

OCS/JS/AFRICOM BOS-I MEETING MINUTES

24 Jan 2014 | 15:00-16:30 | Tandberg

Meeting called by

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)

Type of meeting

To coordinate and discuss Base Operating Support (BOS) Service Assignment and to clarify BOS related terms outlined in Joint Doctrine and OSD Policy. BOS and BOS-I roles and responsibilities also discussed and clarified.

Facilitators

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)

Note taker

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)

Attendees

AFRICOM

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)

OSD

Mr. Michael McAndrew, SES

Ms. Allison Sands, SES

Joint Staff

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

AGENDA

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Time allotted | 5 minutes | Agenda topic **Opening Remarks(Slide 1)** |

Presenter (b)(3):10 USC § 130b,(b)(6)

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b,(b)(6) opened the meeting and stated that AFRICOM is getting ahead of OSD. He noted that they recognize that terms need to be clarified but that OSD staff had not began a process to identify and clarify the terms which are being used differently by different organizations. He asked if our effort was for New Normal.

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b,(b)(6) replied that this was meant to support New Normal as well as to provide clarity to roles and responsibilities to other things as well.

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b,(b)(6) noted:

- OSD is trying to develop Implementing Policy for DoDD 3000.10 (Contingency Basing outside the United States) in form of a DoD Instruction (DoDI)
- Soon they will kick this effort off with the Joint Staff

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
None	[Presenter]	[Date time]

Time allotted | 5 minutes | Agenda topic **BLUF(Slide 2)** |

Presenter (b)(3):10 USC §

SLIDE CONTENT

- Discussion of BOS issues from COCOM staff perspective
- Policy clarification may be required
- Points:
 1. Terminology
 2. Lead Agent vs. BOS-I
 3. BOS-I and Funding
 4. Interim Lead Service/Agent
 5. Semi-Permanent Contingency Locations
 - Enduring vs. Non-Enduring
 6. CL Transition to Semi-Permanent

SLIDE DISCUSSION:

(b)(3):10 USC §
130b.(b)(6) reviewed the BLUF slide and clearly outlined the goals of the meeting.

Decisions made	Decision Maker	Date
None	[Presenter]	[Date time]

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
None	[Presenter]	[Date time]

SLIDE CONTENT

- **Issue: Terminology Standardization (Lead Service vs. Lead Agent)**
- **Discussion:**
 - **Lead Service.** DoDD 3000.10 (Contingency Basing) uses the term "Lead Service" for the designated Service to provide base operating support at a contingency location.
 - **Lead Service.** FY12 DoD GDP Report to Congress uses the term "Lead Service."
 - "(U) For the purposes of this report, "Lead Service" refers to the Military department assigned real property accountability for the site. The Lead Service is the host at that site for any host-tenant support agreements and, except as otherwise provided for in formal support agreements, is responsible for base operating and infrastructure support."
 - **Lead Agent.** VCJCS Memo dated 29 SEP 2011 uses the term "Lead Agent" for the Military Department assigned host and real property management responsibilities at an enduring location. Lead Agent will also provide base operating support.
 - **Lead Agent.** JP 1-02 defines it as an individual Service, COCOM or Joint Staff directorate assigned to develop and maintain a joint publication.
 - **Point for Consideration:** Are "Lead Service" and "Lead Agent" interchangeable / synonymous?
- **Recommendation:** Clarify/standardize terminology in directives, policy documents, and doctrine.

SLIDE DISCUSSION:

(b)(3):10 USC § 120b (b)(6) briefed slide content and explained the numerous terms used above, drawing attention to the AFRICOM recommendation to standardize terms.

(b)(3):10 USC § 120b (b)(6) **noted:**

- **Lead Service and Lead Agent are NOT synonymous**
- Lead Agent was used historically for many things and that when they were having contingency basing discussions, this issue came up
- Because of the JP 1-02 definition, OSD decided to get away from this term for Base Operating Support.
- She stresses the difference between a Contingency location and an enduring location because the rules are different
- **Lead Service is the correct terminology when referring to provider of Base Operating Support**
- Lead Agent bullet should be corrected to Lead Service for CJCS memo
- For an Enduring Location perspective, the term Lead Service can be used synonymously with "Host"

