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Civil Engineering

CONTINGENCY ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

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1. PURPOSE:

To describe the operation, responsibilities, and procedures of the Regional Contingency Engineering Management (RCEM) Cell in carrying out its contingency engineering responsibilities in the Japan Region during contingencies and war, as assigned by USCINCPAC. USFJ RCEM will model its peacetime organization and operations to mirror its contingency operations in order to transition from peacetime to contingency operations more efficiently. This instruction provides general guidelines and applies to all contingencies.

2. SUMMARY OF CHANGES:

This instruction supercedes USFJ Policy Letter 85-4, Regional Contingency Engineering Management (RCEM). The key revision to this instruction is in the structure of the document; first it outlines peacetime responsibilities and tasks and then details the Transition to Contingency/Contingency operations responsibilities and tasks. This revision outlines the specific responsibilities and tasks of the USFJ RCEM Cell and the Component responsibilities and tasks through their Component Contingency Engineer Management (CCEM) Cell. This revision provides additional terms and definitions, details on the organization and tasks of the Joint Facilities Utilization Board (JFUB) and the Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board (JCMEB) and eliminates all references to the automated Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP) generator.

3. SCOPE:

This instruction is applicable to all service component engineer staffs in Japan.

4. REFERENCES:

4.1. DOD Directive 4270.5, Military Construction Responsibilities. 02 March 1982.

- 4.2. Joint Pub 0-2, Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF). 24 February 1995.
- 4.3. Joint Pub 1-03.18, Joint Reporting Structure Logistics, Vol. II; Part 13, Chapter 6.
- 4.4. Joint Pub 4-0, Doctrine for Logistic Support of Joint Operations, 06 April 2000.
- 4.5. Joint Pub 5-02.1, Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS), Vol. 1.
- 4.6. Joint Pub 5-03.21, Joint Operation Planning and Execution System, Vol. II, Supplementary Planning Formats and Guidance.
- 4.7. MJCS-275-89, Planning Factors for Military Construction in Contingency operations.
- 4.8. USCINCPACINST 11010.4C, Contingency Engineering Management, 19 October 1999.
- 4.9. USCINCPACINST 11010.1N, USPACOM Civil Engineering Support Planning, 11 May 1994.
- 4.10. U.S./Japan Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). 1960.
- 4.11. USFJINST 32-7, United States Forces, Japan Real Estate, 15 March 2000.
- 4.12. FIRP Terms of Reference.

5. DEFINITIONS:

5.1. **Baseline Contingency Engineering Tasks:** Task areas most likely to be executed in the Japan region during a contingency. These tasks include (but are not limited to): Safehaven infrastructure, facility access and support, aerial/sea port infrastructure, beddown requirements, base force protection, mobilization, war damage repair and Class IV material.

5.2. **Bilateral Coordination Center (BCC):** The BCC, an element of the Bilateral Coordination Mechanism (BCM), will consist of representatives from the Japan Joint, Ground, Maritime, and Air Staff Offices, and Headquarters USFJ. The Chairman, Joint Staff Council and the Commander, USFJ will determine their respective representatives. The BCC serves as a primary venue to coordinate military-to-military activities between JSDF and U.S. Forces in case of contingencies.

5.3. **Bilateral Coordination Mechanism (BCM):** The Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SCC), upon the issuance of the Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation on September 23, 1997, concluded that the establishment of a BCM was critically important to facilitate consultations and coordinate policies and operations between the United States and

Japan during contingencies. The Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) sets forth the purpose, authority, organization, and roles of each element of the BCM. One element of the BCM is the BCC.

5.4. Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP): An appendix to the Logistics annex or separate annex of an operation plan that identifies the minimum essential engineering services and construction requirements required to support the commitment of military forces.

5.5. Component Contingency Engineering Management (CCEM) Cell: The CCEM Cell has primary staff responsibility for Facilities and Engineering related tasks for the component in a contingency. Manning is up to the discretion of the component commander. Each CCEM will provide an LNO to the RCEM as necessary.

5.6. Construction Effort: The accomplishment of the construction mission to include managing and controlling major construction determinants such as: project scheduling, materiel availability, and construction labor resources, i.e., troop, or host nation contractors.

5.7. Construction Standards: Two construction standards are used in planning, design, and construction for joint contingency operations. They are:

5.7.1. Initial Construction Standards: Characterized by austere facilities, minimizing engineer construction effort, intended for use for a limited time ranging from one to six months, or as directed. This standard is intended for immediate operational support of units upon arrival in the AOR.

5.7.2. Temporary Construction Standards: Characterized by minimum facilities, intended to increase efficiency of operations, for use extending to 24 months or as directed. This standard provides for sustained operation.

5.8. Contingency Projects: To differentiate among expected requirements during contingencies or wartime, the following project types are defined:

5.8.1. Construction:

5.8.1.1. Force Beddown: The provision of expedient facilities for troop support to provide a platform for the projection of force. These facilities may include modular or kit-type facility substitutes.

5.8.1.2. Base Development (less force beddown): The acquisition, development, expansion, improvement, and construction and/or replacement of the facilities and resources of an area or location to support forces employed in military operations or deployed in accordance with strategic plans.

