



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES

**Review of the Fiscal Year 2013 (FY13)
Defense Environmental International
Cooperation (DEIC) Program**

Susan L. Clark-Sestak
Ashley Neese Bybee

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Executive Summary

The Defense Environmental International Cooperation (DEIC) program is a tool available for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Combatant Commands (CCMD) to use in engagement activities with other nations. The projects it supports focus on defense-related, environmental themes, with special priority placed on projects that promote the sustainment of mission capability, building strategic partnerships, and reducing regional tensions. The Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) reviewed the execution of the Fiscal Year 2013 (FY13) DEIC program within each of the CCMD areas of responsibility (AOR) and assessed the program's performance for that year. This assessment included an identification of several examples of the value the DEIC program has provided; these can be used as one form of metric for the program. This paper captures that assessment, which also has two other purposes. First, it serves as a record of what was accomplished during FY13 under the DEIC program. Second, it is designed to raise awareness among the CCMD leads for the DEIC program (and other interested personnel) thereby enhancing the cross-pollination of ideas and products developed under the DEIC program's auspices.

For FY13, the DEIC program had a final budget of \$1.674 million, a significant decrease from its FY12 budget of \$3.68 million. The high level of funding in FY12 was attributable to the DEIC program's identification in the 2010 *Quadrennial Defense Review Report* as a useful mechanism for addressing international aspects of military adaptation to climate change. Thus the FY13 funding level reflects a return to the level of funding prior to FY12. A three-member Advisory Group reviewed proposals totaling approximately \$3.6 million and then recommended to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment how these funds should be allocated among the different geographic CCMDs.

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1. Overview of the Defense Environmental International Cooperation (DEIC) Program and Fiscal Year 2013 (FY13) Execution

This chapter explains the activities and process comprising the Defense Environmental International Cooperation (DEIC) program and then summarizes the execution of the FY13 program.

A. Focus of the DEIC Program

The DEIC program is a security cooperation tool for working with other nations' militaries on defense-related environmental matters. The program supports the Secretary of Defense's strategic guidance documents and is mentioned as a supporting program in them. Since the DEIC program's creation in 2001, the Office of Environmental Readiness and Safety in the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) (ODUSD(I&E))¹ has overseen the DEIC program which, while averaging only \$1.5 million annually, consistently provides high value impact. Importantly, the program routinely receives proposals amounting to approximately double its total budget.

Projects that address mission sustainment, seek innovative approaches to environment, safety and occupational health risk management, and those that promote access or building capacity for strategic partnerships receive particular priority. DEIC encourages projects that leverage other funding sources, such as Traditional Commander's Activities (TCA) funds.

B. Types of DEIC Activities

DEIC-funded activities have included workshops, large-scale conferences, information exchanges, table top exercises, the creation of guidebooks, and execution of capability assessments. Some projects are conducted bilaterally, while others are done on a regional or multilateral basis. Each activity can be tailored to the interests and requirements of the proposing organization and the nations involved, to the mutual benefit of all parties.

¹ In the course of FY13, the Environmental Readiness and Safety (ERS) office was integrated into the Office of Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH). For the purposes of this document, ERS will continue to be referenced as the DEIC program office, but starting in FY14, all publications will indicate DEIC's residency within the ESOH office.

Because DEIC uses Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding, it is subject to all restrictions imposed on such funding (such as not being able to pay for equipment, training, or foreign nationals' travel expenses). With its focus on promoting the cooperation with other nations' militaries on defense-related environmental matters, there are specific criteria that must be met for proposals to be eligible for DEIC funding, including:

- Projects must have an international, defense-related environmental focus;
- Bilateral, regional, or multilateral projects must involve military or defense officials from other countries, although the participation of other civilian agencies or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is welcomed;
- Projects must directly benefit the Department of Defense (DOD), either at the strategic level (e.g., help ensure access for basing, training and operations; protect the health and safety of troops and local populations; promote regional stability; contribute to civil-military relations and professional militaries; build good will) or at the practical level (e.g., enhance interoperability; raise environmental, safety and occupational health standards with partners; access foreign research on environmental issues).

C. Submission and Approval Process

ODUSD (I&E) issues a memo annually to the senior leadership of the geographic Combatant Commands (CCMDs) requesting submission of appropriate projects for consideration of DEIC funding. In addition, the office of Environmental Readiness and Safety (ERS) (now, as noted, the office of Environment, Safety and Occupational Health, or ESOH) within ODUSD (I&E) submits projects for consideration.

The DEIC Advisory Group meets in September or October each year to collaboratively determine which projects to recommend for DEIC program funding in the fiscal year starting that October. The Advisory Group is comprised of the DEIC program manager within ODUSD (I&E/ESOH), and one representative from the Joint Staff (J4) and one from OSD (Policy). The Advisory Group's recommendations are sent to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) for final approval. His office then notifies the leadership of the Combatant Commands about the final decision on approved projects through a memorandum, generally in November.

D. Funding Considerations

As with many DOD programs, over the last several years the DEIC program's budget has been subject to cuts so that actual funds available have been only about 80-90 percent of the original budgeted amount. As a result, since FY07, the Advisory Group has divided its recommendations for funded projects into two categories. In its "recommended" category, it now identifies projects amounting to 80 percent of the original DEIC program

budget for that year. Of the remaining projects, the Advisory Group then identifies those projects that it feels merit support, but were not as high a priority. These projects fall into the “reconsider” category. The Advisory Group does not limit the total cost of projects in the reconsider category to the remaining 20 percent of the original budget. Thus, even if a project were listed for such funding, it would not necessarily be funded even if the full DEIC program budget were available, since the total costs for such projects exceed the overall remaining DEIC budget (even before any cuts). This approach was adopted to clarify whether the Advisory Group felt the proposal merited DEIC funding; if it was not recommended for either category of funding, this indicated that the Advisory Group believed DEIC money should not be used for that proposal, no matter what DEIC’s budget might have permitted. For example, if a proposal were for a construction activity, the procurement of equipment, did not involve any defense personnel or did not have a defense-related focus, such proposals would not fit the funding criteria stipulated by the DEIC program as an Operations and Maintenance (O&M)-funded program.

E. The FY13 DEIC Program

The DEIC program was originally funded in FY13 at \$2,061,000. By the conclusion of the fiscal year, the actual program budget was \$1,674,000, of which \$64K (thousand) was allocated mid-year for other ESOH requirements due to internal requirements. The spreadsheet in Appendix B therefore reflects a final budget of \$1,610,000 for the DEIC program. The final budget was 19 percent less than DEIC’s original budget. In addition, by the end of FY13, a total of \$175,639.67 was returned to I&E. The reasons for the returns varied by CCMD and are described in Table 1. Thus, the total amount of funding executed under the DEIC program in FY13 was \$1,434,360.33.²

Table 1. DEIC Program Funding Returned, by CCMD, and Reasons for the Return

CCMD	Amount Returned	Reason
AFRICOM	\$254.53	Difference in program execution versus estimated cost.
CENTCOM	\$157,000.00	Due to the Continuing Resolution (CR), funds were not available until June; Amount was returned in September and was reprogrammed for other I&E requirements.
EUCOM	\$18,209.13	\$10,627.32 in cost savings from efficient program execution; \$7,581.81 in unexecuted travel due to USG travel restrictions.
PACOM	\$0	N/A
SOUTHCOM	\$176.01	Difference in program execution versus estimated cost.

Note: AFRICOM = Africa Command; CENTCOM = Central Command; EUCOM = European Command; PACOM = Pacific Command; SOUTHCOM = Southern Command; I&E = Installations and Environment; USG = U.S. Government.

