

Logistics

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)

Headquarters
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UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700-137

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)

This new regulation--

- o Describes the concepts, responsibilities, policies, and procedures for the implementation of the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) (chaps 1-3).
- o Describes the policies under which LOGCAP will be implemented and the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution requirements which must be considered (chap 2).
- o Establishes the procedures which must be followed in preparing, awarding, and testing contracts (chap 3).

Logistics

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)

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History. This UPDATE printing publishes a new Army regulation that is effective 16 December 1985.

Summary. This regulation covers the planning process for the use of civilian contractors during wartime situations. It describes the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program

concept, responsibilities, policy, and procedures for implementation.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR).

Impact on New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Army management control process. This regulation is subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It contains internal control provisions but does not contain checklists for conducting internal control reviews. These checklists are being developed and will be published at a later date.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of forms other than DA forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA(DALO-PLF), WASH DC 20310-0500.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this

regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by The Adjutant General. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA(DALO-PLF), WASH DC 20310-0500.

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RESERVED

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation establishes Department of the Army policies, responsibilities, and procedures for the implementation of the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP). The LOGCAP objective is to preplan for the use of civilian contractors to perform selected services in wartime to augment Army forces. Utilization of civilian contractors in a theater of operation will release military units for other missions or fill shortfalls. This provides the Army with an additional means to adequately support the current and programmed force. Specific advanced acquisition planning objectives are as follows:

- a. Resolve the combat support and combat service support unit shortfalls represented in operations plans (OPLANS) and in the Army program.
- b. Consider conversion of existing support units based upon availability of contract support in wartime.
- c. Provide rapid contracting capability for contingencies not covered by global OPLANS.
- d. Provide for contract augmentation in continental United States (CONUS) during mobilization.

1-2. References

Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. *Heads of Headquarters, Department of the Army agencies and major Army commands (MACOMs).* These officials will—

- (1) Ensure that LOGCAP is considered in developing future policies, plans, programs, and doctrine.
- (2) Review and revise appropriate Army regulations for which they are the proponent to ensure that LOGCAP policies, objectives, procedures, and responsibilities are included.
- (3) Designate a point of contact (POC) for coordinating LOGCAP-related responsibilities.
- (4) Include LOGCAP in OPLANS for which they are the proponent.
- (5) Ensure that LOGCAP policies with potential impact on overseas or other MACOMs are coordinated.
- (6) Send appropriate Army Staff agencies current information on LOGCAP negotiations and contracts.
- (7) Assess the security effects of LOGCAP initiatives and ensure that proper security procedures are carried out in conjunction with contract award.
- (8) Identify mission and support requirements appropriate for LOGCAP.

b. *Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG).* The DCSLOG will—

- (1) Provide guidance and direction for this program.
- (2) Assist MACOMs with contracting procedures.
- (3) Provide LOGCAP data in Army Forces Planning Data and Assumptions (AFPD) for use in Total Army Analysis (TAA) and OMNIBUS.
- (4) Serve as DA Planning, Programing, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES) POC for LOGCAP.
- (5) Serve as Program Development Increment Package (PDIP) POC for LOGCAP in PPBES.
- (6) Ensure LOGCAP is considered in mid- and long-range support plans.
- (7) Assist the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) with force structure planning alternatives.
- (8) Assist DCSOPS and Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) with formulating doctrine.
- (9) Provide overall liaison on LOGCAP matters with MACOMs,

Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS), and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

c. *Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS).* The DCSOPS will—

- (1) Include LOGCAP policies in doctrine formulation and PPBES.
- (2) Include appropriate LOGCAP planning data, as developed by the MACOMs and submitted to DCSLOG, in the AFPDA.
- (3) Ensure that force structure is properly adjusted to reflect contingency contracts actually awarded and contingency clauses actually included in peacetime contracts.
- (4) Ensure that LOGCAP is considered in mid- and long-range operational and force structure planning and requirement documents.
- (5) Assist DCSLOG in formulating LOGCAP policy and disseminating guidance to the MACOMs.

d. *Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER).* The DCSPER will—

- (1) Include LOGCAP policies and procedures in theater administrative, adjutant general, and military police support planning and force programing.
- (2) Include LOGCAP considerations in mid- and long-term personnel planning documents.
- (3) Assist DCSLOG in assessing the LOGCAP effect on civil affairs and military police support planning.

e. *Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management (ACSIM).* The ACSIM will—

- (1) Develop initiatives to include LOGCAP policies and existing agreements in theater information systems support planning and force programing.

