area(s). | Grid location(s) |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| | |

Are there signs of ground contamination at any location?

| Describe the area(s). | Grid location(s) |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| | |

Have all petroleum products been removed from the site(s)?

Are the tanks still in use?

If "No", when were they taken out of service?

| List each tank | Grid location(s) | Date taken out of service |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | | |

Are storage areas up slope from proposed bed down areas?

Could leaking tanks or lines affect the bed down areas?

4.c.10. Noise:

Are there any current operations in the area that will create an environmental noise hazard?

List current operations that will restrict the use of some areas due to noise hazard.

| Describe the activity(s). | Grid location(s) |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| | |

List planned operations that will restrict the use of some areas due to noise hazard.

| Describe the activity(s). | Grid location(s) |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

4.c.11. Pesticides / Herbicides:

Are there indicators of pesticide use at the site?
 Examples: Numerous dead insects, spiders or animals located in or around the site.
 Is there consistent staining all along the bottom and corners of walls and buildings?
 Where were pesticides stored at the site?
 When were pesticides stored at the site?
 Were all pesticides removed from the site?
 Are there any indicators of dumped or buried pesticides in the area?
 Is the site located next to a farming area or down stream from agriculture lands?
 Do the local farms use pesticides?

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| List types of pesticides used by local population: |
| |

Are there indicators of herbicide (weed killer) use at the site?
 Examples: Are there areas of brown vegetation when similar plants are green or flowering?
 Where were herbicides stored at the site?
 When were herbicides stored at the site?
 Were all herbicides removed from the site?
 Are there any indicators of dumped or buried herbicides in the area?
 Is the site located next to a farming area or down stream from agriculture lands?
 Do the local farms use herbicides?

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| List types of herbicides used by local population: |
| |

Are herbicide storage areas up slope from proposed bed down areas?
 Could leaking herbicide tanks or lines affect the bed down areas?

4.c.12. Historic and Cultural Resources:

Are there any possible or known historic and cultural resources located at the site?
 Are there any possible or known religious resources located at the site?
 This includes: structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, graves, human skeletal materials, pottery, basketry, bottles, historical weapons, weapon projectiles and tools. If any of the above items are identified during a site survey notify Component Environmental Engineer immediately.

| Describe the resource(s). | Grid location(s) |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| | |

4.c.13. Natural Resources and Endangered Species:

Are there any natural resources in the area, i.e. water resources or minerals?

| Describe the resource(s). | Grid location(s) |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Are there any endangered species on the site?

| Provide common name and describe the species. | Grid location(s) were seen |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | |

Are there any habitats that would support a known endangered species?

| Describe the habitat and species it supports. | Grid location(s) of the corners of the habitat. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | |

If any endangered species are seen during the survey, notify the Component Environmental Engineer immediately.

4.c.14. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB):

Is there any electrical equipment at the site(s) that might contain PCBs? i.e. transformers, hydraulic systems, switches, voltage regulators and circuit breakers.

| Describe the item(s) | Grid location(s) |
|----------------------|------------------|
| | |

Identify any storage areas used to store the above equipment or PCB items or fluid!

| Describe the storage area(s) | Grid location(s) |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

For suspected PCB Items:

Is any unused electrical equipment setting around the installation?
Is any damaged electrical equipment setting around the installation?

| Describe the storage area(s) | Grid location(s) |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

How many electrical transformers are on the site?

| Describe the transformers condition. | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

Are PCBs storage areas up slope from proposed bed down areas?
Could leaking tanks or lines affect the bed down areas?