(b)(3):10 USC § 120b (b)(6) **noted:**

- EA covers the mission while Lead Service talks more to the resource provider

(b)(3):10 USC § 120b (b)(6) **noted:**

- There is a specific document which says EA is assigned at the HQ level

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b introduces an example using two sites which are closely located but for which the Lead Service is different to illustrate the discussion. He notes:

- For Site D
 - Lead Service is the Navy (b)(3):10 USC § 130b comments they are in charge of the Real Property)
 - EA (for the Task Force) is the Army
- Whereas at Site C (which is a Contingency location not on the ELML – but in close proximity to Site D)
 - Lead Service is the Air Force
 - He goes on to point out that the discussion today will enable the COCOM to assign Site C
 - He notes, we believe DoDD (3000.10) already gives you that authority to assign Site C

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) notes:

- We concur with statements made by both (b)(3):10 USC § 130b and (b)(3):10 USC § 130b and we will disseminate the correct use of the term EA within the AFRICOM staff

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) summarizes the discussion noting that:

- We all agree (that Lead Service will be the term used)

Decisions made	Decision Maker	Date
Lead Service will be the term used by OSD, JS and AFRICOM to refer to the Service designated to provide Base Operating Support	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b, (b)(6)	1/24/2014 4:00 PM

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Correct use of EA term needs to be disseminated throughout AFRICOM HQ	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6)	01Mar2014
Disseminate to all AFRICOM Staff and components that Lead Service will be the term used to refer to BOS/BOS-I provider	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6)	01Mar2014
VCJCS memo needs to be updated with Lead Service term used instead of Lead Agent	[Presenter]	[Date time]

SLIDE CONTENT

- **Issue: Lead Agent/Service and Base Operating Support Integration Responsibility**
- **Discussion:**
 - DoDD 3000.10 (Contingency Basing) dictates that the designated "Lead Service" for a contingency location will: ensure planning, design, coordination of requirements, construction, operation of the location, and provision of base operations support to the mission and tenants at a contingency location.
 - FY12 DoD GDP Report to Congress states that "Lead Service" refers to the Military department assigned real property accountability for the site. The Lead Service is the host at that site for any host-tenant support agreements and, except as otherwise provided for in formal support agreements, is responsible for base operating and infrastructure support.
 - VCJCS Memo dated 29 SEP 2011 uses the term "Lead Agent" will provide base operating support and establish appropriate host-tenant agreements.
 - JP 4-0 states that base operating support (BOS) functions required to sustain operations at an installation are managed by a base operating support-integrator (BOS-I). A GCC may designate a Service component or JTF as the BOS-I at each contingency location.
- **Point for Consideration:** Some interpret "provide base operating support" and "integrate base operating support" as different functions. Does Lead Agent/Service designation imply BOS-I responsibilities?
- **Recommendation:** Specify whether or not Lead Agent/Service designation includes "integration" of base operating support to accomplish the mission and support tenants.

SLIDE DISCUSSION:

(b)(3):10 USC § notes:

- He had not heard of the term BOS-I until we brought it up

(b)(3):10 USC § notes:

- Title 10 holders bring things to the table
- He uses COM-I (Communications-Integration) as the best example

(b)(3):10 USC § notes:

- He believes they (Lead Agent/Service vs BOS-I) are synonymous and that you generally would not select someone who was not the Lead Service to be the BOS-I

(b)(6) notes:

- That he believes you have to differentiate
- He goes on to express that:
 - In the same way that Lead Service could also be called the Host
 - BOS provider is also the BOS-I

- o (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) adds that this would be the case until the Lead Service delegated some of the BOS responsibility

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) **notes that:**

- The Navy is very efficient at managing locations (through delegation)
- When they are the Host, they establish Host – Tenant agreements and get the tenants to sign up for the arrangement
- This is the process other Hosts (Lead Services) need to emulate. When assigned as a Lead Service, they should set up ISSAs (Inter Service Support Agreements) with Tenants

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) **gives Site D as an example of a possible exception:**

- (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) says that Big Navy is the Host
- (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) expands to explain that Big Navy does not work for AFRICOM and this is the type of challenge that AFRICOM (and all COCOMS) may face
- (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) notes that when SECDEF designates the Lead Service that the Service component automatically picks up the BOS-I responsibility