- (2) Include LOGCAP considerations in mid- and long-term automation and communications planning documents and assist DCSLOG as required.

f. *Chief of Engineers (COE).* The COE will—

- (1) Assess the effect of LOGCAP on theater construction policies, programs, and requirements.
- (2) Develop initiatives to include LOGCAP policies, procedures, and agreements in theater engineer and facilities planning and force programing.
- (3) Integrate LOGCAP considerations into mid- and long-term construction planning documents.
- (4) Assist DCSLOG in assessing the LOGCAP effect on engineer force structure programs and requirements.
- (5) Assist the MACOMs to ensure that peacetime contracts are considered in overall contract assessment. Particular attention should be given to contingency clauses when appropriate.
- (6) Assist the MACOMs, as required, in developing and awarding LOGCAP contracts.

g. *The Surgeon General (TSG).* TSG will—

- (1) Include LOGCAP policies and existing agreements into theater medical support planning and force programming.
- (2) Include LOGCAP considerations in mid- and long-term planning documents.
- (3) Assist DCSLOG in assessing the LOGCAP effect on medical force structure programs and requirements.

h. *Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).* The CG, TRADOC will—

- (1) Include LOGCAP considerations in the doctrine and unit design development process.
- (2) Incorporate LOGCAP policies and procedures into TRADOC school instruction and training publications.

i. *Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC).* The CG, AMC will—

- (1) Ensure that LOGCAP considerations are included in the development of wholesale logistic doctrine, as appropriate.
- (2) Ensure that equipment fielding, logistic support, and total system support contracts contain provision for LOGCAP support required.
- (3) Assist the MACOMs, as required, in developing and awarding LOGCAP contracts.
- (4) Incorporate LOGCAP policies and procedures into AMC instruction and training publications.

(5) Exercise, when possible, LOGCAP support during overseas unit training and exercises in cooperation with MACOMs.

j. Commander, Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC). The Commander, MTMC will—

(1) Ensure that LOGCAP assumptions and plans for reinforcement and contingency operations are included in OPLANs as appropriate.

(2) Exercise, when possible, LOGCAP support during overseas unit training and exercises in cooperation with MACOMs.

(3) Identify mission and support requirements appropriate for LOGCAP.

(4) Assist MACOMs, as required, in developing and awarding LOGCAP contracts.

k. Commanders of U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR); Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA); U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM); Third U.S. Army (TUSA); U.S. Army, Japan (USARJ); U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM); and U.S. Army Southern Command (USARSO). These commanders will—

(1) In coordination with HQDA agencies and unified commands, identify support and program force requirements that can be accomplished with an acceptable level of risk under the provisions of this concept.

(2) Plan and execute contingency contracts and clauses for essential services required during wartime in area of responsibility under the authority of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), and the Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS).

(3) Assist other geographic MACOMs with developing and awarding LOGCAP contracts.

(4) Manage LOGCAP contractual arrangements, incorporate them into OPLANs, and provide for their use during exercise situations.

(5) Provide recommendations on force structure planning based on utilization of LOGCAP.

(6) Act as the coordination point for all LOGCAP efforts involving contract performance in the assigned area of responsibility.

(7) Execute the required coordination with unified commands to ensure the proper use of civil and commercial resources.

(8) Maintain a centralized list of peacetime contracts that continue to be essential in wartime. Ensure that these contracts have contingency clauses as needed.