4.c.15. Asbestos:

Are there facilities that have, or suspected to have, asbestos?
Asbestos is used as a wrapping to reduce heat loss or fire protection on boilers, steam pipes and steel columns. It can be sprayed or wrapped on with gauze like material.
What is the condition of the asbestos, i.e. friable or non-friable?
Any material containing more than one percent asbestos that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Did you coordinate with medical personnel for a sample?
Document with photographs and state location of suspected asbestos.

| Describe the location(s) and item(s) | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | |

4.c.16. Radon:

Are there facilities with basements with limited airflow?

| List the buildings | Grid location(s) |
|--------------------|------------------|
| | |

Ensure facilities with a basement are opened and aired out prior to use. If the facility will be used as part of a long-term deployment (over 90 days) an air exchange method will have to be developed.

4.c.17. Lead Based Paint: Not required unless children are going to be housed in the area. Can be tested for back ground information if resources are available.

5. Soil Type and Land Cover:

Provide a description of the soil conditions (e.g. sand, clay, type of rock)

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Take photos of the soil layers if possible. Attach the photos.

Does the soil drain easily?

Do you have a map of the area attached?

Provide a description of the land covers.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

6. Topographic, hydrologic, and geologic features:

Provide maps of the area.
Describe the topography of the area.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Do you have a topographic map of the area attached?

Is there a river or stream on or near the site?

Is the area susceptible to flooding?

Are facilities located in a flood plain (do you see evidence of past flooding)?

Is there geologic activity that could affect the operation?

7. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO):

Is there UXO in the area?

| List the UXO areas | Grid location(s) | Type of UXO |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | |

8. Sanitary Waste Disposal:

Are facilities available for use in the disposal of sanitary waste?

| List the facility(ies) | Grid location(s) | Facility Conditions |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | |

9. Radiological hazards:

Identify equipment sources of radiation that could be harmful.

| List the facility(ies) | Grid location(s) | Radiation Hazard |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | |

Identify nature of radiation that could be harmful.

| List the source(s) | Grid location(s) | Radiation Hazard |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | |

10. Heating and Ventilation Systems:

What type of heating system does the installation / facility use?

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| What is the power source? | Electrical ? | Fuel Oil? | Gas? |
| If fuel what type of fuel and size and location of the storage tanks? | | | |
| Fuel | Grid Location | | Tank Size |
| | | | |

Is the heating system different in each building?

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| If different, list buildings and type of heating system | |
| Building | Type of Heating |
| | |

11. Electrical hazards:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Are there high power lines on the installation? | |
| Are there high power transformer stations on the installation? | |

Provide size of each item and location

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Size / Height | Grid Location |
| | |

12. Fire Protection Systems:

Identify any fire protection systems on the installation?

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Describe the system (water, foam, sprinklers, hand held, other) | Grid Location |
| | |

Current condition of the system?

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

13. Site Survey Maps:

- Are maps enclosed as part of the report?
- Do you have a proposed facility plan attached?
- Do you have a sketch of each area, site or facility that is or could be an environmental hazard?
- Are all buildings assigned an identification number on your map or plan?
- Did you use existing buildings numbers?

14. Photographs:

- Did you take photographs of all sites inspected in order to document current conditions?
- Are photographs identified by area, site or facility number and photograph number?
- Are Grid coordinates on the photograph?
- Is the location of where the picture was taken from given, i.e. 30 ft west of building x?
- Is the direction the photographer was facing (e.g. N, S, NW) on the photograph?
- Are photographs crossed referenced to maps, plans or sketches?

15. Samples:

Where were samples taken?

Are samples cross-referenced with photograph of sample site, maps, plans or sketches

Sample(s) data can be published as an update to the site survey document.

Is additional sampling required?

If during the initial survey sites of concern are identified that will require sampling, photograph the sites, document reason for concern and list items to be sampled for.