5.8.1.3. Base Development: The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations.

5.8.2. War-Damage Repair:

5.8.2.1. **Emergency Repair:** Immediate repair of war-damaged operational or logistics facilities to the minimum extent necessary to return facilities to operational use.

5.8.2.2. **Restoration:** Repair of war-damaged facilities to a condition similar to the original condition. Includes upgrade of emergency repairs.

5.9. **Contingency:** An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment.

5.10. **Contract Construction Agent (CCA):** The designated entity responsible for executing a contracted construction project.

5.11. **Department of Defense (DOD) Construction Agent:** The DOD Construction Agent in Japan is the Corps of Engineers, Japan District (JED) as set forth in reference 4.1. The role of the construction agent may include responsibility for programming, design, contract execution, construction monitoring, technical assurance reviews and similar tasks to ensure the construction efforts meet the needs of DOD and its agencies.

5.12. **Directive Authority:** A Commander's authority to issue directives, including peacetime measures, to subordinate commanders necessary to ensure effective execution of operations, economy of operation, and prevention of unnecessary duplication by the component commands. COMUSJAPAN, as the Sub-Unified Commander, is authorized to exercise directive authority over construction resources and facilities within the USFJ assigned area of operations per reference 4.8.

5.13. Facilities Access:

5.13.1. **Exclusive Use [Article II 1(a)]:** Use of facilities and areas under provisions of Article II, paragraph 1(a) of SOFA. Exclusive use facilities are facilities that are provided to U.S. Forces by GOJ for U.S. forces exclusive use (e.g. Yokota Air Base, Camp Zama, etc.).

5.13.2. **Limited Use [Article II 4(b)]:** Use of facilities and areas under provisions of Article II, paragraph 4(b) of SOFA. Limited use facilities are facilities controlled by Japanese entities and are provided to U.S. Forces for a specific purpose over a limited period of time. The Art II 4(b) process is one mechanism for obtaining facilities during a contingency.

5.14. **Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel (FIRP):** The FIRP is a bilateral (USG and GOJ) panel. The FIRP is formally established to function under the direction of the FSC. The FIRP provides coordination and makes recommendations to the FSC on matters related to Facilities Improvement (new construction, reconstruction, and renovation of buildings and structures) and Facilities Relocation Projects funded by the Government of Japan. The Chief, Construction Branch, USFJ/J42C, determines the USG participation on the panel.

5.15. Facilities Subcommittee (FSC): A committee established under the Joint Committee which is the principle interface between USFJ and the GOJ to coordinate all actions relative to the facilities and areas provided to U.S. Government by Government of Japan under the SOFA. The FSC evaluates and reconciles Service component requests for real estate, facilities, inter-Service support, and construction within the Joint Area of Operations. The FSC is co-chaired by the Director, J4 Logistics, USFJ and the GOJ counterpart from the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA). Committee members from USG include representatives from all service components, USFJ, and the Japan Engineer District (JED).

5.16. Host Nation Funded Construction: Construction funded by the host nation. In Japan this can come via the Japan Facility Improvement Program (JFIP), a relocation project (for relocating facilities to accommodate land acquisitions or exchanges), or any of several GOJ initiatives which carry a separate budget in the government.

5.17. Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board (JCMEB): A temporary board, which when activated, establishes priorities and overall direction for civil-military construction and engineering requirements in the theater.

5.18. Japan Facilities Improvement Program (JFIP): The host-nation funded, peacetime U.S. Forces facility construction program in Japan. The Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel (FIRP) directly manage JFIP, under the Facilities Subcommittee. The FIRP is made up of representatives from all service components, USFJ Staff, and the Japan Engineer District (JED), of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) is the Japanese governmental agency responsible for facilities and construction. The Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) is a subcommittee under the Joint Committee. The Government of Japan (GOJ) and USFJ/J4 negotiate construction program line items, considering both technical and political factors. In GOJ's approval phase, DFAA submits the draft budget through the Japan Defense Agency (JDA), various ministries, and the Diet. After Diet approval, the program is executed. The Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) indicates repair and maintenance is a U.S. Government responsibility that makes Operations and Maintenance (O&M) projects difficult under the JFIP.

5.19. Joint Facilities Utilization Board (JFUB): A joint board that evaluates and reconciles component requests for real estate, use of existing facilities, inter-Service support, and construction to ensure compliance with Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board priorities.

5.20. Joint Logistics and Engineering Response Cell (JLERC): The contingency operations organization within the USFJ J4 whereas the J4 is organized by support functions (i.e. Medical, Engineer, Mobility, etc.). The JLERC works directly for the USFJ J4.

5.21. Management Authority: The authority that applies to the complete management of the construction effort to ensure construction resources are applied effectively in support of USCINCPAC's war fighting strategy. USCINCPAC has total construction management authority for the USPACOM Area of Responsibility (AOR).

5.22. **MILCON:** The design, erection, installation, or assembly of a military facility, route, utility, or structures, including site preparation, landscaping, and equipment installation of a new facility via congressionally approved projects. Congress approves and appropriates funding for each project on a line item basis

5.22.1. **MILCON Contingency - Hostile Situation:** A situation that follows a declaration of War by the Congress or a declaration of national emergency by the President that is the result of the beginning of actual conflict in which construction of DOD facilities is urgently needed to support the security of the United States.