(9) Ensure that the planning and capability exists for unforeseen emergency contracting and contract administration in areas not covered by operational and contingency plans.

(10) Process personnel (wartime and peacetime), equipment, training, and funding requirements through PPBES.

(11) Include LOGCAP activities in situation reports (SITREPS) and other summary documents required by HQDA.

(12) As appropriate, send copies of lessons learned and problems identified during field training, exercises, or negotiations to HQDA(DALO-PL) and other MACOMs.

1-5. Concept

Geographically oriented MACOMs will accomplish comprehensive advanced acquisition planning that will be fully incorporated into mid- and long-range plans. Advanced acquisition planning will be accomplished by a combination of—

a. Identification of support required by OPLANs both within and outside CONUS to be furnished by contracts during a wartime situation.

b. Formulation and award of contingency contracts and inclusion of contingency clauses in peacetime contracts. The wartime expansion capability of contractors must be considered.

c. Examination and improvement of the capability to award contracts quickly as needs are identified in wartime situations.

Chapter 2 Policies

2-1. General

a. The Army continually seeks to increase its combat potential within peacetime resource allocations. To achieve the maximum combat potential, maximum support from as many sources as possible is necessary. This requires pursuit of support from external resources. Host nation support (HNS) is one method of support negotiated through Government to Government agreements. LOGCAP is aimed at providing another support alternative by capitalizing on the civilian sector in CONUS and overseas locations.

b. LOGCAP is primarily designed to be used in areas where no multilateral or bilateral agreements or treaties exist. However, LOGCAP is applicable to areas with formal HNS agreements, where contractors are involved, or peacetime support contracts exist. LOGCAP is also applicable during CONUS mobilization to assist the CONUS support base and help units get ready for war.

c. The MACOMs will require contract administration personnel for the basic portion (peacetime) of the contingency contracts. Upon exercise of options for performance during crisis or wartime situations, additional contract administration and management personnel will be needed. Each MACOM must plan for these additional personnel and ensure that they are given the proper authority and have appropriate experience.

d. For the purposes of this regulation, “wartime conditions” is used generically to denote a range of conditions from heightened international tensions or states of military readiness through periods of armed conflict up to and including a congressionally declared state of war.

2-2. Operational plans

a. MACOMs must review OPLAN and program requirements, determine which functions (services) can be accomplished by contract, rank the contract requirements, and develop an advanced acquisition plan to incorporate contractor performance into OPLANs. Advanced acquisition planning must include, as a minimum, the following:

(1) LOGCAP objectives of peacetime identification of needs to be filled by contracts.

(2) Formulation and award of contingency contracts.

(3) Inclusion of contingency clauses in existing contracts.

(4) Development of the capability to provide a rapid contracting capability in wartime situations.

b. All aspects of contractor involvement provided under LOGCAP must be reflected in OPLANs in sufficient detail to permit rapid integration of contractor support when required. OPLANs should address the location, U.S. Army support requirements, contractor mobilization period, liaison requirements, contractor management responsibilities, among others. Contract personnel will be provided logistic support under the provisions of LOGCAP contracts such as the following:

(1) Investigative and security clearance requirements.

(2) Shots and passports.

(3) Training.

(4) Transportation requirements.

(5) Equipment and equipment maintenance.

(6) Communication.

(7) Billeting and rations.

(8) Evacuation procedures.

(9) Contract administration.

(10) Medical support.

(11) Civil affairs coordination.

2-3. Coordination within theater of operations

Coordination must be maintained with the joint or unified command on the use of civilian contractors within the area of operations (AO) and the integration of Army contracting with other Services, Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and non-DOD agencies.