16. Related Documents:

| List other sources used to gather information about the site, include reports on past events, accidents or conditions that could have had an environmental impact or could present a health hazard to personnel occupying the site. | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Report Name | Completed by |
| | |

17. Outside Agency Assisting on Document:

List any outside agencies and their point of contacts that provided data used in the document.

| Agency | POC | Phone/email |
|--------|-----|-------------|
| | | |

17. Environmental Requirements:

Identify host nation, local and U.S. laws, policies, regulations, guidance and documents that will provide environmental requirements and standards that will have to be followed during the deployment.

| Law or Regulation | Source | Date |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document | DoD | March 2001 |
| USCENTCOM Annex L | CENTCOM | |
| | | |

18. Reference Used:

| References | Source | Date |
|------------|--------|------|
| | | |

19. Images:

| Photograph # | Location | Photograph of? | Photographer Facing? | Date |
|--------------|----------|----------------|----------------------|------|
| | | | | |

APPENDIX 7. USCENTCOM ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION REPORT (ECR) - SAMPLE FORMAT

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION REPORT

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Environmental Condition Report Base Camp: | Date: |
| Mayor/BOS-I: | Prepared by: |
| Phone #: | Phone #: |

1. Installation Description and Background: Give a brief (one-half to one page) description of the installation, including its historical uses). Referencing the EBS. The information should be geared to events and operational history that may bear on environmental problems and their cause.

2. Include all spill records in the report

3. Layout map or plan view of installation identifying storage of hazardous substances (hazardous waste accumulation points, fuel storage and retail points and hazardous material storage sites).

4. Summary of Environmental Conditions: List significant incidents at the site. State significant findings for all areas of concern in bottom-line terms.

Example: Area located in SW corner of camp (shown on layout map was hazardous waste storage area. Ruptured containers on or about 12 May 1998. Remediated site 25-29 May 1998.

Example: Area located at grid (shown on layout map), was area where raw sewage ran freely 10 to 15 April 1996; this was during initial stages of occupying camp. On 15 April 1996 sewage releases were terminated due to contractor pumping. Soil was removed and filled 23 to 28 April 1996.

5. Findings and Determinations: (two possible statements) In accordance with [cite regulation, ex.. CENTCOM Reg 200-1, FGS or OEBGD, and CJTF guidance], [unit name] has considered whether or not significant environmental impacts will occur as a result of turn over/return of the base camp, and have determined that:

a. Turnover of this base camp area will not result in environmental impacts significant enough to warrant additional environmental analysis.

b. Turnover of this base camp area will result in environmental impacts significant enough to warrant additional environmental analysis. Environmental actions or projects must continue after transfer of base camp area because of imminent threat to human health or safety. The impacts of concern are: (list of impacts)

APPENDIX 8. USCENCOM ENVIRONMENTAL SITE CLOSURE REPORT (ESCR) - SAMPLE FORMAT**ENVIRONMENTAL SITE CLOSURE REPORT**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (general explanation of EBS)
2. INTRODUCTION (site specific introduction)
3. PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY
4. SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
5. LIMITATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS OF ASSESSMENT
6. SITE DESCRIPTION
 - 6.1. Site Characteristics
 - 6.2. Improvements or Damages on the Site
 - 6.3. Environmental Liens
7. PROPERTY USAGE
 - 7.1. Past Uses (to include past owners and site occupants)
 - 7.2. Current and Past Uses of Adjoining Properties
8. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
 - 8.1. Sanitary Waste Disposal
 - 8.2. Water Supply and Discharge
 - 8.3. Solid Waste Disposal
 - 8.4. Hazardous Waste Collection and Disposal
 - 8.5. Underground/Above Ground Storage Tanks
 - 8.6. Drums and Containers (including Hazardous Substance Storage Drums or Containers)
 - 8.7. Contamination and Remediation
 - 8.8. Maneuver Damage
 - 8.9. Biological/Biomedical Hazards
 - 8.10. Electrical Hazard
 - 8.11. Unexploded Ordnance
 - 8.12. Fire Protection
 - 8.13. Soldier Health, Welfare and Safety Issues
 - 8.14. Other Environmental Concerns (...e.g. Radon, Asbestos, LBP)