Over the last several years, the Federal Government’s Continuing Resolution (CR) funding has had a negative impact on the consistency with which DEIC program funds can be made available; FY13 is no exception. As Figure 1 illustrates, fully one-third of funds were not available until the end of the third fiscal quarter in June 2013. As a result, it was extremely difficult for the CCMDs to execute effectively, no matter how well-planned their schedules were.

² The spreadsheet in Appendix B indicates a total of \$1.435 million due to rounding.

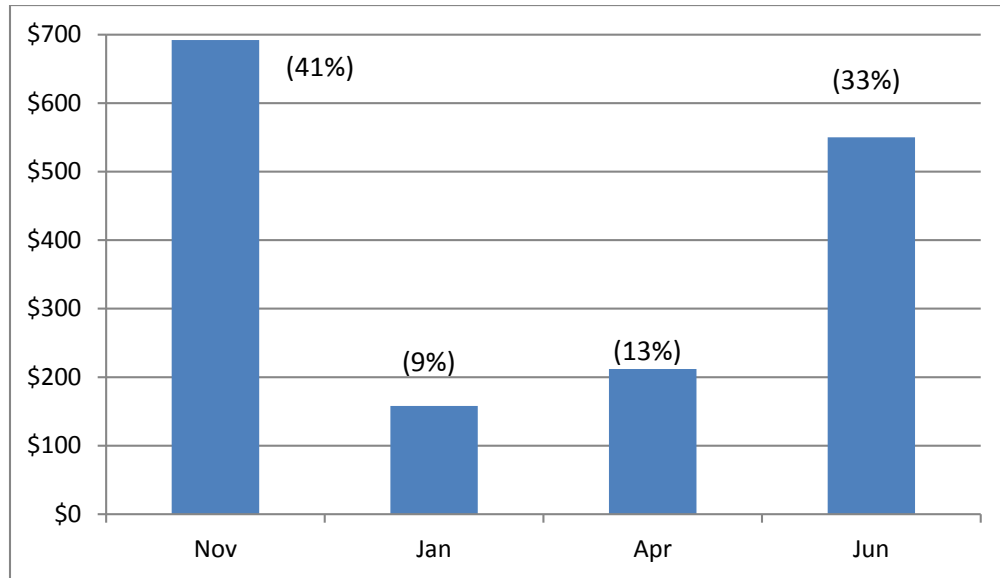


Figure 1. Amount and Timing of DEIC Funds Released by Increment (Thousands)

The DUSD(I&E) released the FY13 Call for Proposals and Meeting Participation in March 2012 (Appendix A). The project proposals submitted for the DEIC Advisory Group’s consideration totaled \$3,622,000. Appendix B contains the spreadsheet listing all projects. As in previous years, the Advisory Group adopted the approach of identifying those projects that should have the highest priority (their funding is listed in the “approved” column of the spreadsheet) and those that were also deemed valid projects, but ranked as lower (listed in the column “reconsider” in the spreadsheet). As noted earlier, the call for proposals memorandum provides guidance on the DEIC program’s priorities. In addition, a number of factors were considered during the Advisory Group meeting when determining to which tier a project belonged, but these factors are not specifically prioritized since their applicability and prominence can vary by topic, country, and region. They include (but are not limited to)

- The level of “interest” the CCMD (or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)) has in engaging with the given country, which draws on the CCMD’s Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) plans and other relevant DOD and national-level documents
- The extent to which the engagement opens opportunities for a new or expanded relationship with that country (or, on the contrary, whether there are already so many activities with the country that this effort would have little perceptible impact)
- The project’s ability to contribute to interoperability and/or mission sustainment

- The involvement of host nation defense personnel in the project. (While the involvement of additional agencies is welcomed—indeed, desirable—the participation of defense personnel (either uniformed or civilian) is a necessity)
- The potential for the project to contribute to the host nation’s ability to serve a regional leadership role
- Where the project ranks in the CCMD’s own prioritization of its proposals (each CCMD must rank order all proposals it has submitted)
- The perceived ability of the CCMD and host nation to execute the project as proposed
- A balance of projects and funding across the CCMDs, taking many of the above factors into consideration

The Advisory Group recommended funding projects in the first column that totaled approximately 80 percent of the original budget, a decision driven (as in previous years) by anticipated budget cuts and the challenges imposed by operating under the CR. If one of these projects could not be executed for any reason, the Advisory Group had a range of valid “reconsider” projects from which to choose, thereby offering the flexibility to decide which projects were most likely to be executable within the remainder of the fiscal year.

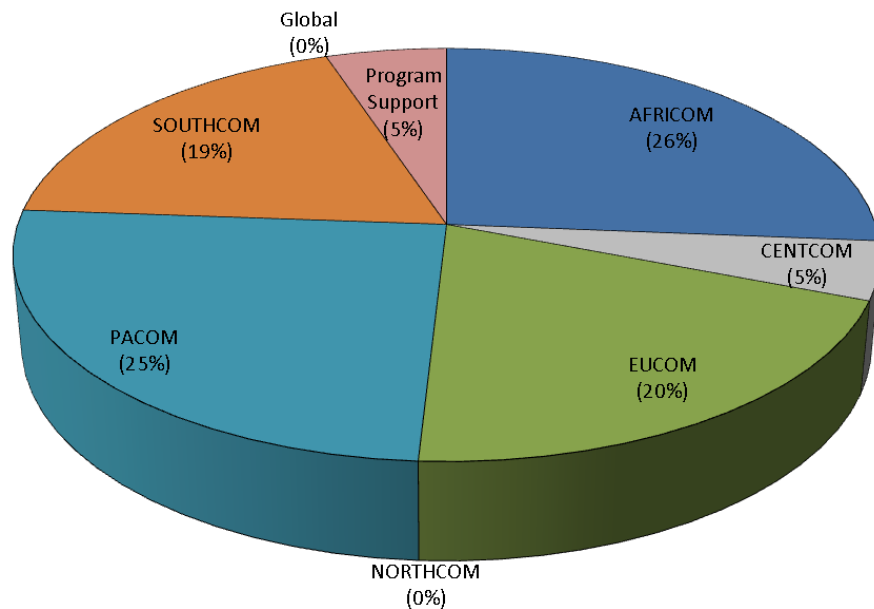


Figure 2. DEIC Program FY13 Spending, by Area of Responsibility

Figure 2 illustrates the allocation of funding by area of responsibility (AOR), as the program was actually executed. The summary of projects by CCMD provided in the subsequent chapters of this document offers more detail on the program's execution in FY13. The projects are listed in their order in which they appear on the FY13 spreadsheet (see Appendix B). As described above, this spreadsheet lists all proposed projects by project number and title, the DEIC funds requested for each, the funding for approved (first tier) projects, second tier projects, and the funding levels as actually executed ("Actual" column). The after action reports (AAR) of projects that produced them are available on the DEIC Working Group page of the All Partners Access Network (APAN).³ It should be noted that, in the majority of cases, funding sent to the CCMDs for these projects was supplemented by other funding sources, such as Traditional Commander's Activity (TCA) funding. Leveraging additional funding sources is one form of proof of the value the CCMDs attach to DEIC projects.

F. Current Program Realities

The previous sections have noted the challenges posed by Continuing Resolutions in the DOD budget, which have meant persistent delays in being able to make funds available to those executing the DEIC program's activities. In an international program such as DEIC, which inherently involves collaboration with the governments of other nations and often with international organizations, such delays can directly result in the cancellation of planned projects because the U.S. government cannot make the necessary financial commitments on the required timeline. While these challenges are hardly unique to the DEIC program, it is an operating reality that has affected program results.