2-4. Risk

a. The LOGCAP program is built on the premise that unless war is formally declared by the Congress, contractor performance (with rare exceptions which cannot be the basis for planning) must be voluntary.

b. The use of civilian contractors versus U.S. military personnel involves a higher degree of risk. Contractor employees have supported the Army in overseas locations during previous crises and can provide continued support in the future. However, their performance cannot be accurately predicted. MACOMs must evaluate each function, define the acceptable degree of risk, and balance its military and contractor support mix accordingly. Advanced acquisition planning can reduce the risk by providing redundancy and multiplicity of sources of support.

2-5. Programing and budgeting

a. MACOMs will justify their resource requirements through PPBES. LOGCAP requirements to include those for the maintenance of contractor readiness will be included in the Program Analysis and Resource Review (PARR) and other MACOM documents as appropriate. Sufficient funding will not be available to support the peacetime costs of contracting to meet all LOGCAP objectives for all OPLANs or contingency plans for all theaters. MACOM PARR submissions must rank LOGCAP funding requests. The Army Staff will monitor and assist the MACOMs in their PPBES submissions, and incorporate LOGCAP requirements (funding and manpower) into the POM.

b. It is recognized that peacetime contracting requirements will be significantly less than that of wartime. The peacetime level is that required to develop plans and achieve the desired level of readiness. The level of peacetime contractor performance and cost will be identified in the contract.

c. Wartime requirements will be included in contingency contracts as options for exercise by a duly appointed contracting officer in wartime. In this way, funds need not be set aside at the time of contract award to cover wartime requirements.

2-6. Force structure adjustments

For current and outyear planning and programing, offsets to the force structure will be based on awarded contingency contracts and contingency clauses included in peacetime contracts. All support provided under contract provisions will be expressed in U.S. unit standard requirements code (SRC) equivalents, if applicable, to show the type and number of U.S. units that would be required if the contingency contracts and modifications were not executed. These offsets should be submitted in the AFPDA that supports the TAA. LOGCAP offsets will be shown in the Force Accounting System (FAS) and TAA under COMPO 9 (Contingency Contracting) as alternative support to COMPO 4 (Unmanned and Unequipped Unit Requirements).

Chapter 3 Procedures

3-1. General

a. Commanders must evaluate the most effective use of contractors. In some critical situations and locations, contractor support may not be suitable. Risk assessment to both the overall mission and to the safety of contractor personnel must be considered. Additionally, both peacetime and wartime contract costs should be evaluated to determine the appropriate support for each region and function.

b. Geographic MACOMs must determine what form of LOGCAP is most appropriate for the specific theater. Potential LOGCAP actions include awarding contingency contracts or including contingency clauses in peacetime contracts. Regular contracting procedures can be expedited through LOGCAP by establishing ordering agreements or maintaining updated lists of available contractors.

c. As stated in paragraph 2-1d, the nature or degree of wartime situations may vary greatly. Contingency contracts and contingency clauses must be carefully drafted to specify the services required and the conditions under which they will be required.

d. Required contract support services will be acquired under the authority of the FAR, DFARS, and the AFARS.

3-2. Contract considerations

a. *Risks.* Materiel readiness and survivability of the Army depends on the flexibility to meet unforeseen obstacles. The military commander can transfer military assets, both personnel and materiel, to the place of greatest need whenever necessary. A similar level of responsiveness from a contractor may be achieved only through the most careful drafting of contract requirements (the statement of work (SOW)), choice of contract type, and contract administration. It is probable that deficiencies in any of these efforts will result in increased costs and may result in less than desired contractor performance levels.

b. *Contract security classification.*

(1) The particular OPLAN supported, the geographic area where the support is or will be provided, and other factors may require that the contract be classified. Advertising, awarding, and administering a classified contract has the requisite added responsibility of operations security management. The need for the extension of security management to the contractor will result in an additional cost. Contract documents should be assigned the lowest security classification practical, considering the overall mission. The use of unclassified contract SOWs providing the general type of services to be performed and classified appendixes detailing time frames, geographic areas, and other classified material would assist the security management effort. The level of the classification of data released in conjunction with contract solicitation, award, and execution will be strictly controlled. Specific details are a matter for negotiation.