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APPENDIX A - U.S. MILITARY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHS AND ADDITIONAL DIAGRAMS

APPENDIX C - RECORDS OF INTERVIEW

APPENDIX D - LOGCAP/ SUSTAINMENT CONTRACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

APPENDIX E - SUMMARY OF MONITORING/SAMPLING

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2 - SITE LAYOUT MAP

APPENDIX 9. ENVIRONMENTAL SITE CLOSURE SURVEY (ESCS) - SAMPLE FORMAT

Environmental Site Closure Survey

UNIT INSPECTED: _____

LOCATION / SITE: _____

TYPE OF INSPECTION (Circle One) - (P) Preliminary or (F) Final Inspection.

Date: _____

Definition of P F

MEDICAL WASTE:

- (P) Do medical personnel know the procedures for turn-in of medical waste?
- (P) Has medical waste been red bagged and prepared for turn-in?
- (F) Has all medical waste been removed from the site?

HAZARDOUS WASTE:

- (P) Do personnel know the procedures for turn-in of hazardous waste?
- (P) Is there a plan for cleaning up spills?
- (P) Are UN-approved containers being used for hazardous waste storage?
- (P) Are enough UN-approved containers on hand?
- (P) Are containers being properly labeled and prepared for turn-in?
- (P) Has used spill response equipment been collected and containerized?
- (P) Do components know where bulk turn-in points are for used POL and anti-freeze?
- (P) Has a turn-in date and time been established?
- (F) Have all spills in the hazardous waste storage area (HWSA) been cleaned up?
- (F) Has all solid waste been removed from the HWSA?
- (F) Are Hazardous Waste Accumulation Points (HWAP) clean and clear of all materials?
- (F) Is the Hazardous Waste Storage Area (HWSA) cleaned and clear of all materials?
- (F) What are the grid coordinates for the HWAPs? (list)
- _____

- (F) What are the grid coordinates for the HWSA? (list)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

- (P) Do personnel know the procedures for turn-in of hazardous materials?
- (P) Are serviceable / originally packaged hazardous materials being prepared for turn-in to the supply system?
- (P) Are hazardous materials being identified for turn-in as hazardous waste? (e.g., expired shelf life items, materials that are opened and contaminated, etc.)
- (F) Are hazardous material storage areas cleared of all materials and trash?
- (F) What are the grid coordinates where hazardous materials were stored? _____

BURN PITS:

- (P) Have all metals been removed from the burn pits?
- (P) Have unburned materials been collected for re-burning?
- (P) Does the unit have a plan for closing the burn pit(s)?
- (F) Have burn pits been covered with a 6" layer of soil?
- (F) Have burn pits been marked with a sign? (**BURN PIT, CLOSED Date**)
- (F) What are the grid coordinates for all burn pits?

SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS:

- (P) Has solid waste been policed up from the site?
- (P) Does the unit have a plan for closing the landfill?
- (F) Have solid waste dumps been covered over?
- (F) Have solid waste dumps been marked? (**Solid Waste Landfill, CLOSED Date**)
- (F) What are the grid coordinates for all solid waste landfills?

LATRINES:

- (P) Does the unit have a plan for closing and removal of urine tubes and burn out latrines?
- (P) Does the unit have a plan for cleaning up human waste that has been spilled on the ground?
- (P) Does the unit have a plan for cleaning up trash at the latrine facility?
- (F) Has all trash and waste been removed from latrine facilities?
- (F) Have urine pits been marked? (**LATRINE, CLOSED Date**)
- (F) What are the grid coordinates for all latrines?

MAINTENANCE AREAS:

- (P) Has all contaminated soil been collected for turn in?
- (P) Has all hazardous waste been turned in?
- (P) Has accumulation point been cleaned and closed?
- (P) What are the grid coordinates for all maintenance areas?

GENERATORS:

- (P) Has contaminated soil around the generators been cleaned up?