5.22.2. **MILCON Contingency - Non-hostile Situation:** A situation in which the need for construction is of urgency that cannot be deferred for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act.

5.23. **Military Construction:** Any construction, alteration, development, relocation, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation.

5.24. **Military Construction Categories:** Military construction can be categorized by method of construction as Contract Construction or Troop Construction.

5.25. **Military Engineering:**

5.25.1. **Non-Combat:** Engineering services such as those Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funded functions typically performed in peacetime but also needed during conflict by base/post/installation personnel.

5.25.2. **Combat:** Combat engineer support for air, land, and sea combat forces. This support includes those efforts that contribute directly to the mobility, counter-mobility, and survivability of maneuver units and combat aircraft, (e.g., tank, mechanized, or infantry divisions in the forward combat zone and combat aircraft at tactical airfields).

5.26. **Mission Critical Construction:** Construction to either repair existing Mission Critical Facilities or construct a new facility, that when completed, is considered a Mission Critical Facility.

5.27. **Mission Critical Facilities/Real Estate:** Those facilities and/or real estate necessary for the accomplishment of the mission. If these facilities are lost or severely damaged, they will significantly impact the component's ability to accomplish its mission.

5.28. **Operational Control (OPCON):** OPCON includes those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives, and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control should be exercised by using the assigned organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational control. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training, except when a subordinate commander requests assistance.

5.29. Operations and Maintenance Projects:

5.29.1. **Repair:** Restoration of real property facility or components to such condition that it may be used effectively for its designated purpose, by overhaul, or processing, or replacement of constituent parts or materials that have deteriorated by action of the elements or wear and tear in use which can not be corrected through maintenance.

5.29.2. **Maintenance:** The current, day-to-day, periodic, or scheduled work required to preserve a real property facility. It includes work required to restore components which have deteriorated from normal wear and tear, and other work on a facility to prevent damage or deterioration to that facility which otherwise would be more costly to restore.

5.29.3. **Construction:** Work required to erect, install, or assemble a new facility; addition to, alteration, expansion or extension, conversion, or replacement of an existing facility; procurement and installation of Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE), relocation of existing facilities, and relocation of RPIE from one installation to another.

5.30. **Protective Construction:** Those construction measures that minimize the effects from enemy forces and enhance the survivability of friendly weapon systems and facilities. The term includes dispersion and duplication of services, strengthening of structures, use of camouflage, and the incorporation of protection against chemical, biological and radiological agents. Protective construction standards are identified in the DOD Force Protection/Anti-Terrorism (FP/AT) Construction Standards manual.

5.31. **Regional Contingency Engineering Management (RCEM) Cell:** The RCEM Cell has primary staff responsibility for Facilities and Engineering related tasks for USFJ in a contingency. Like the TCEM, reserve component officers and noncommissioned officers augment the USFJ RCEM during contingencies. In peacetime, staff engineer officers of J42 man the USFJ RCEM. The RCEM (FWD) is a liaison detachment that is sent to the Japan Defense Agency to assist the RCEM Cell in accomplishing its mission by negotiating for support with JDA officials.

5.32. **Shortfall:** A facilities, material, or services requirement that can not be fulfilled with available assets.

5.32.1. **Component Shortfall:** A shortfall that exists within a component after exhausting all available sources. Generally, base engineers will submit their base facility/engineer shortfalls to the CCEM Cell. The CCEM Cell will attempt to cross level assets, contract facilities or equipment and fulfill these base requirements. Components should address their shortfalls to their component major command (i.e. USARPAC, CINCPACFLT, PACAF, AND MARFORPAC) headquarters for assistance (and provide USFJ with courtesy copy of this request). Those facility or engineer shortfalls that the component is unable to fulfill, via service channels, are submitted to USFJ as a Component Shortfall.

5.32.2. **Regional Shortfall:** As described above for component shortfalls, USFJ will attempt to fulfill the component shortfalls from either USG or GOJ resources. Those component shortfalls that USFJ RCEM are unsuccessful in fulfilling are forwarded to the TCEM Cell as a Regional Shortfall.

5.33. **Theater Construction Asset (TCA):** Any engineer assets in the theater of operations to include material, equipment, or manpower.

5.34. **Theater Contingency Engineering Management (TCEM) Cell:** The TCEM cell is the PACOM Cell that augments the PACOM J44 in a contingency. The PACOM TCEM Cell is manned with USCINCPAC reserve engineer officers and noncommissioned officers trained in Joint Service operations.

5.35. **Wartime:** A situation in which major armed hostilities exist between the United States and an adversary (generally on a broad geographic scale).

6. ASSUMPTIONS:

6.1. Host nation support (Mutual Logistics Support) in the form of labor, materials, construction contracts, equipment and facilities access will be authorized by emergency legislation through the GOJ Diet. The level of support will be based on the GOJ's perceived threat to security interests.

6.2. The Joint Committee according to the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, Article VI, and Articles II 1 (a) and II 4 (b) of the SOFA will approve specific facility requests.

6.3. U.S. and GOJ host nation construction funding will not be delayed.

6.4. RCEM will coordinate real estate and facilities issues with DFAA during a contingency. DFAA will be co-located with the BCC.