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) **says we agree that:**

- COCOM should levy the “Lead Service” assignment on the Service component (working for the COCOM) and the “Lead Service” component would need to coordinate with the Service to execute the Lead Service duties
 - o He notes the challenges will be that Services will always believe that COCOMs will request more than actually required
 - o He explains that this challenge (or disagreement) would be resolved in the Program Review

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) **notes:**

- This is an interesting discussion, but that the COCOM should not be directing BOS (assignments)

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) **expresses a different viewpoint:**

- He notes that you would think that normally the COCOM would want more on BOS than the Service would want to provide, but in reality, it is usually the opposite
- He explains that the Services generally have a tendency to apply a “ceiling” standard instead of a “floor” standard, resulting in too many things being brought into theater
- He goes on to give the example of the Sandbook (a CENTCOM publication that sets minimum standards for construction throughout the CC AOR). He points out that the Sandbook serves as a COCOM “ceiling” to the Services - essentially guiding the Service not to bring so much to the AOR.

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) **notes:**

- We will have to have a dialogue on this discussion
 - o He points out that a COCOM should be focused on Operations and not guiding how much or what kind of resources it takes to run a base

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) **expands:**

- on the example of the Site D Barracks where the Service wanted to provide a full-up barracks designed to standard criteria, but the ensuing discussion and reviews lead to a minimum standard to be provided in theater.

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) notes:

- Components are starting to ask questions to AFRICOM requesting that AFRICOM define the infrastructure requirements for a Contingency Location and he reiterates that perhaps (b)(3):10 USC § 130b is correct – that AFRICOM may need to provide a “ceiling” to the Services

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) notes:

- We may not get to a complete definition of the standards. The question comes once you get the frame up. He gives the example that the CNO did not like the conveyor belt at the DFAC at site D

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) points out:

- **Good discussion and asks for clarification on the recommendation in the slide:**
- **He asks if they agree that Lead Service does include integration of Base Operating Support**
- **They all agree that it does**

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) provided a follow-on comment:

- Noting that NAVAF should never be a BOS provider and that they will never be designated BOS-I
- Note for consideration: earlier discussion noted that although components should not be assigned as Lead Service or BOS-I, the COCOM should rely on their components to ensure BOS-I is executed IAW Lead Service assignments

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) comments:

- That 3000.10 is an issue because it changes at Semi-Permanent (i.e. COCOM cannot assign BOS-I for a SP location although it is still considered non-enduring)
- He adds that we all agree (in accordance with (IAW)) DoDD 3000.10 for Initial and Temporary Contingency Locations, the COCOM can select and direct a component to execute BOS/BOS-I
- That the best place to do this is in the Theater Posture Plan (TPP) and that the TPP should be of the same quality as the (USTRANSCOM) Enroute Infrastructure Master Plan (ERIMP)

Discussion ensues about what should be included in the TPP:

- (b)(3):10 USC § 130b notes that:
 - Services do not program for O&M so Services need to know as early as possible if they will be responsible for O&M Services at any location
 - He uses GTMO as an example
 - Therefore, he stresses if you can see out far enough to get info in the TPP, this is the way it should be done

Decisions made

Decision Maker

Date

Lead Service designation includes “integration” of base operating support to accomplish the mission and support tenants

Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives

1/24/2014 4:00 PM

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Further dialogue required on need for establishing infrastructure standards for each type of location	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)	2/14/2014 4:00 PM
Lead Service definition should be updated in the next iteration of JP 4-0 and JP 1-02 to match definition in DODD 3000.10 to clearly outline that Lead Service assignment can include BOS-I responsibilities when designated	[Presenter]	[Date time]

SLIDE CONTENT

- **Issue: Base Operating Support Funding**
 - **Discussion:**
 - DoDD 3000.10 states that DoD Component Heads plan, program, and budget for contingency basing requirements.
 - JP 4-0, Joint Logistics, states that BOS-I facilitates unity of effort by coordinating sustainment operations at the location, and includes, but is not limited to master planning, collecting and prioritizing requirements, seeking funding support, and force protection.
 - **Points for Consideration:**
 - Does Lead Service/Agent designation always include funding responsibility for provision of BOS?
 - Does BOS-I always include funding responsibility for “tenant” requirements?
 - **Recommendation: Clarify funding responsibility for BOS-I.**