(2) Security and classification requirements will be in accordance with AR 380-5, AR 380-49, AR 380-380, AR 604-5, DOD 5220.22-M, and DOD 5220.22-R.

c. *Implementation.* Contingency contracts and contingency clauses will provide for the following considerations:

(1) The contractor must understand that continued performance may be required for the duration of the wartime conditions. However, when it is known in advance that Army personnel or DOD civilians are programmed to replace the contractor at some point during the crisis, the contractor must be made aware of the plan.

(2) Since a preplanned contingency contract may not be fully implemented until a wartime situation develops, a rigid surveillance program is necessary to ensure that the contractor maintains the required readiness posture in accordance with the contract. The contract surveillance program should provide for periodic inspections of equipment and performance tests. Contractors should be involved in exercises to develop the skills needed in an actual wartime situation. LOGCAP contracts or contingency clauses should provide for tests of some or all of the covered services in support of periodic peacetime exercises. These tests must be carefully monitored in order to continually evaluate and improve the LOGCAP process.

(3) Contract development and award may be accomplished using organic assets, functional MACOMs (MTMC, AMC, and so forth), other services as coordinated by supported unified command, and other geographic MACOMs.

(4) Contingency contracts and contingency clauses will be used only for support functions which are emergency-essential.

(5) A prospective contractor's plan for continuity of performance during wartime situations will be an evaluation factor in source selections. The MACOMs can consider the following actions in trying to increase assurance of contractor performance:

(a) The contractor should have a clear understanding of the SOW to ensure proper planning and execution during wartime situations.

(b) Contractors should be assured that the Government will provide equipment and training as stated in the contract.

(c) Contractors should be required to submit with their bids a plan to assure capability to perform in a wartime situation. This

includes, if appropriate, identification of emergency-essential positions and agreements obtained from the employees to remain on the job during wartime situations.

(d) Contractors working overseas in peacetime should be assured of the same priority for dependent evacuation as military dependents.

(e) Contractors should be made aware of the insurance that is available under the Defense Base Act and Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act. The programs are administered under the Department of Labor.

d. Limitations.

(1) The specific operational boundaries for contractor personnel must be specified within each contract. Normally, contractor personnel will not be used forward of the brigade support area.

(2) Contract employees will not be under the direct supervision or evaluation of military or Department of the Army (DA) civilians except as provided by FAR, DFARS, and the AFARS. The contractor will provide the supervisory and management personnel for each contract as well as on-site liaison with functional U.S. organizations.

(3) The supervisory, administrative, or control relationships between contractors and DA military or civilian personnel will be specified in each contract. Contractors will not be placed in a position of command, supervision, administration, or control over DA military or civilian personnel.

(4) Contractors may be included in operational planning and may be required to assist the wartime staffs of U.S. Army commands.

(5) Contractors can be used only in selected combat support and combat service support activities. They may not be used in any role that would jeopardize their role as noncombatants.

(6) MACOMs will provide contractor employees with appropriate noncombatant identification credentials in accord with the Geneva Convention and DODI 1000.1.

(7) Contractors will not assign personnel with military Reserve or recall commitments to work on a contingency contract where those commitments would conflict with the crisis or wartime execution of the services or functions required under the provisions of the contract.

(8) Contractors will not be used to perform inherently governmental functions.

e. Contractor support, property, and training. The initial objective is to require the contractor to be as self-sufficient as practical in the wartime location. This may not be possible and each contract will specify what support, property, and training the U.S. Army will provide in peacetime and wartime. Depending on the service provided, the U.S. Army may need to provide the contractor with selected items of property to be stored in a location close to the intended area of use or in a location which provides for rapid movement to the area. Some examples are protective mask and clothing, communications equipment, firefighting equipment, and medical and chemical detection equipment. The contract must specify contractor responsibility for storage, maintenance, accountability, and testing, of Government furnished property and procedures. The contract must also specify contractor responsibility for training and development of procedures for accountability of Government furnished property. Government furnished property requirements generated by LOGCAP contracts will be closely reviewed by the MACOMs on a case-by-case basis prior to being forwarded to HQDA.