6.5. Support that can not be provided through MLS will be resourced/funded by other U.S. sources.

6.6. Refer to specific OPLAN for contingency specific assumptions.

7. MISSION:

7.1. When activated by USCINCPAC/Theater Contingency Engineering Management (TCEM) or USCINCPAC Emergency Action Procedures, the RCEM Cell mission is to ensure engineering resources are effectively applied in support of USCINCPAC's contingency/war fighting strategy.

7.2. Regardless of the contingency or OPLAN executed, the basic tenants of RCEM in a contingency are:

7.3. Transition from peacetime to contingency operations.

7.4. Adjust ongoing and planned construction to support the needs of the crisis.

7.5. Coordinate facilities and construction issues with the host nation and higher headquarters.

8. EXECUTION:

The concept of operations for USFJ Regional Contingency Engineer Management (RCEM) is based on performing their peacetime and contingency/wartime roles using the same or parallel mechanisms and organizations. The Commander, USFJ exercises directive authority over regional contingency engineer operations through the RCEM Cell, in accordance with USCINCPACINST 11010.4 (C).

8.1. Organizations and Tasks in Peacetime:

8.1.1. USFJ/J4 Contingency Engineering Management: Within USFJ/J4, the RCEM cell serves as the peacetime focal point for engineering contingency issues within the USFJ staff.

8.1.1.1. Organization: Headquarters, USFJ, will organize a RCEM Cell under the direction of the USFJ Staff Engineer/Deputy Director J4. The RCEM Cell Leader will be the J42F Branch Chief. The RCEM Cell (peacetime) will include two planners (military action officers from each of the J42C and J42F branches). The J42C Branch chief will be the RCEM (peacetime) technical advisor. Other members of J42 will serve in the RCEM Cell as designated by the RCEM Cell Leader. (Figure 1).

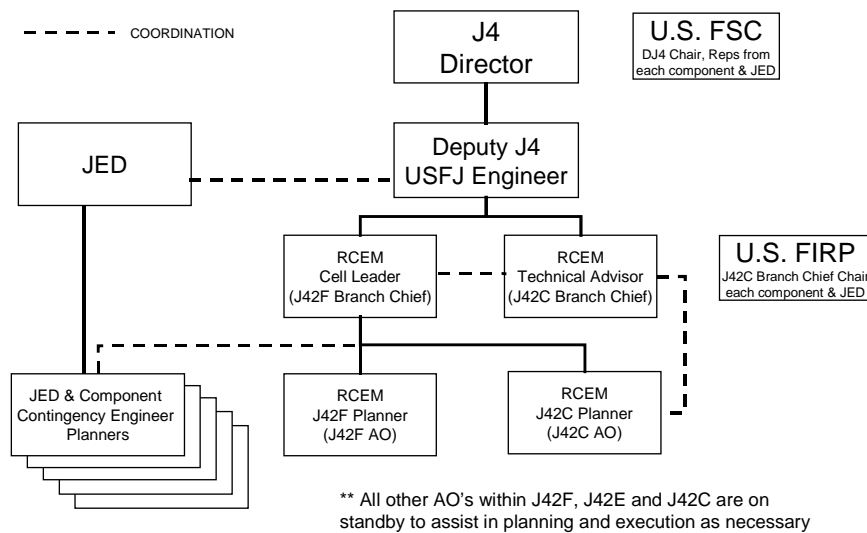


FIGURE 1: RCEM Cell Leader

8.1.1.2. Regional Contingency Engineer Management (RCEM) Specific Tasks:

8.1.1.2.1. **Operate RCEM Cell:** Man/operate the RCEM Cell during USFJ Exercises, and exercise the Transition to Contingency/Contingency Operations RCEM tasks as outlined in paragraph 8.3.1.2.

8.1.1.2.2. **Maintain Construction Data:** Collect and maintain construction data for the region, including JFIP project list, MILCON project list, and O&M project list. Additionally, collect and maintain a current listing of significant facilities, lines of communication and track environmental factors that can influence construction capability.

8.1.1.2.3. **Maintain Construction Resource Information:** Collect and maintain information on available construction resources, including a current inventory of U.S. controlled, pre-positioned construction materials and facility components, a current inventory of available military and Civilian construction capabilities, including host nation assets.

8.1.2. **Facilities Subcommittee (FSC):** The committee established under the Joint Committee which is the principle interface between USFJ and the GOJ to coordinate all actions relative to the facilities and areas provided to U.S. Government by Government of Japan under the SOFA. The FSC is made up of representatives from all service components, USFJ, and the Japan Engineer District (JED).

8.1.2.1. **U.S. FSC Organization/Membership:** The FSC is composed of GOJ and USG representatives. Figure 2 below outlines the USG membership.

U.S. FSC MEMBERSHIP	
Chairman – Director, J4, USFJ	
USFJ Members	Component Members
Deputy Director, J4 (Acting Chairman)	5 th AF Engineer, U.S. Air Force, Japan (USAFJ)
Chief, Facilities Branch, J42F	DCSEN – U.S. Army, Japan (USARJ)
J42F Engineer Staff Officer (USN)	N4 – Commander, Naval Forces, Japan (CNFJ)
Facilities Engineer Officer (USAF)	Facilities Engineer – Marine Forces, Japan (MARFORJ)
Facilities Engineer Officer (USMC)	
Facilities Engineer Officer (USAF)	
Advisor to the FSC: Commander, JED	

FIGURE 2

8.1.2.2. **FSC Tasks:**

8.1.2.2.1. **Conduct FSC Meetings:** Coordinating all actions relative to the facilities and areas provided to USG by the GOJ under the SOFA and evaluating and reconciling Service component requests for real estate, facilities, inter-Service support, and construction within the Joint Area of Operations.