SLIDE DISCUSSION:

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) opens the discussion:

- She says the answer (to the 1st Points for Consideration) is “No”

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) reiterates his earlier comments by saying:

- This is a Host-Tenant relationship. If the Services do not want to fund it, they need to set up ISSAs so that Tenants will provide some funding for the Tenant requirements

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) says:

- Lead Service has to provide BOS
 - How they do this is their prerogative

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) illustrates the point with an example of a DFAC:

- If the DFAC feeds 4,250 and the Service does not want to pay the full bill, then they need to (set up ISSAs) and bill the other Services for the food their troops are consuming
- He reiterates (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) point and says, “The Service has the prerogative to levy this bill onto the user.”

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) notes:

- AFRICOM’s intention is that if you are the BOS provider and Integrator, then you will ensure required Services are provided and if you are a user of services, then you need to identify this ahead of time

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) responds to the 2nd Point for Consideration by saying:

- If you take out the word “funding”, it is okay
- She goes on to confirm previous comments by (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) and (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) saying, “How they (the Service) funds it (the BOS) is their choice

(b)(3):10 USC § finishes up the discussion on this slide by saying:

- COCOM is NOT responsible for funding anything

Decisions made	Decision Maker	Date
Lead Service and BOS-I designation does not have to include direct funding responsibility for provision of BOS. It does include the responsibility for execution of all BOS requirements and for the Lead Service to <i>create a method of obtaining funding</i> to execute all BOS requirements. Lead Service must fund initial requirements, but can set up Host Tenant agreements to fund other requirements.	Stated in various ways by (b)(3):10 USC § 130b, (b)(3):10 USC § 130b, and (b)(3):10 USC § 130b	1/24/2014 4:00 PM

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
None	[Presenter]	[Date time]
[Topic]	[Presenter]	[Date time]

SLIDE CONTENT

- **Issue: Interim Designation of Lead Service and/or BOS-I**
- **Discussion:**
 - DoDD 3000.10 (Contingency Basing) states that CCDRs may designate a Lead Service component responsible for each initial and temporary contingency location. It also states that CCDRs, via CJCS and USD-ATL, recommend designation of a Lead Service for DepSecDef approval for each semi-permanent contingency location.
 - DoDI and ELML Memo for Record dated 04 AUG 2012, prescribes the GPEC process for enduring locations, and it states that once the ELML is approved by SecDef or DepSecDef, it will be forwarded to DUSD (I&E) for any Lead Agent/Owner determinations, and to the Services for resourcing.
 - In some cases, enduring locations do not have a Lead Service/Agent assigned.
- **Points for Consideration:**
 - May CCDRs (or CJCS) designate an "interim" Lead Service in order to ensure mission accomplishment while awaiting final decision from DepSecDef?
 - May Combatant Commanders designate a BOS-I for a common base of operations when a Lead Agent/Service has not been identified? (if Lead Agent/Service and BOS-I are not synonymous).
- **Recommendation:** Specify in policy that CCDRs can designate an "interim" Lead Service and/or BOS-I until DepSecDef renders a final decision.

SLIDE DISCUSSION:

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) reiterates that:

- This slide is specifically addressing the Semi-Permanent CL or CSL for which (IAW DoDD 3000.10) the COCOM does not have the authority to designate an interim Leads Service.

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) asks:

- Do you have sites that are automatically determined to be Semi-Permanent?

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) responds:

- We have a combination of both
 - Some that have matured to the Semi-Permanent status and some that just were Semi-Permanent
 - I believe there are some Semi-Permanent locations for which we do not have a Lead Service

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) comments that:

- In our hearts, we would say the (answers to the Points for Consideration) is yes, but the difficulty would be in drawing the thread to where that authority would come from
- He also notes that all CLs should begin as Initial/Temporary and thus he would recommend that you keep the CL designated as an initial or temporary location until a Lead Service is designated by SECDEF

- He goes on to point out that the designation of the CL is up to the COCOM. Thus, maintaining it as an Initial or Temporary CL is a COCOM decision

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) reiterates:

- We never create a Semi-Permanent CL overnight
- As the CL grows, a relationship is established between Mission and Support
- He uses the example of Service setting up a CL and then another Service moving in. The process to swap responsibility for the CL would be documented
- He reiterates (b)(3):10 comments about designation of a CL that the COCOM should keep the CL designated as an Initial or Temporary location until a Lead Service is designated by SECDEF