FUEL STORAGE:

- (P) Has contaminated soil around the fuel tankers been cleaned up?
- (P) Has contaminated soil around fuel bladders been cleaned up?
- (F) What are the grid coordinates for all fuel storage areas?

GENERAL

- (F) Has the unit area been policed to ensure that all environmental hazardous have been cleaned?
- (F) Does the unit need help to clean up an environmental spill?
- (F) Does the unit need help coordinating waste turn-in?
- (F) Does the unit need any help in solving an environmental problem?
- (F) Are there any abandoned materials or waste?
- (P) Has an EBS been submitted for this site?
- (F) Has an Environmental Closure Report been prepared for this site?

POC for support is (Unit, Name, Phone)

COMMENTS:

UNIT INSPECTED _____

LOCATION: _____

WAS INSPECTED BY (Print Name) _____

Date _____.

(Organization)_____

Unit (cross out one) is/is not cleared.

Signature (Relinquished by): _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Signature (Accepted by): _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX 10. BASE CLOSURE TASK LIST - SAMPLE FORMAT

1. Purpose of Appendix. All BOS-I's have both legal and operations requirements that need to be met before closure and turnover a basing location (FOBs/Base Camps) to the host nation or private property owner. The process involves the disposition of structures, materials, contracts, and the transfer of real and seized property to the host nation government/civilian, as well as provision for security or assistance in reuse planning. In addition the intent is to facilitate the timely termination of reduction of all contract services in conjunction with the base closure. The Appendix will apply to all basing locations within the USCENTCOM AOR.

2. Real Property.

2.1. Policy. Transfer all occupied Host Nation Governmental Property in the FOB/Base Camp designated for closure to the responsible host nation agency. For all privately owned real property being used under a lease or similar agreement, the property will be returned to the private property owner. This policy applies to all U.S. and coalition forces, unless the respective national laws or regulations direct otherwise.

2.2. Definition of Real Property. Real Property is defined as land and permanent improvements on the land. All non-relocatable buildings, facilities or structures that house personnel, vehicles, supplies or equipment will be transferred.

2.3. Prior to transfer of real property, as a minimum the following tasks will be completed by the BOS-I currently occupying the FOB/Base Camp.

2.3.1. Terminate all existing BOS-I or service funded facility renovation contracts, excluding projects using funding specifically made available for the host nation benefit.

2.3.2. Ensure all facilities are clear and secure of all classified material and sensitive COMSEC equipment.

2.3.3. All facilities will be clear of trash and debris, and such material will be properly disposed of.

2.3.4. All facilities will be returned to host nation in good repair, and all window/doors will be in place and functional.

2.3.5. All facilities/areas will be clear of trash, debris, and Class IV material.

2.3.6. All bunkers, trenches, fighting positions, and force protection barriers, installed or constructed by USCENTCOM Forces will be removed, filled, and leveled to match the surrounding area. Prior agreements between the BOS-I and the host nation may allow specified defensive structures to remain.

3. Property Installed After Occupation. All installed building equipment purchased or installed by components while occupying the FOB/Base Camp will remain in place and not be removed by USCENTCOM Forces, unless otherwise required by the host nation or regulations of a BOS-I/service that funded their installation. Installed equipment includes all equipment and furnishings that make the facility usable and are attached as a permanent part of the structure (e.g. toilets, sinks, plumbing, electrical wiring, HVAC systems, windows, doors, light fixtures).

4. Personal Property. All personal property will be removed from FOS/CSL/MOB/Contingency locations. Personal property includes government property (those items owned by services and components) and items owned by individuals. Examples include relocatable buildings window air conditioning units, generators, desks, chairs, computers, office supplies, cots, foot lockers, clothing, and food. Host nation personal property should not be removed unless it has been affirmatively seized by order of the component commander.