8.1.2.2.2. **Exercise Joint Facilities Utilization Board (JFUB):** A minimum of once per year (in conjunction with a Pre-FSC or On-going Exercise) the FSC (U.S. side only) will exercise its contingency mission as the JFUB.

8.1.2.2.3. Update Real Estate Inventory: Update (annually) the Real Estate Inventory IAW Reference 4.11.

8.1.3. **Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel (FIRP):** The FIRP is formally established to function under the direction of the FSC. The FIRP provides coordination and makes recommendations to the FSC on matters related to Facilities Improvement (new construction, reconstruction, and renovation of buildings and structures) and Facilities Relocation Projects funded by the Government of Japan.

8.1.3.1. **FIRP Organization:** The FIRP is a bilateral (USG and GOJ) panel. The GOJ Chairman (Director of OFIRP, DFAA) determines the GOJ panel participation. The Chief, Construction Branch, USFJ/J42C, determines the USG participation on the panel.

8.1.3.2. **FIRP Tasks:**

8.1.3.2.1. Coordinate Construction Issues: Under its terms of reference, the FIRP is tasked with the responsibility to:

8.1.3.2.2. Coordinate standards of construction.

8.1.3.2.3. Coordinate scope, siting of facilities, and type of construction of structures and exterior utilities/roads.

8.1.3.2.4. Coordinate detailed definitive drawings.

8.1.3.2.5. Coordinate all other matters of host nation funded construction. The FIRP (U.S.) will also maintain visibility of contingency construction issues

8.1.3.2.6. Exercise Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board (JCMEB) Tasks: A minimum of once per year the FIRP (U.S. side only) will exercise its contingency mission as the JCMEB. The JCMEB plans and executes the management of civil-military construction and engineering projects. The JCMEB coordinates the efficient use of limited construction and engineering resources in support of the JTF Operations Plan. (See Paragraph 8.4.3.2. for Transition to Contingency/Contingency Operations FIRP tasks).

8.1.4. **Japan Engineer District (JED):** JED is one of four districts in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division. As the DOD Construction Agent in Japan, JED is responsible for executing the Japan Host Nation Funded Construction Program and U.S. Funded Military Construction. JED supports U.S. Forces and U.S. Agencies with design, construction, environmental, and related services.

8.1.4.1. **JED Organization:** In peacetime, the JED, staffs an Emergency Management and Security Office (EMSO) with one individual, the EMSO Chief. The Chief, EMSO, is the JED primary contingency planner.

8.1.4.2. **JED Tasks:**

8.1.4.2.1. Execute Construction: Execute the Host Nation Funded Construction Program and Military Construction Program in Japan.

8.1.4.2.2. Maintain Construct Assets Data: Maintain situational knowledge of available, host-nation basic building materials and assets such as lumber, bricks, aggregates, ready mix and asphalt plants.

8.1.4.2.3. Maintain MILCON Project List: Provide USFJ RCEM Cell, upon request, MILCON Project list.

8.1.4.2.4. Provide Liaison Officers: During USFJ Exercises establish liaison with USFJ RCEM by providing LNOs per paragraph 8.3.1.1.3.

8.1.4.2.5. Exercise CCA Role: Exercise the roles/responsibilities of the DOD Contract Construction Agent during USFJ exercises.

8.1.5. Component Contingency Engineering Management (CCEM) Cell: The CCEM serves as the peacetime focal point for engineering contingency issues within each of the component commands (USARJ, CNFJ, MARFORJ, USAFJ) that make up USFJ.

8.1.5.1. **CCEM Organization:** Each component command will organize a Component Contingency Engineering Management (CCEM) cell capable of executing peacetime contingency engineer planning IAW reference 4.9. The CCEM shall be organized to facilitate transition to contingency operations.

8.1.5.2. **CCEM Tasks:**

8.1.5.2.1. Review CESP: Review Component Civil Engineer Support Plans (CESP) annually and update when directed.

8.1.5.2.2. Review Component Shortfall List: Review Component Shortfall list, validate, prioritize and submit to USFJ RCEM annually (NLT 01 October).

8.1.5.2.3. Designate POC: Designate a primary point-of-contact (POC) for peacetime CCEM planning operations and provide name to USFJ/J4.

8.1.5.2.4. Activate CCEM: Activate CCEM cell, when directed and participate in annual USFJ exercises. Exercise the Transition to Contingency/Contingency CCEM Task list per paragraph 8.3.5.2.

8.1.5.2.5. Provide Representation on FSC/FIRP: Provide component representation to the FSC and FIRP.

8.1.5.2.6. Other: Execute other peacetime tasks as required.

8.2. Transition to Contingency/Contingency Operations: During the transition to contingency phase, USFJ will activate the RCEM Cell and local component commanders in the AOR will activate their respective CCEM cells.