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) notes:

- A possible exception to the discussion
- He mentions an enduring location on the ELML

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) says:

- For enduring locations, it needs to be in the Real Property records
- In order to get it in the Real Property records, there has to be a Real Property Interest vetted through Lawyers
- And for this process, you have to have a Military Department as the responsible entity
- She goes on to explain that the ELML cannot be correlated to Real Property Records
- We can have an enduring operational interest in a site without any Real Property Interest
- CSLs are supposed to largely use the property of the HN
- However, if we lease a building, it goes on the Real Property Records
- The point is somebody is going in and using it

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) says:

- I see a huge problem with (locations on the) ELML where we do not have Real Property Interest

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) responds by saying:

- It should not be a problem because we know who is using it (the location)

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) notes it could be more than 2 services and (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) says it could also be SOF, with a mix of Services

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) points out that:

- The TF EXORD stands up the TF and the document that created the TF should address this
 - It should outline the purpose of the location
 - It should outline who the predominant user is if it is more than one Service
 - It should outline any sharing or support agreements

(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) draws the discussion back to the locations:

- That are on the ELML but Real Property Interest is not held or documented
- (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) reiterates again that whoever has the mission (should be the Host)
- But (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) points out that there is a Policy Gap from a COCOM perspective
- We need to take this in as a Working group issue
- We cannot give you a straight answer on this to get you through the loophole
- Therefore, the response on this is TBD at the moment
- (b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b)(6) uses Site E and what has happened there as an example to illustrate the dilemma

- (b)(3):10 USC § 130b agrees with (b)(3):10 USC that there is a gap in policy here that needs to be addressed

(b)(3):10
USC § 130b **says:**

- It would be instructive to take a specific example.
- General agreement is that Site E would be a great example

(b)(3):10
USC § 130b **summarizes and says:**

- Our task is to work with AFRICOM staff with an example that addresses this issue
- We will get with your office to work this out

Decisions made	Decision Maker	Date
Discussion confirmed that Current policy does not give the COCOM the authority to assign a Lead Service for a Semi-Permanent CL. Discussion also confirmed that there is no other authority which would allow this COCOM action	Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives	1/24/2014 4:00 PM

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Convene a Working Group with OSD/JS to address way ahead for locations on the ELML that do not have a Lead Service assigned for BOS-I	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b,(b)(6)	2/14/2014 8:00 AM

SLIDE CONTENT

- **Issue: Characterization of Semi-Permanent Contingency Locations**
- **Discussion:**
 - Per, DoDD 3000.10, a contingency location is a non-enduring location.
 - JP 3-34, Joint Engineer Operations, depicts semi-permanent as an enduring location (fig III-9).
 - Enduring locations follow the GDP process for Lead Agent designation (DoDI and ELML Memo for Record dated 04 AUG 2012).
 - Contingency locations normally follow the orders/message approval process.
 - DoDD 3000.10 (Contingency Basing) states that CCDRs, via CJCS and USD-ATL, recommend designation of a Lead Service for DepSecDef approval for each semi-permanent contingency location.
- **Point for Consideration:**
- **Is a semi-permanent contingency location enduring or non-enduring?**
- **Which is the appropriate process to recommend / designate a Lead Service for a semi-permanent contingency location?**
- **Recommendations:**
 - Clarify whether a semi-permanent CL is non-enduring or enduring.
 - Clarify the appropriate method to obtain Lead Service designation for semi-permanent contingency locations - GDP or operational/contingency orders process.
 - Perhaps the orders process is more responsive for contingency locations.