5. Seized Property. All host nation private or public seized property of value (non-real property) in the possession of USCENTCOM forces must be returned to designated service component agency for disposal in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Such property includes, but is not limited to, items such as jewelry, vehicles, weapons, antiques, hand made carpets, high value electronics, precious metals or anything determined to hold a significant monetary value or cultural significance to the host nation.

6. Environmental Closure Report. All BOS-I's will complete an Environmental Closure Report (see Appendix 7) on all closed sites (FOS/CSL/Contingency locations). BOS-I will forward the report to USCENTCOM J4-E. Recommend that BOS-I begin environmental closure reports NLT 30 days prior to the closure of the location, to allow for sufficient time to take corrective actions if required. BOS-I can not formally close a site until the environmental closure report has been submitted to USCENTCOM.

7. Contracted FOB/Base Camp Services.

7.1. BOS-I's will identify all contracts and services that require termination at closure. No services shall continue to be provided to closed FOBs/Base Camps if funded with U.S. Funds, unless the BOS-I has made prior coordination with serving G8/C8.

7.2. BOS-I will ensure all contracts and services to be terminated will be paid in full at the time of closure.

7.3. LOGCAP/AFCAP. BOS-I must identify the FOB/Base Camp closure/termination date 120 days in advance for all services to be discontinued.

8. Force Protection Upon Closure. BOS-I is not responsible for providing force protection for a closed FOB/Base Camp, unless otherwise directed by CDR, USCENTCOM.

9. Public Affairs. BOS-I is responsible for information operations and public affairs activities with FOB/Base Camp Closure.

10. Base Closure Checklists. BOS-I responsible for developing their own base closure checklists, with copy furnished to USCENTCOM J4-E.

APPENDIX 11. REPORTING REQUIREMENT: SAMPLE FORMAT (SITREP)

A. Frequency and Timing: Weekly, covering period 0001Z Friday thru 2400Z Thursday, submitted to CCJ4-E no later than 0400Z Friday of the week.

B. CJTF- will consolidate the required engineer information from all subordinate engineer organizations.

Reporting Assessment Codes and Time Hacks: In general a GREEN-AMBER-RED format is used in assessing the situation in each of several areas in this report. The definitions of these codes are:

GREEN - Acceptable; condition/event has no negative operational impact.

AMBER - Marginal; condition/event has minor impact on current or planned operations (e.g., slight delay in operational maneuver, diversion of resources, etc.).

RED - Problem condition/event has significant operational impact that must be overcome if operation is to succeed.

The assessments are generally required for current date, for five days in the future (+5), +10, +20, +30, +60, & +90. Any AMBER or RED assessment must be accompanied by a description of the operational impact and options being taking to mitigate it.

Reporting Format: The below format is the information required from CJTF):

1. **Reporting Period DTG:** xx0000ZXXX04 (Friday) to xx2400ZXXX04 (Thursday) (Seven Days), SITREP due to USCENTCOM CCJ4-E xx0400ZXXX04 (Friday).

2. **Reporting HQ:** CJTF

3. **Staff Engineer Comments and Assessment:**

3.a. **Overall Assessment** (Overall Engineer Assessment within CJTF-Area of Operations):

| TODAY | +5 | +10 | +20 | +30 | +60 | +90 |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |

3.b. **Engineer Significant Activities/Events, Past 24 Hours** (with impacts/assessment):

3.c. **Upcoming Engineer Significant Activities/Events** (with impacts/assessment):

3.d. **Critical Information Requirements (CIR) Summary:**

3.e. **General Engineering Comments** (as desired by the CJTF - Engineer):

4. **Engineer Units:**

4.a. **Engineer Unit/Focus** (Provide location base name or 4-digit grid coordinate for engineer units within Area of Responsibility. Portray Engineer Order of Battle (OOB) down to individually numbered teams, include Coalition Engineers to Company/Detachment levels.):

| Force Rotation # | | Force Rotation # | | TOA DATE | Combat Ready Unit Location/Remarks |
|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Unit | ALD | Unit | LAD | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

4.b. **Comments:** Provide explanation for any red assessments, any issues with TPFDD/JRSOI flow, and any significant activities, engineer loss or incapacitation (by unit/command too lengthy to fit in table).