A second operating reality, this one specific to DEIC, is the reduction in OSD manpower dedicated to the program. For many years, there were three senior-ranking people in ERS working approximately half of their time on DEIC. In addition, the Director of ERS (a member of the Senior Executive Service) was actively involved, providing high-level U.S. DOD representation at a number of the DEIC activities each year. Since July 2013, due to retirements and assignments to other duties, only one senior-level OSD representative remains, who works no more than half time on the DEIC program. These personnel changes have thus reduced OSD's visibility in the DEIC program, both internally and internationally. Given DOD's increased focus on the importance of phase zero operations (which includes security cooperation activities such as those supported by the DEIC program), this reduced manpower reality comes at an inopportune time.

³ Not all projects produced an AAR because they were not able to be fully executed (as explained in the project descriptions in subsequent chapters of this document). Access to the DEIC Working Group page on APAN is limited to authorized users.

2. U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) Execution of DEIC Projects

The Advisory Group recommended \$390K in first tier projects for the AFRICOM AOR and another \$598K in second tier projects. Actual funding for this AOR was \$380K—\$10K less than approved due to the decision by U.S.-South Africa Defense Committee (DEFCON) to stop pursuing environmental cooperation as a stand-alone topic. Therefore the funds intended to support OSD travel to attend an environmental working group meeting under the DEFCON, were no longer needed.⁴

AFRICOM was approved for two large scale workshops in two of three potential locations. It executed one in Cote d'Ivoire, but was unable to execute the second workshop due to host nation (HN) considerations, the CR, and staff changes at AFRICOM. Instead, it used those funds to hold a West Indian Ocean Environmental Security Symposium in Mauritius, which was originally designed as a multilateral event, but due to factors beyond AFRICOM's control, was executed as a bilateral event.

The executed projects in the AFRICOM AOR and some of their key themes or findings are described in the following paragraphs.

Gabon, Oil Spill Preparedness and Response (AFFY13006, \$46K) This event was initially intended to be executed in Tanzania but was later re-planned for execution in Gabon. It was held 19–21 February 2014 in Libreville. The primary objective of the event was to promote interagency cooperation between the Gabonese military and its civilian agency partners and to review the Plan d'Urgence National de Gabon (PUNG) as a framework to address potential oil spill scenarios. Participants concluded that the government needs to increase inter-state partnerships on environmental security capacity building issues; that the creation of a Regional Environmental Unit that provides access to geospatial technologies could assist in conducting an effective oil spill response, and that future events should include decision makers from international partners.

Cote d'Ivoire, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations (AFFY13008, \$152K) This event covered such varied topics as Global Environmental Security challenges (the implication of climate change on international security, water security, dust migration, land degradation, environmentally-forced migration and food security), waste management, disaster/contingency planning, and environmental baseline surveys. It included sixty-three participants from thirteen countries and highlighted the

⁴ The amount of \$254.53 was returned to OSD/I&E at the end of FY13.

desirability of a long-term commitment and continued engagement with West and Central Africa Region stakeholders to assist with environmental capacity building within these regions. Specifically, AFRICOM noted the need to increase inter-state partnerships on environmental security capacity building issues and to establish Regional Centers of Environmental Security Excellence that can provide access to geospatial technologies and environmental security tools for conducting Environmental Impact Assessments, pollution monitoring, anti-poaching operations, and hazardous waste management.

Burkina Faso, Environmental Considerations in Military Activities (AFFY13012, \$20K). A planning meeting was held for this event, with the expectation that it will be executed in FY14.

Zambia, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations (AFFY13014, \$47K.) This event was held in Lusaka, Zambia, 5–6 March 2013. The key objective for this initial workshop was to introduce AFRICOM’s J4 Environmental Security Program to a number of key Zambian environmental stakeholders and to reach consensus on the way forward with environmental security cooperation in the region. Discussion topics included environmental security challenges in Zambia and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, including international environmental security, wildlife trafficking and anti-poaching operations, conflict prevention and environmental peace-building, environmental considerations during military operations, partnership between military and civilian stakeholders, and sustainable management of military training ranges.

Mauritius, West Indian Ocean Emergency and Oil Spill Response Symposium (AFFY13016/13017, \$75K). This event was held at the La Plantation Conference Center in Port Louis, Mauritius, 16–19 July 2013. It covered such varied topics as global environmental security challenges (e.g., implications of climate change on national security, water security, and flood control), bio-diversity, oil spill response, and disaster/contingency planning. The workshop included participants from the Mauritius Islands police force, fire department, coast guard, various ministries, and the United Nations. The symposium highlighted the need to develop a Unified Incident Command Center to coordinate responses during environmental emergencies and disasters and the need to increase partnerships on environmental security capacity building issues. Flash flooding in March 2013 exposed a significant vulnerability for Mauritius and heightened local interest in these topics.

Egypt, Environmental Considerations in Peace Support Operations (A Joint AFRICOM/CENTCOM Event) (AFFY13018, \$40K). This three-day workshop was held at the Infantry House, Egyptian Ministry of Defense, in Cairo, Egypt and commenced 10 December 2012. The workshop was conducted jointly by AFRICOM and CENTCOM

subject matter experts (SME) and supported by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.⁵ Participants included twenty-six representatives from the Egyptian Ministry of Defense (O3–O6 level). Topics covered included Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in peace support operations; Environmental Baseline Surveys (EBS) and Environmental Action Plans (EAP); infrastructure and energy considerations; natural and cultural resource considerations; water resources management; solid and hazardous waste management; fuels, oils, and lubricants spills and clean up; and camp closures. AFRICOM noted that the level of training, infrastructure, and capacity in Egypt appears much higher than other, especially sub-Saharan Africa partner, militaries. It also observed that participants desired additional events to follow up on the subjects discussed.

⁵ AFRICOM and CENTCOM collaborated on this project; its description is simply listed only once here.

3. U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) Execution of DEIC Projects

The Advisory Group recommended \$223K in first tier projects for the CENTCOM AOR and another \$278K in second tier projects.⁶ Of the \$223K provided to CENTCOM, \$44K was planned to fund an event on sustaining base water requirements in Afghanistan. This location was changed to Egypt but was ultimately cancelled due to HN considerations. Throughout the year, there were significant HN changes as well as savings from CENTCOM's efficient program execution. As a result, CENTCOM held an additional event with the Qataris, and returned \$157K to OSD to be reprogrammed for other I&E needs. Therefore actual DEIC spending by CENTCOM totaled only \$66K for the year. Due to event timing and personnel constraints within OSD, OSD was unable to participate in the CENTCOM-led DEIC events.

The executed projects in the CENTCOM AOR and some of their key themes or findings are described in the following paragraphs.

Multinational (Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Yemen, Jordan, and Iraq) Contingency Basing Sustainability-Water Resources (CEFY13106, \$36K) This workshop was held in Amman, Jordan, 6–10 January 2013 and was renamed “Water Management Workshop.” Participants included military, government, academia, and industry experts in the field of water management. CENTCOM observed that from the U.S. perspective, the key issue with regard to water management is the ability to support expeditionary operations using field water treatment systems, whereas GCC countries are more concerned with the potential of these systems to support humanitarian aid operations regionally. A concern from the foreign participants was how U.S. forces handle the effluent and brine created during expeditionary water production and treatment.