SLIDE DISCUSSION:

(b)(3):10 USC § 1306 (b)(6)

- Expands on the slide bullets and explains the challenges and the need for AFRICOM to understand the process for identifying enduring locations (see Figure III-9 from JP 3-34 in notes for Issue 6)

(b)(3):10 USC § 1306 (b)(6) says:

- The slide summarizes the 2 different uses of the term Enduring (that needs to be aligned with one another)
 - Right now,
 - One use of the term Enduring refers to Construction purposes
 - The other one is for location purposes
 - He goes on to explain JS is working on updating Joint Pub 3-34 (Joint Engineer Operations) to be consistent with the language in (DoDD) 3000.10. CENTCOM pushed back a bit on rewriting this pub, but JS believes it is necessary and will re-write JP3-34 to match with (DoDD) 3000.10
 - (Thus, both documents will identify a Semi-Permanent CL as a Non-Enduring location)

(b)(3):10 says:

- No Contingency location is enduring

(b)(3):10

- Agrees with (b)(3):10
- Says for Semi-Permanent Contingency location, we are considering a contingency location annex to ELML
- We do not account for CLs like we account for Enduring locations
- However, he points out that right now the correct way to obtain Lead Service designation is via the Orders Process

Decisions made	Decision Maker	Date
No Contingency Location is Enduring. Thus, a Semi-Permanent CL is a non-enduring location.	(b)(3):10 stated this and (b)(3):10 discussion touched on the same issue	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
For now, the appropriate method to obtain Lead Service designation for Semi-Permanent CLs is via the Orders Process	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.	1/24/2014 4:00 PM

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Re-write of JP 3-34 so that it also identifies a Semi-Permanent CL as a non-enduring location	[Presenter]	[Date time]

SLIDE CONTENT

- Issue: Transition from Initial, Temporary, and Semi-Permanent contingency locations.
- Discussion:
 - Per DoDD 3000.10 (Contingency Basing), there are three types of contingency locations: initial, temporary, and semi-permanent. The nature of each is provided.
- Point for Consideration:
 - Does policy govern decision criteria for transition from an initial or temporary CL to a semi-permanent CL?
- Recommendation: CCDRs determine whether contingency locations are initial, temporary or semi-permanent.

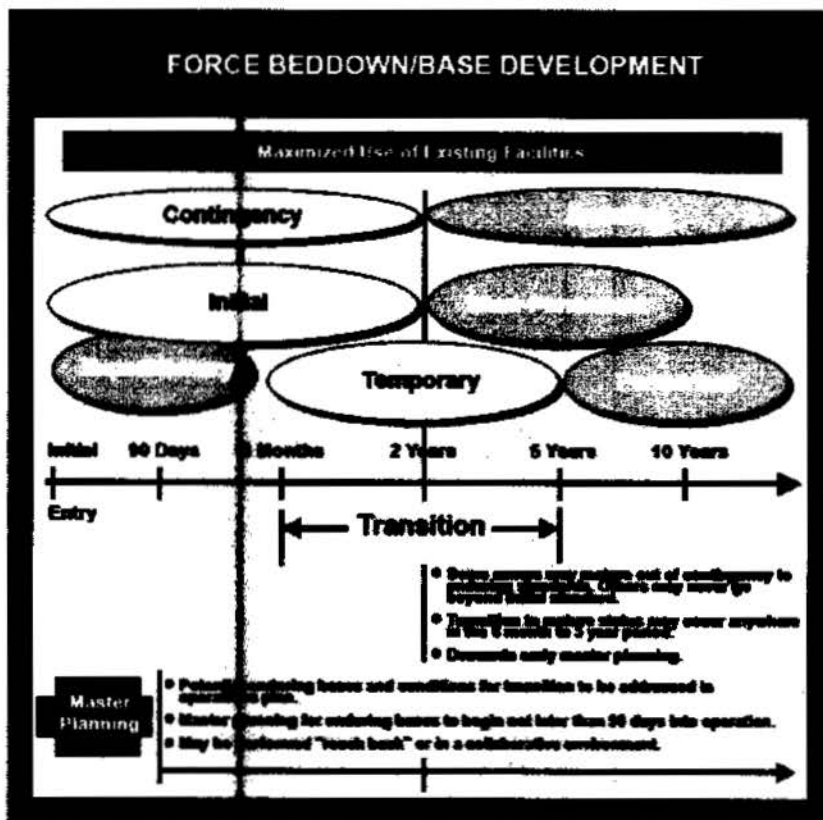


Figure III-9. Force Beddown/Base Development

SLIDE DISCUSSION:

(b)(3):10
USC § 130b notes:

- There will be forthcoming guidelines but with latitude for CCDRs

(b)(3):10 USC §
130b (b)(6) says:

- However, it is important for the COCOM to document the process and facts supporting the decision

(b)(3):10 USC
§ 130b (b)(6) asks:

- What decision logic would be recommended? Construction standards, Posture, etc?