5. Area of Operations Infrastructure:

5.a. Road and Bridges:

5.a.1. **Assessment:** Report all MSRs for which CJTF is using; replace "MSR X" with MSR name; assessment should include consideration of physical condition, planned repairs/upgrades, and command's ability to mine-sweep the route at an adequate frequency.

| | TODAY | +5 | +10 | +20 | +30 | +60 | +90 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Overall: | ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |
| MSR 1: | ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |
| MSR 2: | ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |
| Etc, as required: | ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |

5.a.2. **Comments:** Explain in detail any amber or red ratings. Comments should focus on operational significance of the problem and what actions are being considered or taken to mitigate it.

5.b. Airfields:

5.b.1. **Assessment** (replace "site X" with site name [see example]):

| | TODAY | +5 | 10 | +20 | +30 | +60 | +90 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Overall: | ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |
| Base Camp | G | G | G | G | G | G | G |
| Site 2: | ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |
| Etc, as required: | ← color code for each time hack → | | | | | | |

5.b.2. **Comments:** Per runway to include runway locations, runway name (orientation), length/width, and limiting factors. Explain amber or red assessments. Details of specific facilities rated green may be reported by exception or as directed by USCENTCOM.

6. Construction: Report milestones (approved, funded, designed, awarded, etc) for contract or host nation projects exceeding \$500K, all key troop construction projects, ERC Projects, and any required future projects for which pol-mil or real estate coordination has not yet been accomplished; high interest or critical projects below \$500K may be reported by exception or as directed by USCENTCOM.

6.a. **Contract/Host Nation Projects** (replace "project X" with project name):

| Location | Description | % Complete | ECD |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----|
| Project 1: | | | |
| Project 2: | | | |
| Etc, as required: | | | |

6.b. **Troop Construction Projects** (replace "project X" with project name):

| Location | Description | Unit | %Complete | ECD |
|-------------------|-------------|------|-----------|-----|
| Project 1: | | | | |
| Project 2: | | | | |
| Etc, as required: | | | | |

6.c. **Construction Waiver Notations:** All requests for Construction Standard Waivers and approved Construction Standard Waivers will be listed in this paragraph.

6.d. **Comments:** Describe any significant delays or other issues by project.

7. Environmental:

7.a. **Assessment:** Assess as red if condition has significant impact on operations or threatens life-safety, amber if lesser shortcomings/problems exist; response readiness assessment includes units, training, supplies, and C2 needed to respond to a major spill, fire or other environmental incident.

| | TODAY | +5 | +10 | +20 | +30 | +60 | +90 |
|----------------------------|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Overall: | | | | | | | |
| Final Governing Standards: | | | | | | | |
| Hazwaste Storage/Disposal: | | | | | | | |
| Spil Response/Reports: | | | | | | | |
| Compliance Inspections | | | | | | | |

← color code for each time hack →

7.b. **Comments:** Report location, extent, cause, effects on operations and surrounding environment, and ongoing/planned response/mitigation measures for any new or major continuing incident. Include here results of inspections and any significant environmental incidents that do not fit the above categories.

8. Countermine Operations:

8.a. **Overall Assessment** (assessed state of mine clearing within designated areas):

| | TODAY | +5 | +10 | +20 | +30 | +60 | +90 |
|--|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | |

← color code for each time hack →

8.b. **Mine Clearing Sites** (replace "site X" with Base/Area being cleared, see example below):

| Location | % Complete | ECD |
|-----------|------------|--------|
| Base Camp | 40% | 061231 |

8.c. **Comments:** Remarks on current clearing operations by Base/Location to include any revisions (expansion, deletions, change of mission) in the mine clearing program.