Qatar, Sustaining the Base: Waste and Energy Management (CEFY13108, \$30K). DEIC funds allowed two events to be conducted with Qatar. The first one was held in Doha, Qatar, 3–5 December 2012 and was titled “Waste Minimization in Military Camps.” The second one was held in Tampa, Florida, 26–29 August 2013 and was titled “Waste Management and Renewable Energy.” Both events convened participants from the military, government, and industry experts in the field of waste management. In Qatar, the

⁶ Due to delays stemming from the CR, only \$74K was provided to CENTCOM prior to June 1, 2013. By the time the remaining \$149K was received, it was too late to execute its other planned events, although efforts were made throughout the summer to be able to do so. Ultimately, CENTCOM returned \$157K to OSD in September to be reprogrammed for other I&E requirements.

workshop focused on drafting a Waste Management Plan for the Qatari Armed Forces, which will provide a common understanding of the hazards, techniques, and processes associated with handling waste so that personnel will be better able to protect their personal health, prevent damage to the environment, and comply with the applicable laws, regulations, and policies of Qatar. In Tampa, Qatar's Waste Management Plan was refined and discussion focused on implementation aspects. By the end of FY13, the plan was still being finalized due to the Qatari request for more time to review work and document progress to date.

4. U.S. European Command (EUCOM) Execution of DEIC Projects

The Advisory Group recommended \$324K in first tier projects for the EUCOM AOR and another \$247K in second tier projects. Actual funding for this AOR was \$298K, but when approximately \$18K was returned at the end of the year, the net result was \$280K in actual spending.⁷ Due to delays in funding, EUCOM could not execute the Sava River Modeling: Military Adaptation to Climate Change Effects (EUFY13208, \$42K). EUCOM received OSD approval to execute the Bulgaria climate change event instead in December 2013.

The executed projects in the EUCOM AOR and some of their key themes or findings are described in the following paragraphs.

OSD Support to European Union (EU)/North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Activities (EUFY13202, \$19K). These funds were used for OSD to partner in the development of an Environmental Toolbox for Deploying Forces, in collaboration with defense environmental experts from Finland and Sweden. The DVD that was developed provides a deploying military unit—specifically the commander, the environmental officer, and soldier/sailor/airman—with a toolbox of environmental training resources to plan and implement sound environmental practices. It includes guidance, methods, technology information, and other resources intended to assist forces in planning, establishing, and properly managing the environmental component of the military mission. This toolbox is being socialized within NATO and the EU for use by any nation. The toolbox represents the product for this project, and is available upon request.⁸

Croatia, Coastal Resiliency Workshop and Command Post Exercise (CPX) (EUFY13206, \$46K). This event was held in Split, Croatia, 21–23 May 2013. It was a follow-up effort to previous engagements with the Croatian Navy/Coast Guard in 2010 and 2011, and was designed to bring together oil spill stakeholders to administratively walk through a table-top scenario. Additional participants came from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Protection and Rescue, and Ferry Port-Split. The workshop highlighted a

⁷ The amount actually sent to EUCOM during the year was \$297,759.00. Thus, the full approved amount of \$324,000.00 was not made available for EUCOM AOR activities. In addition, the amount of \$18,209.13 was returned to OSD/I&E (\$10,627.32 from efficient program execution and \$7,581.81 from unexecuted travel funds due to government travel restrictions).

⁸ It is available by contacting Susan Clark-Sestak at sclark@ida.org.

number of noteworthy issues that need to be examined further, such as the development of an organizational chart to clarify reporting chains in the event of an oil spill crisis, impacts of EU accession on EU disaster policy, and the need to clearly define roles and responsibilities in the event of a spill outside of Croatia's sovereign waters. This event directly assisted Croatia in achieving its NATO capability goals and laid the groundwork for the Croatian Coast Guard to build its own standard operating procedure (SOP) in response to an oil spill.

Kosovo, Regional Hazardous Material Handling and Storage Workshop (EUFY13207, \$32K). This workshop was held in Pristina, Kosovo, 22–24 May 2013, under the title “Kosovo Environmental Workshop.” The workshop was an Iowa National Guard State Partnership Program initiative designed to build regional stability, cooperation, and capabilities in Kosovo. Twenty-seven military participants attended from three European nations: Kosovo, Albania, and Macedonia. The workshop was intended to familiarize participants with the U.S. military's hazardous materials program, promote basic environmental awareness, promote safe storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials, and reduce risk to personnel and environment. Topics of discussion included defining hazardous materials and management practices, regulated waste, spill prevention and contingency planning, transportation of hazardous materials, and best management practices.

Azerbaijan, Caspian Sea Environmental Protection and Coastal Resiliency (EUFY13209, \$10K). A preliminary planning meeting for an oil spill and coastal resiliency workshop was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, 12–13 September 2013. EUCOM representatives met with Azeri officials from various government agencies to discuss what would be covered in a future workshop, such as collaboration in critical energy infrastructure protection (CEIP), emergency response structure and organizational roles and responsibilities, status of national contingency plans and oil response strategies, and challenges seen in recent maritime disasters such as Deepwater Horizon. It is EUCOM's intention to execute the full event in FY14, subject to the availability of FY14 funds.

Multinational, Arctic Security Forces Roundtable (ASFR) 2013 (EUFY13212, \$101K). This third annual ASFR event was held in Naantali, Finland, 27–29 July 2013. ASFR is EUCOM's premier vehicle for engaging 25 percent of its partners and directly supports the DOD Arctic Strategy released in November 2013. Sixty participants from twelve countries attended, of which 92 percent represented defense or security organizations. This event was preceded by two working-group level meetings during 2013; it served as the general/flag officer briefing on the work accomplished by the working groups throughout the year, and laid out the way-ahead for future efforts. Its purpose was to promote regional understanding to enable dialogue and cooperation among Arctic Security Forces; to enhance multilateral Arctic security and safety operations; and to adapt to the changing environment and emerging missions. Discussions addressed certain critical

issues, such as the relationship between ASFR and the Northern Chiefs of Defense, the best use of the working groups between ASFR events, and challenges associated with the volume and quality of data.

Greenland-Denmark, Military Adaptation to Climate Change: Permafrost (EUFY13214, \$29K). Due to sequestration and furlough impacts on SME travel, this event could not be executed. Instead, a white paper was prepared to provide background information on this topic, which also feeds into the ASFR effort.

Bulgaria, Implications of Climate Change on Military Activity and Relations (EUFY13216, \$35K). This event was held in Sofia, Bulgaria, 10–11 December 2013 and focused on topics relating to ongoing research in both the United States and Bulgaria, including hydrological modeling, geospatial tools for visualizing climate change, socio-cultural dimensions of water security, and the implications of climate change for military operations. American and Bulgarian researchers indicated interest in continuing the dialogue and seeking new opportunities to share data and promote cooperation among research institutes. Specifically, researchers discussed the application of hydrological and meteorological research for planning disaster prevention activities, and how this information can be applied to support military operations.

Slovakia, U.S. Participation in Capable Logistician 2013 (EUFY13217, \$8K). This exercise, titled “Capable Logistician 2013 Exercise Observation, Water Handling” was held in Lest, Slovakia, 15–19 June 2013. Participation in the Capable Logistician exercise was funded, with approval from OSD, through savings from other projects. It was supported by thirty-five NATO and partner nations (participants and observers, including Russia), 1,750 personnel and 600 pieces of logistics support equipment. The event addressed seventeen functional areas, including water production. Its objectives were to assess the current and potential future interoperability of logistics systems and equipment, and the commonality of procedures, to recommend improvements. The aim is to reduce the redundancy of logistics assets in future coalition operations.