3-3. Modification of current contracts

Each MACOM will periodically review peacetime logistics contracts to determine if all or any part of these contracts would be required in a wartime situation. This includes contracts for support provided in CONUS during peacetime but which would be transferred overseas in wartime situations to support deploying U.S. forces. If the support is emergency-essential, proper contingency clauses must be incorporated in the contracts to ensure continued performance during the required period.

3-4. Selection of contractors and scope of contracts

a. Although not limited to U.S. contractors, security considerations will normally require that contingency contracts be awarded to a U.S. contractor. Contractors may plan to use local and third country subcontractors (according to host nation restrictions) as well as organic assets. Use of an umbrella contract which covers many functional areas expedites initial negotiations and reduces potential problems in peacetime planning and wartime execution due to language, customs, and geographic conditions. In addition, umbrella contracts allow for the execution and administration of fewer contracts rather than having a contract for each separate function.

b. Contracts executed under the authority of the FAR are not regarded as international agreements. However, it is possible that a contingency contract could have such political effect as to require reporting in accordance with AR 550-51. Proposed LOGCAP contingency contracts and clauses should be reviewed by command legal advisers to determine whether reporting is required.

3-5. Procedures for regions without host nation support

a. MACOMs that are responsible for executing an OPLAN or are designated as an executive agent for a joint task force are responsible for the following:

(1) Developing a definitive SOW in sufficient detail to allow contractors to bid.

(2) Preparing an acquisition plan in accordance with the FAR and the AFARS.

(3) Coordinating, if required, a plan through command channels to the HQDA(DCSLOG).

(4) Soliciting, negotiating, and awarding contracts in accordance with the FAR, DFARS, and the AFARS.

b. Generally, contracts should be service contracts calling for the development, management, and implementation of a plan to support the SOW. In addition, a number of contract line item numbers (CLINs), each specifying a task to be performed, should be included. If possible, the price or method of costing for each CLIN and option should be fixed prior to execution. Wartime requirements should be included as options within LOGCAP contracts.

3-6. Procedures for regions with host nation support

a. LOGCAP must be viewed as a means to ensure continued wartime performance of critical peacetime contracts negotiated with host nation firms and, in addition to existing host nation support, to provide expanded wartime support for the host nation civil sector. Also, LOGCAP must be used to retain and expand U.S. contract support during wartime.

b. Where formal mutual support or HNS agreements exist, execution of LOGCAP with host nation firms must be in accordance with such agreements. Terms of these agreements must be reviewed on a case by case basis to determine the procedures to be followed to contract with host nation commercial entities.

c. Contracting with U.S. firms for support in regions with HNS must also be coordinated and executed as required by the governing contracting procedures.

3-7. Deviations and waivers

Crisis situations may occur which are not covered by existing OPLANS and preplanned contracts or contingency clauses may not be in force. To provide rapid support in such cases, deviations or waivers from regular procedures should be sought to the maximum extent possible.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Plan. (Cited in para 3-2*b*(2).)

AR 380-49

Army Industrial Security Program. (Cited in para 3-2*b*(2).)

AR 380-380

Automated Systems Security. (Cited in para 3-2*b*(2).)

AR 550-51

Authority and Responsibility for Negotiating, Concluding, Forwarding, and Depositing of International Agreements. (Cited in para 3-4.)

AR 604-5

Clearance of Personnel for Access to Classified Defense Information Material. (Cited in para 3-2*b*(2).)

DODI 1000.1

Identity Cards Required by the Geneva Convention. (Cited in para 3-2*d*(6).)

DOD 5220.22-M

Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information. (Cited in para 3-2*b*(2).)

DOD 5220.22-R

Industrial Security Regulation. (Cited in para 3-2*b*(2).)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 71-11

Total Army Analysis.