9. Engineer Plans:

9a. **Outstanding Engineer RFFs (Request for Forces) and ONSs (Operational Need Statements):**

| RFF/ONS # | RFF/ONS Title |
|-----------|---------------|
| | |

9b. **Comments:**

APPENDIX 12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS**A**

AFCAP - Air Force Civil Augmentation Program (U.S. Air Force)
AOR - Area of Responsibility
APOD - Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE - Aerial Port of Embarkation
ASP Ammunition Supply Point
AST - Above Ground Storage Tanks
AT/FP - Anti-terrorism/Force Protection
ATOC - Air Terminal Operations Center

B

BCPB - Base Camp Planning Board
BCMP - Base Camp Master Plan
BOM - Bill of Materials
BOS - Base Operations Support
BOS-I - BOS Integrator

C

CAD - Computer Assisted Drawing
CAOC - Constraints and Opportunities Component
CCJ4-E - USCENTCOM Engineers
CCPL - Contingency Construction Priority List
CDR - Commander
CESP - Civil Engineering Support Plan
CINCCENT - Commander (in Chief) Central Command
CJTF - Combined Joint Task Force
CJOA - Coalition Joint Operational Staff
CL IV - Class IV (Engineer Materials)
CMB - Contingency Main Base
COL - Contingency Operating Location
COMSEC - Communications Security
CONCAP - Contingency Civil Augmentation Program (U.S. Navy)
CONPLAN - Contingency Plan
COS - Contingency Operating Site
CMU - Concrete Masonry Unit
CSL - Cooperative Security Location

D

DASD - Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
DD - Department of Defense
DOD - Department of Defense
DV - Distinguished Visitor

E

E - Enlisted
EBS - Environmental Baseline Survey
ECR - Environmental Condition Report
ECS - Environmental Closure Survey
ECU - Environmental Control Unit
ESCR - Environmental Site Closure Report
ERC - Exercise Related Construction

F

FGS - Final Governing Standards
FM - Field Manual
FOD - Foreign Object Damage
FOS - Forward Operating Site
FRAGOS - Fragmentary Orders

G**H**

HF-FP - Harvest Falcon/Force Provider
HVAC - Heating, Ventilation, Air-conditioning
HWAP - Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point
HWSA - Hazardous Waste Storage Area

I

IAW - In Accordance With
IGPBS - Integrated Global Posture and Basing Strategy
IPL - Integrated Priority List

J

JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFUB - Joint Facility Utilization Board
JOA - Joint Operations Area
JRS - Joint Reporting Structure

K**L**

LCLC - Lead Component for Joint Logistics and Contracting
LOGCAP - Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (U.S. Army)
LRDC - Long Range Development Component

M

MEPS - Mobile Electrical Power Station
MHE - Material Handling Equipment
MILCON - Military Construction
MOB - Main Operating Base
MSA - Munitions Storage Area
MSR - Main Supply Route
MWR - Morale/Welfare/Recreation

N

NAVFAC - Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NSF - Net Square Feet

O

O - Officer
OEBGD - Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
O & M - Operations and Maintenance
OPLANS - Operations Plans
OPORDS - Operations Orders
OPS - Operations

P

PCB - Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POC - Point of Contact
PP - Prime Power
PPCK - Prime Power Connection Kit

Q**R**

RMW - Regulated Medical Waste
RLB - Relocatable Building

S

SAA - Senior Airfield Authority
SEAhut - South East Asia Hut
SOPs - Standard Operating Procedures
SPOD - Sea Port of Debarkation

T

TCMS - Theater Construction Management System

U

UN - United Nations
UNAAF - Unified Action Armed Forces
USACE - U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACE TAC - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Transatlantic Program Center
USCENTCOM - United States Central Command
USG - United States Government
UST - Underground Storage Tanks
UXO - Unexploded Ordnance

V**W**

WO - Warrant Officer

X**Y****Z**