5. U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) Execution of DEIC Projects

Of the two proposals submitted by NORTHCOM, the Advisory Group recommended funding one (a multilateral ESOH Workshop, NOFY13307) at the requested level of \$27K. It did not recommend funding the second project on Arctic Domain Awareness primarily because of the success of the on-going Arctic initiative led by EUCOM, in which NORTHCOM also participates.

By the time funds were available to OSD (later than expected due to the CR), NORTHCOM could not execute the approved workshop as it was planned to run sequentially with another event that had a specific timeframe. As a result, NORTHCOM did not execute any DEIC-funded events in FY13.

6. U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) Execution of DEIC Projects

The Advisory Group recommended \$365K in first tier projects for the PACOM AOR and another \$26K in second tier projects. Actual funding for this AOR was \$364K, which reflects approval of three projects and OSD(I&E) participation in PACOM-led foreign defense events. Due to funds not being available until June, PACOM was only able to fully execute one event and initiate efforts on the other two, which have since been rescheduled for June 2014. The trilateral-plus-one environmental security cooperation event among the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, and Australia, was not held in FY13, so those funds were shifted to the Pacific Environmental Security Workshop (PESC) to facilitate initial planning of an FY14 event.

The executed projects in the PACOM AOR and some of their key themes or findings are described in the following paragraphs, with the exception of the project for OSD participation in PACOM-led events (PAFY13402, \$12K), since the event in which this participation occurred is summarized below in the project description.

Multinational, Pacific Environmental Security Workshop (PAFY13406, \$184).

The Pacific Environmental Security Forum (PESF) was the third such event (the first was held in Honolulu, Hawaii in 2011 and the second in Jakarta, Indonesia in 2012) and was held 16–19 April 2013 in Sydney, Australia. The PESF convened more than eighty-five participants from nineteen different countries in the Pacific region. It was designed to build military readiness in response to growing climate change impacts, which threaten regional peace, security, and prosperity. The forum's themes were environmental sustainability, biosecurity, disaster management, and climate change adaptation. Additionally, participants met in workshops to discuss planning, environmental baseline, and close-out surveys. The forum also featured a defense facilities overview of Sydney Harbor, cultural awareness and pollution prevention walking tours, as well as an oil-spill response demonstration led by the Royal Australian Navy in partnership with the Sydney Ports Corporation.

Philippines Oceanographic Resources Security and Safety Network (ORSSN) (PAFY13410, \$84K) and Philippines, Environmental Technology Planning Workshop (PAFY13411, \$84K). Initial planning for these two DEIC events took place in the Philippines, 13–28 September 2013. The first event (PAFY13410) was a Communications Exercise (COMEX) for the High Frequency Doppler Radar (HFDR) project. The purpose of the COMEX was to determine the best data communications paths

from proposed high frequency maritime surface wave radars from Coastal Ocean Dynamics Applications Radar (CODAR) Ocean Sensors to Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) for processing and subsequent transmission of radar products to U.S. and Philippine recipients. A secondary focus to test data transfer rates included measurements of background noise to further support radar site selection. The second event (PAFY13411) was a Rapid Information Communications Technology Assessment Team (RTAT) pre-disaster site survey. The RTAT concept is to work with partner nation military, government, and industry personnel to support disaster response in this area.

7. U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) Execution of DEIC Projects

The Advisory Group recommended \$270K in first tier projects for the SOUTHCOM AOR and another \$173K in second tier projects. Actual funding for this AOR was \$270K.⁹

The event with El Salvador on Hazardous Material Storage and Handling (SOFY13517, \$49K) was not executed, allowing funding of the environment variability and force health protection project, which had previously been approved by the Advisory Group as a second tier project. The funds allotted for the South America Environmental Military Planners Workshop (SOFY13511, \$10K) and the Caribbean Environmental Military Planners Workshop (SOFY13514, \$10K) were used to travel to those regions to participate in scheduled events and conduct conversations for FY14 planning. As such, they do not have AARs. Similarly, the project for OSD participation in SOUTHCOM-led foreign defense events (SOFY13502, \$10K) is not included since the events themselves are summarized below.

The executed projects in the SOUTHCOM AOR and some of their key themes or findings are described in the following paragraphs.

U.S.-Chilean Defense Consultative Committee (DCC)—Energy and Environment Subcommittee (SOFY13501, \$30K). This meeting of the DCC was held in Santiago, Chile, 18–23 August 2013. It was led by the U.S. Embassy’s Security Cooperation Office (SCO) as part of the State Partnership Program with the Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG). The Chilean delegation of thirteen was joined by five U.S. representatives from SOUTHCOM and the TXARNG. Participants shared best practices for incorporating environmental sustainability into military planning for resiliency and readiness. Specifically, briefings and discussions focused on energy, water, and environmental management and sustainability, including military installations infrastructure and training ranges. Participants visited the Army Telecommunications School, the Navy Academy and the Chilean Army Headquarters to observe Chile’s implementation of environmental and energy sustainability measures. SOUTHCOM and the SCO consider defense-related environmental issues a valuable tool to promote the United States as a partner of choice and to facilitate access and cultivate relationships with Chilean counterparts. As a result of this collaboration, the Chilean Navy is planning to host

⁹ The amount of \$176.01 was returned to OSD/I&E at the end of FY13 as a result of the difference between cost estimates and actual costs.

an International Ice Charting Working Group in October 2014. This will be the first time such an event will occur in the Southern Hemisphere.

Sustainability and Operational Energy Workshop and Expo (SOFY13506, \$28K) and Sustainability—Energy EXFOB SMEE (SOFY13515, \$8K). Funds for these two events were combined to support a Subject Matter Expert Exchange (SMEE) between the U.S. Marine Corps Forces, South with the Centro Tecnológico do Corpo de Fuzileiros Navais (CFN) (Technology Center of the Brazilian Marine Corps), in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 24–27 June 2013. The purpose of the SMEE was to support SOUTHCOM’s Intermediate Military Objective 12, which is to conduct SMEEs and engagements leveraging other U.S. Government (USG) agencies to enhance Partner Nation awareness of energy security and energy efficiency benefits, and to share lessons learned with other regional partner initiatives. Discussions addressed energy efficient technologies available and explored their uses at the tactical level for both the U.S and Brazilian Marine Corps. The event was also intended to foster an exchange of information from both countries on alternative solutions to reduce the need for fossil fuels and non-renewable resources and reduce logistics needed to support expeditionary operations.

Environmental Variability and Force Health Protection Issues (SOFY13507, \$59K). This roundtable meeting was held 12–13 March 2013 in Miami, Florida and convened representatives from SOUTHCOM (J4, J2, J3, J5, J7, and J9), Army South (ARSOUTH), Navy South (NAVSO), NAMRU-6, the Pacific Disaster Center, DHHS/CDC, the University of Miami, and Liaison Officers from Canada, Chile, Colombia, and Peru stationed at Headquarters SOUTHCOM. The exchange increased awareness of the force health readiness implications of health hazards associated with environmental variability and provided participants a broad overview of a number of health hazards associated with climate change and extreme weather events. Adaptation and mitigation in the context of force health readiness was briefly introduced to spark an exchange of experiences in operational health risk management. Although quite limited in scope and depth, the meeting’s discussions provided SOUTHCOM with valuable insight into a number of challenges that partner nations’ militaries are currently facing to comprehensively manage operational health hazards associated with environmental variability.