AR 570-9

Host Nation Support.

DA Pam 690-80

Use and Administration of Local Civilians in Foreign Areas During Hostilities.

FAR

Federal Acquisition Regulation.

AFARS

Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

DFARS

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management

AFPDA

Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AO

area of operations

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASA(RDA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)

CLIN

contract line item number

COE

Chief of Engineers

CONUS

continental United States

DCSLOG

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER

Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DG

Defense Guidance

EUSA

Eighth U.S. Army

FAS

Force Accounting System

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

HNS

host nation support

LOGCAP

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program

MACOM

major Army command

MTMC

Military Traffic Management Command

OMNIBUS

U.S. Army Operational Readiness

OPLAN

operation plan

PARR

Program Analysis and Resource Review

PDIP

Program Development Increment Package

POC

point of contact

POM

program objective memorandum

PPBES

Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System

SITREPS

situation reports

SOW

statement of work

SRC

standard requirements code

TAA

Total Army Analysis

TAP

The Army Plan

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USAREUR

U.S. Army, Europe

USARJ

U.S. Army, Japan

USARSO

U.S. Army Southern Command

VCSA

Vice Chief of Staff, Army

WESTCOM

U.S. Army Western Command

Section II Terms

COMPO 4

Unmanned and Unequipped Unit Requirements code used in Total Army Analysis.

COMPO 9

LOGCAP offset code used in Total Army Analysis.

Contingency clause

A clause in a contract for peacetime performance that would afford an option to require continuation of the performance, in whole or specified part, in a wartime situation. If such a situation occurs, a duly appointed contracting officer would exercise the option.

Contingency contract

A properly executed contract under which the contractor would be required to maintain an acceptable level of readiness during peacetime. The contract would also include one or more options for performance during specified wartime situations. If such a situation should occur, a duly authorized contracting officer would exercise the option(s).

Contractor

Any responsible organization (for example corporation, partnership, joint venture, individual) that can provide needed support and who possesses (or could obtain) the required security clearance.

Emergency-essential support

Support and services which if not immediately available would impair the performance of the Army's mobilization and wartime mission. These are considered emergency-essential because the Army cannot obtain them with current military, Department of the Army civilian, or assured HNS resources.

Governmental function

A function which is so intimately related to the public interest as to mandate performance by Government employees. These functions include those activities which require either the exercise of discretion in applying Government authority or the use of value judgments in making decisions for the Government. Government functions normally fall into two categories: the act of governing, and monetary transactions and entitlements. The act of governing includes criminal investigations, judicial functions, management and direction of Armed Services, conduct of foreign relations, selection of program priorities, direction of Federal employees, and direction of intelligence and counterintelligence operations. Monetary transactions and entitlements include revenue disbursements, and control of treasury accounts.

Host nation support

Civil and military assistance rendered in peace and war by a host nation to allied forces which are located on or in transit through the host nation's territory. The basis for such commitments are bilateral or multilateral agreements concluded between the host nation and the nation(s) having forces operating on the host nations' territory.

International Agreements

Agreements concluded with one or more foreign governments.

Logistics

Activities that support the movement and

sustenance of a combat force. The five functional elements of logistics are supply, maintenance, transportation, services, and facilities.

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP).

Advanced acquisition planning which provides for the use of civilian contractors during wartime and unforeseen military emergencies to augment the U.S. Army combat support and combat service support capability. The contract support will be arranged through combined advanced acquisition and operations planning.

Logistics System

Corporate entity consisting of personnel, procedures, and machines working within established policy toward the mission of planning, moving, stationing, and sustaining U.S. Army Forces.

Umbrella contract

A broad contract that covers many functional areas in one or more locations. One prime contractor with a suitable management structure could provide services by using a combination of organic assets, HNS, and third country subcontractors. This type of contract is beneficial because it reduces U.S. Army workload in managing the required support during peace and war.

Support

Includes combat support and combat service support functions.

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