8.2.1. USFJ/J4 Contingency Engineer Management:

8.2.1.1. **Organization:** When activated by the Commander, USFJ; USFJ/J42F, /J42E and /J42C will reorganize and provide personnel to man the RCEM, RCEM FWD/BCC, J4 Current Operations and the Joint Logistics and Engineering Readiness Center (JLERC) as discussed below and shown in figure 3.

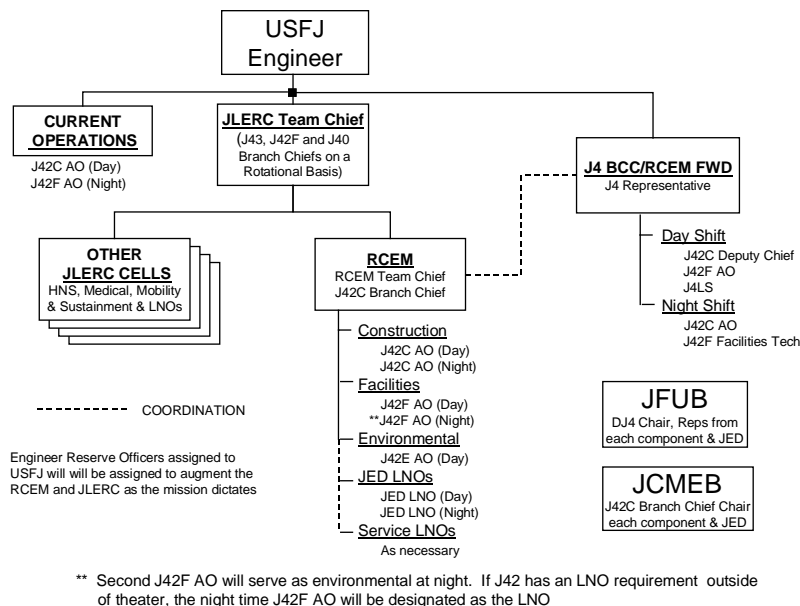


FIGURE 3: JLERC

8.2.1.1.1. JLERC: Initially, the J42F Branch Chief assumes duties as a rotational JLERC Team Chief in conjunction with the J43 and J40 Branch Chiefs. The J42F Branch Chief will continue to monitor the actions of the RCEM but will focus on the overall effort of the JLERC. As reserve augmentation develops, the J42F and J42C Branch Chiefs will act as the RCEM Cell Leader on a rotational basis.

8.2.1.1.2. BCC/RCEM FWD: The USFJ Engineer/Deputy Director J4 is assigned as the USFJ/J4 representative at the Bilateral Coordination Center (BCC) at the JSO Headquarters at Ichigaya Base. Mutual Logistics Support (MLS) requests will be processed through the BCC, to include facilities and construction requests. The Deputy Branch Chief, J42C will work at the RCEM FWD/BCC, as most facilities and construction support will need to be further coordinated with the Defense Facilities Administration Agency. Additional manning includes an action officer from J42F and J42C along with the Facilities Technician from J42F. J4LS will provide language support. The BCC will assist in coordinating MLS requests and also serve as the RCEM FWD to coordinate specific facilities and construction MLS requests as necessary.

8.2.1.1.3. J4 Current Operations: J42F and J42C will each provide one officer to serve as the J4 Current Operations Cell in the Joint Operations Center. These officers will coordinate all logistics and engineering issues between Current Operations and the JLERC. As the reserve augmentation grows, these officers may be reassigned to work in the RCEM.

8.2.1.1.4. RCEM Cell: The J42C Branch Chief will initially assume duties as the day shift RCEM Cell Leader and the senior J42F Action Officer will act as the Cell Leader during the night shift. The RCEM will initially have a representative from J42C and J42F on duty on a continuous basis with J42E providing representation during the day shift.

8.2.1.1.4.1. JED LNO: JED will provide an LNO on a continual basis (minimum of one LNO per 12-hour shift) in order to provide technical engineering expertise to the RCEM. The JED LNO must be familiar with the organization, capabilities and limitations of JED

8.2.1.1.4.2. Service LNO: Service components will be tasked for Engineer LNOs as mission requirements dictate. Service component Engineer LNOs must be prepared to represent their components on the JFUB and JCMEB in the event that the primary membership cannot attend. The RCEM will adjust this task organization, as necessary, as reserve augmentation support is received.

8.2.1.2. Regional Contingency Engineer Management (RCEM) Specific Tasks:

8.2.1.2.1. Establish Integrated Priority List (IPL): Integrate construction requirements for all component commanders into a time-phased IPL that reflects current construction needs.

8.2.1.2.2. Resolve Shortfalls: Review and resolve Component Shortfall Requirements. Submit Regional Shortfall Requirements to PACOM TCEM.

8.2.1.2.3. Exercise Directive Authority over Construction Resources: Exercise directive authority over assigned construction resources and facilities within the assigned area of operations in times of crisis. Establish priorities and allocate resources to accomplish assigned missions (reference 4.8.).