Central America Environmental Military Planners Workshop (SOFY13508, \$10K). SOUTHCOM used DEIC funds to brief the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) on its proposal to incorporate environmental and energy topics into regional collaborations among military partners. This followed from a multilateral DEIC event in FY12 which established a virtual collaboration group with Latin American partner nations to draft an “Issues Paper” describing environmental and energy issues in the region, relevant to the military. SOUTHCOM, accompanied by representatives from OSD, Joint Staff, and partner nations’ armed forces, briefed the IADB on 24 September 2013 in Washington,

DC. A major topic of discussion was the role, relevance, and validation of the IADB as part of the Organization of American States (OAS), given the establishment of the Hemispheric Security Commission. The IADB Chairman emphasized the need to validate IADB's role to continue to provide technical advice to the OAS on defense and security issues. Several commissions were also established and the U.S. Delegation recommended that the IADB consider the development of a Regional Cooperation Plan on Environmental and Energy Security.

Green Building Practices II to Achieve Net Zero Effects in Expeditionary Bases (SOFY13509, \$68K). This event was held in Ft. Bliss, Texas, 24–28 June 2013, under the name “Sustainability and Contingency Bases II—Energy, Water, Waste.” It built upon the FY12 ARSOUTH DEIC event “Green Building Practices to Achieve Net Zero Effects in Expeditionary Bases,” with the continued goal of establishing a hemispheric support of the Army's Net Zero Long Range energy, water and waste plan.

Satellite Imagery: Multipurpose Use for Security and Environmental Protection (SOFY13513, \$37K). This seminar was the latest in a series of events looking at military-civil cooperation in the use of satellite imagery, and how it can lead to both improved security and environmental protection. The seminar built on FY12 events funded by DEIC in Chile and continued to reinforce partnerships among Chilean and U.S. military organizations. One goal was also to focus on specific imagery analysis strategies to stimulate thought on how these capabilities translate into strategic capabilities. The program was originally scheduled for July 2013, but due to the various CR and the delays in funding, the program was postponed to occur concurrently with the Chile Air Force's satellite sensing conference, the Latin American Remote Sensing Week, 22–25 October 2013. Seventy-eight of the 119 Chilean participants were from the Armed Forces.

8. Global and Program Support Projects Executed under the DEIC Program

In previous years, the ERS office has used DEIC money to support initiatives on a more global level (i.e., not CCMD-specific). In FY13, the only such proposal was for OSD/CCMD theater liaison activities, which could not occur due to personnel retirements in I&E and U.S. Government-imposed travel restrictions. Thus, no global programs were executed. The ERS office also uses DEIC money for programmatic support. In FY13, the Advisory Group recommended a total of \$75K for first tier program support projects and did not make any recommendations for second tier projects; actual execution totaled \$75K.

Contractor Support to DEIC (IDA) (PRFY13701 \$75K). As part of its execution of the DEIC program, ERS relies on contractor support to track DEIC activities throughout the year and to participate in several of the engagement initiatives. This funding covered these contractor expenses. During FY13, work included completion of the toolbox on environmental education for contingency operations in collaboration with Finland and Sweden, an initial meeting with the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) on potential defense environmental cooperation, and the review of the FY13 DEIC program presented in this document.

9. Program Assessment

The DEIC program continues to serve as a successful engagement tool with other nations on environmental issues. It contributes to the development of military-to-military relationships and interagency contacts, not only between the United States and the partner nation(s), but also within and among those partner nations. During FY13, as in previous years, the DEIC program has facilitated the creation of a number of useful products addressing defense-related environmental issues that can be used worldwide. It has maintained its focus on efforts that address mission sustainment or interoperability, and/or those initiatives that seek to promote access or build capacity for strategic partnerships. In FY12 it also began a more concerted effort to address issues related to military adaptation to climate change and sought to continue this in FY13.

Based on interactions with the DEIC program leads in the various CCMDs and the reports submitted following the execution of the projects, this section identifies several examples of the importance of DEIC projects executed in FY13. The project descriptions contained in this document serve to highlight some of these benefits. Certain events are especially noteworthy as they clearly demonstrate the ability of the DEIC program to advance partnership capacity.

- The Arctic Security Forces Roundtable (EUCOM's premier vehicle for engaging 25 percent of its partners) directly supports the DOD Arctic Strategy released in November 2013. The strategy emphasizes the role of international environmental cooperation to support the development of the Arctic as a secure and stable region where U.S. national interests are safeguarded, the U.S. homeland is protected, and nations work cooperatively to address challenges.¹⁰
- The *Environmental Guidebook for Military Operations*, developed by U.S., Swedish and Finnish subject matter experts, has become the foundation for environmental policy for European Union battle groups when they deploy. The complementary toolbox, which was completed in FY13, adds to the wealth of material from which a range of military forces can draw.

¹⁰ The Arctic Strategy can be found at: http://www.defense.gov/pubs/2013_Arctic_Strategy.pdf.

- The Oil Spill Seminar held in Split, Croatia, assisted Croatia in achieving its NATO capability goals and laid the groundwork for the Croatian Coast Guard to build its own SOP in response to an oil spill.¹¹
- CENTCOM's work with Qatar has enabled the country to draft and refine a Waste Management Plan for the Qatari Armed Forces, which will provide a common understanding of the hazards, techniques, and processes associated with handling waste so that personnel will be better able to protect their personal health, prevent damage to the environment, and comply with the applicable laws, regulations and policies of their country.
- As a result of continued collaboration with Chile, the Chilean Navy is planning to host an International Ice Charting Working Group in October 2014. This is the first time such an event will occur in the Southern Hemisphere and is a testament to DEIC's positive role in encouraging collaboration at an operational level.

In addition, during 2013, there were several statements by high-ranking U.S. DOD personnel and foreign officials that reinforced DEIC's contributions. These include:

- EUCOM Chief of Staff: "The DEIC program has been an extremely effective mechanism in sustaining partnerships, developing partner nation capacity, and addressing potential security threats linked to environmental issues. The United States European Command is a strong supporter of this program, and recognizes it as a valuable tool for Theater Security Cooperation as well as a direct mechanism for enhancing international defense relations."¹²
- PACOM J4: "We believe the DEIC proposals provide invaluable support to accomplish USPACOM Theater Campaign Plan objectives."¹³
- SOUTHCOM Chief of Staff: "Defense-related environmental engagements enable MIL-MIL-CIV interactions that promote the U.S. [United States] as the regional partner of choice."¹⁴
- Australian Senator Feeney: "Defense forces must take the environment into account during military operations and demonstrate a respect for host country heritage, clean water and land."

¹¹ For the press release, see <http://www.eucom.mil/blog-post/25134/seven-croatian-agencies-respond-to-fictional-oil-spill-in-2-day-workshop>.

¹² Major General Mark Barrett, EUCOM Chief of Staff, in memorandum with submission of FY14 DEIC projects, dated 28 June 2013.

¹³ Brigadier General Mark McLeod, PACOM J4, memorandum dated 26 June 2013.

¹⁴ Brigadier General Mark Nowland, SOUTHCOM Chief of Staff, memorandum dated 2 July 2013.

Documentation of DEIC's value may become particularly important should budgets for such engagement programs come under increased scrutiny. Metrics such as these will be important to continue to track in DEIC's program execution in FY14 and beyond.

Appendix A
DEIC FY13 Call for Proposals and Meeting
Participation



OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3000

MAR 23 2012

ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(STRATEGY)

DIRECTOR, JOINT STAFF
CHIEF OF STAFF, USAFRICOM
CHIEF OF STAFF, USCENTCOM
CHIEF OF STAFF, USEUCOM
CHIEF OF STAFF, USNORTHCOM
CHIEF OF STAFF, USPACOM
CHIEF OF STAFF, USSOUTHCOM

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental International Cooperation Program – FY13 Call for Proposals and Meeting Participation

The Defense Environmental International Cooperation (DEIC) Program is a tool to address emerging issues or complement other US government resourced initiatives. This program supports defense international engagement in pursuit of the strategic ends identified in the Secretary's Guidance for Employment of the Force and Theater Campaign Plans. Desired outcomes for the DEIC Program include building strategic partnerships, reducing regional tensions, and the sustainment of mission capability. This memo provides the schedule and guidance for submitting proposals for consideration in the DEIC Program allocation of FY13 resources.