(b)(3):10
USC § 130b responds:

- Posture logic – it is about whether the whole Posture logic makes sense
- He also notes that Services sometime may follow their own logic if not clearly outlined by the COCOM

(b)(3):10
USC § 130b says:

- Actual location is the 3rd step
 1. Capabilities needed
 2. Why it is needed (outline the Strategic value)
 3. Based on 1 and 2, J45 and J5 should work together to determine the location that best meets the requirement
- She goes on to note that this is why there needs to be a very close relationship between the J45 and the J5

(b)(3):10
USC § 130b notes:

- In summary, (b)(3):10
USC § 130b says the slides were great

(b)(3):10 USC §
130b (b)(6) says:

- He will review the draft ACI

Decisions made	Decision Maker	Date
The designation of a Contingency location as an Initial, Temporary, or Semi-Permanent location is a COCOM decision. Posture logic should be used for this decision. Future Policy guidance forthcoming.	Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
None	[Presenter]	[Date time]

Decisions made	Decision Maker	Date
AFRICOM will coordinate and work with OSD and JS personnel to schedule follow-up meetings and convene Working Groups to address issues not resolved during this discussion	Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives	2/14/2014 4:00 PM

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Schedule follow-up meetings with OSD/JS	(b)(3); 10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)	2/14/2014 4:00 PM

DECISIONS MADE SUMMARY TABLE

Decisions made	Person responsible	Deadline
Lead Service will be the term used by OSD, JS and AFRICOM to refer to the Service designated to provide Base Operating Support	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b (b) confirmed	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
Lead Service designation includes "integration" of base operating support to accomplish the mission and support tenants	Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
Lead Service and BOS-I designation does not have to include direct funding responsibility for provision of BOS. It does include the responsibility for execution of all BOS requirements and for the Lead Service to <i>create a method of obtaining funding</i> to execute all BOS requirements. Lead Service must fund initial requirements, but can set up Host Tenant agreements to fund other requirements.	Stated in various ways by (b)(3):10 USC § 130b, (b)(3): and (b)(3):10	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
Discussion confirmed that Current policy does not give the COCOM the authority to assign a Lead Service for a Semi-Permanent CL. Discussion also confirmed that there is no other authority which would allow this COCOM action	Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
No Contingency Location is Enduring. Thus, a Semi-Permanent CL is a non-enduring location.	(b)(3):10 stated this and (b)(3):10 discussion touched on the same issue	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
For now, the appropriate method to obtain Lead Service designation for Semi-Permanent CLs is via the Orders Process	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
The designation of a Contingency location as an Initial, Temporary, or Semi-Permanent location is a COCOM decision. Posture logic should be used for this decision. Future Policy guidance forthcoming.	Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives	1/24/2014 4:00 PM
AFRICOM will coordinate and work with OSD and JS personnel to schedule follow-up meetings and convene Working Groups to address issues not resolved during this discussion	Agreed to by OSD, JS and AFRICOM representatives	2/14/2014 4:00 PM

ACTION ITEM SUMMARY TABLE

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Correct use of EA term needs to be disseminated throughout AFRICOM HQ	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)	01Mar2014
Disseminate to all AFRICOM Staff and components that Lead Service will be the term used to refer to BOS/BOS-I provider	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)	01Mar2014
VCJCS memo needs to be updated with Lead Service term used instead of Lead Agent	[Presenter]	[Date time]
Further dialogue required on need for establishing infrastructure standards for each type of location	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)	2/14/2014 4:00 PM
Lead Service definition should be updated in the next iteration of JP 4-0 and JP 1-02 to match definition in DODD 3000.10 to clearly outline that Lead Service assignment can include BOS-I responsibilities when designated	[Presenter]	[Date time]
Convene a Working Group with OSD/JS to address way ahead for locations on the ELML that do not have a Lead Service assigned for BOS-I	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)	2/14/2014 8:00 AM
Re-write of JP 3-34 so that it also identifies a Semi-Permanent CL as a non-enduring location	[Presenter]	[Date time]
Schedule follow-up meetings with OSD/JS	(b)(3):10 USC § 130b.(b)(6)	2/14/2014 4:00 PM