8.2.1.2.4. Maintain Logistics Support Information: Maintain information on current wartime host nation support (WHNS)/Mutual Logistic Support (MLS) agreements ICW the HNS Cell. Negotiate for additional WHNS/MLS construction and facility requirements identified by service component commanders. Be familiar with procedures to obtain WHNS/MLS during contingencies. Coordinate the use of Host Nation Construction Assets (HNCA) through DFAA and ensure compliance with bilateral agreements such as the JFIP or other arrangements. Ensure that existing host nation facilities and construction resources are used in a way to optimize the total construction effort.

8.2.1.2.5. Maintain Construction Data: Collect and maintain construction data for the region, including a current listing of significant facilities. Maintain lines of communication and track environmental factors that can influence construction capability.

8.2.1.2.6. Track Construction Resources: Collect and maintain information on available construction resources, to include: Current inventory of U.S. controlled, pre-positioned construction materials and facility components; Current inventory of available military and civilian construction capabilities and host nation assets.

8.2.1.2.7. Track Status of TCAs: Maintain the status of TCAs, including Army Engineer Battalions (Combat Heavy), Naval Construction Force Units, Air Force RED HORSE Squadrons and Marine Corps engineer Construction Battalions.

8.2.1.2.8. Track Status of On-going Construction: Maintain current information on the status of available construction assets and on JFIP construction contracts, MILCON projects, O&M projects over \$200,000, and, troop construction.

8.2.1.2.9. Assume Directive Authority over JED: Assume Directive Authority over of the Department of Defense (DOD) Contract Construction Agent (JED) in Japan IAW reference 3.9.

8.2.1.2.10. Monitor Real Estate Activities: Monitor real estate activities in the region to ensure that real-estate actions are consistent with construction needs.

8.2.1.2.11. Report MLS Status to Components: Provide periodic reports to the component commanders concerning engineer-related MLS status and estimated completion dates.

8.2.1.2.12. OPLAN Specific Tasks: Other tasked as referenced in OPLAN for contingency specific RCEM tasks.

8.2.2. **Joint Facility Utilization Board (JFUB):** The U.S. Chairman/Acting Chairman of the Facilities Subcommittee will call for meetings of the JFUB as necessary.

8.2.2.1. **JFUB Organization:** The same organization and membership as the peacetime US side of the FSC.

8.2.2.2. **JFUB Tasks:**

8.2.2.2.1. Establish Policy: Establish policies, procedures, priorities, and oversight of joint facilities utilization in the AOR.

8.2.2.2.2. Reconcile Component Requests: Evaluate and reconcile component requests for real estate and facilities.

8.2.2.2.3. Monitor Facilities: Monitor the purpose and use of existing facilities.

8.2.2.2.4. Develop Support Agreements: Develop and coordinate inter-Service support Agreements.

8.2.2.2.5. Check Projects for Compliance: Check new/renovated construction projects for compliance with the Commander's priorities.

8.2.2.2.6. Bilateral JFUB: If conditions permit, be prepared to form a bilateral JFUB.

8.2.3. **JCMEB:** By direction of the Staff Engineer/Deputy Director J4, the FIRP Chairman will call for meetings of the JCMEB as necessary.

8.2.3.1. **JCMEB Organization:** Same organization membership as the peacetime US side of the FIRP with the addition of an Environmental Officer (USFJ/J42E).

8.2.3.2. **JCMEB Tasks:**

8.2.3.2.1. Establish Policy: Establish policies, procedures and oversight of civil-military construction and engineering projects/resources in AOR.

8.2.3.2.2. Forecast Requirements: Examine capabilities and forecast construction and engineering requirements.

8.2.3.2.3. Arbitrate JFUB Issues: Arbitrate issues referred to by the JFUB.

8.2.3.2.4. Review CESP: Review the Civil Engineer Support Plan for the specified OPLAN.

8.2.3.2.5. Allocate Resources: Recommend allocation and apportionment of construction and engineering resources.

8.2.3.2.6. Engineer Input to Plans: Provide construction and engineering input to JTF mission analysis, logistics estimates, OPLANs and OPORDs.

8.2.3.2.7. Establish Environmental Policy: Establish policies, procedures and oversight of environmental requirements for construction and support for the proper handling and disposal of hazardous material.

8.2.3.2.8. Develop IPL: Review Component Shortfall Requirements identified in the Integrated Priority List (IPL). Review On-Going Construction Project List and reconcile with the IPL in order to make recommendations on accelerating or halting construction of certain projects to meet operational requirements.

8.2.3.2.9. Bilateral JCMEB: If conditions permit, be prepared to form a bilateral JCMEB.

8.2.4. Japan Engineer District (JED):

8.2.4.1. **JED Organization:** During contingencies, JED will receive augmentation to their Emergency Management and Security Office. This augmentation is typically CONUS reserve component officers.

8.2.4.2. JED Tasks:

8.2.4.2.1. Execute Peacetime JED Tasks: See paragraph 8.2.4.2.

8.2.4.2.2. Contract Construction Agent tasks:

8.2.4.2.3. Provide Engineering Support: Provide contingency engineering planning, design, construction, construction management, technical engineering services, real estate and facilities engineering contract support to the commander.

8.2.4.2.4. Re-Distribute Work on Projects: Be prepared to stop non-essential projects and redistribute funding, manpower, equipment, and materials to accelerate priority projects as directed by the USFJ RCEM.