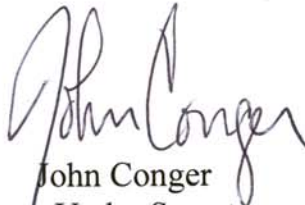
To be eligible, DEIC Program engagements must include working with foreign defense ministries to address environmental factors that have implications for installations, training or operations. Involvement of civilian agencies, international organizations and non-government organizations is encouraged. The DEIC Program includes bilateral or multilateral collaboration to build partnership capacity by providing venues for discussing the development of sustainability frameworks / tools and the sharing of best practices.

The 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review directed increased investment in the DEIC Program as a tool to "promote cooperation on environmental security issues [and] augment international adaptation efforts." In support of this, priority will be given to FY13 DEIC Program proposals that address (1) military adaptation to climate change or (2) contingency basing sustainability.

- NLT June 20, 2012 – Please provide your final package of FY13 DEIC Program proposals. Guidance include in Attachment #1.

- Sept 19, 2012 – Please provide one representative to participate in the DEIC Program Advisory Group. Representative should be prepared to discuss proposals and answer questions. Details included in Attachment #2.

Thank you in advance for joining us in this endeavor. Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Ninette Sadusky at (703) 604-1798 or ninette.sadusky@osd.mil.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Conger". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" and last name "Conger" clearly legible.

John Conger
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Installations and Environment)

Attachments:
As stated

FY13 DEIC Program Proposal Submission Guidance

The DEIC Program supports international engagement in pursuit of the strategic end states identified in the Secretary's Guidance for Employment of the Force and Theater Campaign Plans. The desired outcomes include building strategic partnerships, reducing regional tensions, the sustainment of mission capability, and ways in which the military can and must adapt to climate changes. The DEIC Program is a tool to address emerging issues or complement other USG-resourced initiatives.

To be eligible, DEIC Program engagements must include working with foreign defense ministries to address an environmental issue that has implications for installations, training or operations. Involvement of civilian agencies, international organizations, and NGOs is encouraged. DEIC activities include bilateral or multilateral collaboration to build partnership capacity by providing venues for: discussion; the development of sustainability frameworks / tools; and the sharing of best practices. Emphasis will be given to FY13 DEIC Program proposals that address risk management in (1) military adaptation to climate change or (2) contingency basing sustainability.

Proposals should be consolidated per COCOM and submitted by 20 June 2012 in order to be considered for FY13 DEIC Program funding. A cover memo signed out at the GFO/SES level is appropriate. They should be emailed to Susan Clark-Sestak at sclark@ida.org, with a copy to William.Mackie@js.pentagon.mil. The format of the proposals should be as follows; this portion should be submitted at the unclassified level:

1. Title of the proposal;
2. Organization (spell out) originating request, including DoD action officer, email address, and commercial and DSN phone number;
3. Description – here's where you make the argument why this project is important with this/these country(ies) and what the desired outcomes are.
 - a. general description of who, what, where, when, how
 - b. why? - cite support to specific elements of the draft Guidance for the Employment of the Force and COCOM Theater Campaign Plans. Classified elements should be submitted in a separate classified document to susan@ida.pentagon.smil.mil.
4. Documentation deliverables: For example, executive report, handbook, workshop, tool development, proceedings?
5. Planned schedule for execution (include key planning meetings and events)

6. Resource requirements: Provide a detailed excel spreadsheet that identifies:
 - a. The amount of funds requested from the DEIC Program
 - b. How funds will be spent (e.g., # travelers, travel, per diem, publication costs, contractor support); DEIC is O&M funding and subject to all restrictions of that appropriation.
 - c. Other resources that have been (or will be) requested (e.g., TCA, Warsaw Initiative Funds, IMET, CTR, personnel, technology, etc.)
7. Additional Comments: Include any clarifying information that will add to the understanding of the board members in evaluating submissions. This information should be clear, succinct, and project/proposal specific.
8. Priority: COCOMs must prioritize their proposal requests if submitting more than one proposal.

The DEIC Program Advisory Group Meeting

The DEIC Program Advisory Group will convene to review and prioritize projects for recommendation to ADUSD(Installations & Environment) for approval of FY13 funding. The Group will meet on Wednesday, September 19, 2012, from 0900 to 1600 at the Institute for Defense Analyses, room 6701, 4850 Mark Center Drive, Alexandria, VA.

- The Advisory Group is comprised of three voting representatives: OUSD(ATL)/DUSD(IE)-ERS, ODASD(Strategy), and the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Staff. Combatant Commands are request to send representative(s) to present their proposal.
- The meeting will be conducted at the Secret level so that we can discuss in detail the Guidance for Employment of Forces and Theater Campaign Plan endstates.
- By August 29, 2012 – Please identify your representative to participate in the DEIC Program Advisory Group, planned to convene September 19, 2012. Representative should be prepared to discuss the submitted proposals and answer questions. Power point presentations will not be accepted
 - ✓ Provide their name, commercial phone number and email address to Ms. Susan Clark-Sestak, sclark@ida.org.
 - ✓ Visit requests need to be faxed to IDA Visitor Control, (703) 845-2588 (phone: 703-845-6900) or sent via JPAS (IDA's SMO code is 7A2934)
- The ADUSD(Installations & Environment) will sign out a memo announcing the approved program pending receipt of FY13 funds.
- If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact Ms. Ninette Sadusky at (703) 604-1798, Ninette.sadusky@osd.mil. For questions related to IDA, please contact Susan Clark-Sestak at (703) 845-2166, sclark@ida.org.

Appendix B

DEIC FY13 Spreadsheet

As described in Chapter 1, this spreadsheet presents the complete list of projects proposed by the Combatant Commands (CCMD) for Defense Environmental International Cooperation (DEIC) funding. The Advisory Group identified *first tier* projects that should have highest priority (funding for which is listed in the “approved” column of the spreadsheet) then those that were also valid projects, but ranked as *second tier* (in the spreadsheet, listed in the column “reconsider”). The final amount of funding that each project ultimately received is listed in the “actual” column.¹

¹ For more detail on how the Advisory Group evaluated each project and allocated funding, see Chapter 1.

as of 31
Dec 2013

		Requested FY13 projects	Approved	Reconsider	Actual*
DEIC Program Funding Level (thousands)		\$2,061	\$1,700		\$1,610
Summary Totals (thousands)		\$3,622	\$1,699	\$1,322	\$1,435
#	TITLE				
AFFY13001	OSD Support to the US-South Africa DEFCOM	10	10		0
AFFY13006	Oil Spill Prepare and Response - Tanzania changed to Gabon	46	46		46
AFFY13007	Regional Environmental Security Symposiums (2) - to inc North, East or West regions	0	334		
AFFY13008	West Africa Region Environmental Security Symposium -Cote d'Ivoire	152	see above (13007)		152
AFFY13009	Central Africa Region Environmental Security Symposium - Cameroon	154	0	0	
AFFY13010	Southern Africa Region Environmental Security Symposium - Botswana	152	0	0	
AFFY13011	East Africa Region Environmental Security Symposium - Kenya	156	see above (13007)	156	0
AFFY13012	Environmental Considerations in Military Activities - Burkina Faso	46		46	20
AFFY13013	Environmental Considerations in Military Activities - Angola	52		52	
AFFY13014	Environmental Considerations in Military Activities - Zambia	47		47	47
AFFY13015	Environmental Considerations in Military Activities - Uganda	47		47	
AFFY13016	Environmental Considerations in Military Activities - Dem Rep of Congo	50		50	
AFFY13017	West Indian Ocean Environmental Security Symposium - Mauritius	155		155	75
AFFY13018	Environmental Considerations in Military Activities - Burundi - combined with CENTCOM to execute in Egypt - Environ Cons in support of Peace Ops	\$45		\$45	40
AFRICOM Total:		\$1,112	\$390	\$598	\$380