8.2.4.2.5. Other: Support COMUSJAPAN as required during the execution of contingencies.

8.2.4.2.6. Acquire Real Estate: Execute U.S. Funded Contingency Real Estate Acquisition.

8.2.5. Component Contingency Engineer Management (CCEM) Cell:

8.2.5.1. **Organization:** Upon activation of the RCEM, each component command will organize a CCEM cell.

8.2.5.2. Tasks:

8.2.5.2.1. Resolve Shortfalls: Assign, identify, and resolve base level engineer shortfalls (see baseline engineer shortfalls) and any additional contingency specific engineer shortfalls. Validate, prioritize and submit component shortfall requirements list to USFJ RCEM.

8.2.5.2.2. Report Status: Report component facility/construction status through the component daily SITREP to USFJ. Under the Logistics paragraph of the daily SITREP, CCEMs will ensure that subparagraphs E (Facilities) and G (Construction) are adequately completed to address component status in these areas. At a minimum, the following will be addressed:

8.2.5.2.3. Subparagraph E – Facilities: CCEMs will report all additional facilities or real estate acquired during the past 24 hours either through host nation support or by lease with USG funds. CCEMs will report all mission-critical facilities and real estate support requested during the past 24 hours. CCEMs will report any damage to component mission-critical facilities during the past 24 hours and actions being taken to repair or work-around the damage.

8.2.5.2.4. Subparagraph G – Construction: CCEMs will report all mission-critical construction initiated during the past 24 hours. CCEMs will report all mission-critical construction completed during the past 24 hours. CCEMs will report all new requests for construction support from the host nation during the past 24 hours.

8.2.5.2.5. Establish Communications: Establish communications with USFJ RCEM via SIPRNET, Secure Phone and Secure Fax. (Figure 4)

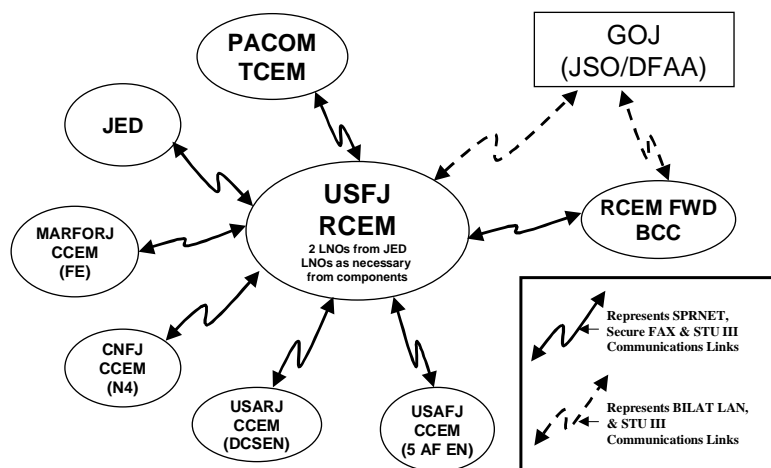


FIGURE 4

8.2.5.2.6. **Coordinate Resources:** Coordinate construction resources and facilities within component areas of operation in time of crisis. Establish component priorities and allocate assigned resources to accomplish assigned missions.

8.2.5.2.7. **Maintain Support Information:** Maintain information on current wartime host nation support (WHNS) / Mutual Logistic Support (MLS) agreements. Submit Engineer WHNS/MLS requirements to USFJ RCEM. Ensure that existing host nation facilities and construction resources are used in a way optimizing the total construction effort.

8.2.5.2.8. **Maintain Construction Data:** Collect and maintain construction data for the component areas of operation, including a current listing of significant facilities. Maintain lines of communication and track environmental factors that can influence construction capability.

8.2.5.2.9. **Maintain Resource Data:** Collect and maintain information on available component construction resources, including a current inventory of U.S. controlled, pre-positioned construction materials and facility components, a current inventory of available military and civilian construction capabilities, including host nation assets.

8.2.5.2.10. **Track Engineer Status:** Maintain the status of component engineer assets. For example, Army Engineer Battalions (Combat Heavy), Naval Construction Force Units, Marine Corps Engineer Construction Battalions and Air Force RED HORSE Squadrons.

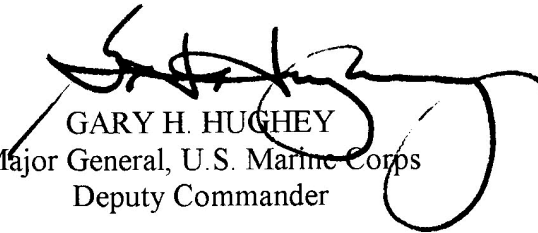
8.2.5.2.11. **Create Engineer Priority List:** Integrate construction requirements for all bases/ installations into a time-phased priority list that reflects current construction needs.

8.2.5.2.12. **Track Construction Projects:** Maintain current information on the status of available construction assets and on JFIP host-nation construction contracts, MILCON projects, O&M projects over \$200,000, and troop construction.

8.2.5.2.13. **Monitor Real Estate:** Monitor real estate activities in the component areas of operation to ensure that real-estate actions are consistent with construction needs.

8.2.5.2.14. Report Project Status: Provide periodic reports to the RCEM concerning project status and estimated completion dates.

8.2.5.2.15. Other: Refer to applicable OPLAN for contingency specific CCEM tasks.



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