CEFY13101	OSD(IE) Participation in USCENTCOM led Foreign Defense Events-part 1	30	14		0
CEFY13102	OSD(IE) Participation in USCENTCOM led Foreign Defense Events-part 2	0	16		0
CEFY13106	Contingency Basing Sustainability - Water Resources (GCC+Yemen,Jordan,Iraq)	67	67		36
CEFY13107	Sustaining Base Water Requirements - Afghanistan - Egypt-then cancelled	44	44		0
CEFY13108	Sustaining the Base: Waste and Energy Management - Qatar	82	82		30
CEFY13109	Synchronized Pollution Contingency Plans	156		156	
CEFY13110	Environmental Monitoring and Reporting	122		122	
	CENTCOM Total:	\$501	\$223	\$278	\$66
EUFY13201	OSD Support to European/NATO/EU Activities-part 1	59	16		
EUFY13202	OSD Support to European/NATO/EU Activities-part 2	0	38		19
EUFY13206	Coastal Resiliency Workshop and Command Post Exercise (CPX) - Croatia	46	46		46
EUFY13207	Regional Hazardous Material Handling and Storage Workshop - Kosovo	32	32		32
EUFY13208	Sava River Modeling: Military Adaptation to Climate Change Effects - Croatia	42	42		0
EUFY13209	Caspian Sea Environmental Protection and Coastal Resiliency - Azerbaijan	49	10	39	10
EUFY13210	Joint Contact Team Assessments - Serbia	28		28	0
EUFY13211	Base Sustainability through Ex Related Construct: FY13 BALTOPS - Israel	35		35	0
EUFY13212	Arctic Security Forces Roundtable 2013	94	94		101
EUFY13213	Black Sea Environmental Protection and Coastal Resiliency - Georgia	48		48	
EUFY13214	Military adaptation to climate change: permafrost - Greenland-Denmark	46	46		29
EUFY13215	Adriatic Environmental Protection and Coastal Resiliency - Albania	44		44	
EUFY13216	Implications of Climate Change on Military Activity and Relations - Bulgaria - Executed Dec 13	45		45	35

EUFY13217	US Participation in Capable Logistician 2013 - Slovakia	8		8	8
	EUCOM Total:	\$584	\$324	\$247	\$280
NOFY13306	Arctic Domain Awareness: Collaborative Approach Summit	62	0	0	
NOFY13307	Multinational ESOH Workshop	27	27		0
	NORTHCOM Total:	\$89	\$27	\$0	\$0
PAFY13401	Trilateral Environmental Security Cooperation (Australia-Canada-US + UK)	40	40		0
PAFY13402	OSD(IE) Participation in USPACOM led Foreign Defense Events	40	40		12
PAFY13406	Pacific Environmental Security Workshop	184	184		184
PAFY13407	Workshop on Environ Baseline Studies for Contingency Ops	96	0	0	
PAFY13408	SE Asia Regional HA/DR Tech Ctr Workshop and Initial Standup	177	0	0	
PAFY13410	Oceanographic Resources Security and Safety Network (ORSSN) - Philippines	72	46	26	84
PAFY13411	Environmental Technology Planning Workshop - Philippines	55	55		84
	PACOM Total:	\$664	\$365	\$26	\$364
SOFY13501	US - Chilean Defense Consultative Committee - Energy & Environment Subcmt	30	30		30
SOFY13502	OSD(IE) Participation in USSOUTHCOM led Foreign Defense Events	20	20		10
SOFY13506	Sustainability and Operational Energy Workshop and Expo - became Brazil bilateral	28	28		28
SOFY13507	Environmental Variability and Force Health Protection Issues	56	0	56	59
SOFY13508	Central America Environmental Military Planners Workshop	10	10		10
SOFY13509	Green Building Practices II to Achieve Net Zero Effects in Expeditionary Bases	68	68		68
SOFY13510	Climate Change River Deltas: Security Implications for the Amazon River	73	0	0	0

SOFY13511	South America Environmental Military Planners Workshop	10	10		10
SOFY13513	Satellite Imagery: Multipurpose Use for Security and Environmental Protection	73	37		37
SOFY13514	Caribbean Environmental Military Planners Workshop	10	10		10
SOFY13515	Sustainability - Energy EXFOB SMEE - became Brazil bilateral	8	8		8
SOFY13517	El Salvador Hazardous Material Storage and Handling	49	49		0
SOFY13518	Hydrokinetics (Tidal and Wave Energy) in Support to Expeditionary Bases	53	0	53	0
SOFY13519	El Salvador Explosive Safety. and Range Management	64	0	64	0
	SOUTHCOM Total:	\$552	\$270	\$173	\$270
GLFY13601	OSD/COCOM Theater Liaison - part 1	25	10		0
GLFY13602	OSD/COCOM Theater Liaison - part 2	\$0	15		0
	GLOBAL Total:	\$25	\$25	\$0	\$0
PRFY13701	Contractor Support to DEIC (IDA)	95	75		75
	PROGRAM SUPPORT Total:	\$95	\$75	\$0	\$75

Appendix C Illustrations

Figure 1. Amount and Timing of DEIC Funds Released by Increment (Thousands)	5
Figure 2. DEIC Program FY13 Spending, by Area of Responsibility	6
Table 1. DEIC Program Funding Returned, by CCMD, and Reasons for the Return.....	4

Appendix D

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Appendix E

Abbreviations

AAR	After Action Report
AFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APAN	All Partners Access Network
ARSOUTH	Army South
ASFR	Arctic Security Forces Roundtable
BALEX D	Baltic Exercise Delta
CAR	Central African Republic
CCMD	Combatant Command
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEIP	Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection
CENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
CODAR	Coastal Ocean Dynamics Applications Radar
CR	Continuing Resolution
DCC	Defense Consultative Commission
DEFCOM	Defense Committee
DEFNET	Defense Network
DEIC	Defense Environmental International Cooperation
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DOD	Department of Defense
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
E2S2	Environment, Energy Security and Sustainability
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
ERS	Environmental Readiness and Safety
ESOH	Environment, Safety and Occupational Health
ESWG	Environmental Security Working Group
EU	European Union
EUCOM	U.S. European Command
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GO/FO	General Officer/Flag Officer
HA/DR	Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief
HN	Host Nation
I&E	Installations and Environment

IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
IDF	Israeli Defense Force
IPC	Initial Planning Conference
JAF	Jordanian Armed Forces
JS	Joint Staff
LOE	Limited Objective Experiment
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOE	Ministry of Environment
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVSO	Navy South
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
OAS	Organization of American States
ODUSD	Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCO	Security Cooperation Office
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SMEE	Subject Matter Expert Exchange
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
S&T	Science and Technology
TCA	Traditional Commander's Activity
TXARNG	Texas Army National Guard
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USMC	U.S. Marine Corps

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