

Headquarters
United States Army Europe
Wiesbaden, Germany

Army in Europe
Regulation 525-50*

Headquarters
United States Army Installation Management Command,
Europe Region
Sembach, Germany

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Military Operations
Arms-Control Compliance

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Summary. This publication prescribes policy and procedures for arms-control compliance according to the following treaties and conventions:

- Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE).
- Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC).
- Treaty on Open Skies (OS).
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (commonly known as the Chemical Weapons Convention).
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (commonly known as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons).
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (commonly known as the “Ottawa Convention”).

Summary of change. This revision—

- Updates organization names, office symbols, telephone numbers, and other administrative information throughout.
- Revises Army in Europe procedures for complying with the CFE, Protocol on Inspection, [section VII–Declared Site Inspection \(app B\)](#) and [section VIII–Challenge Inspection Within Specified Areas \(app C\)](#).
- Updates the list of conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST) ([table F-1](#)).
- Prescribes AE Form 525-50A, CFE Notification Checklist–36-Hour Notification; AE Form 525-50B, CFE Notification Checklist–6-Hour Notification; and AE Form 525-50C, CFE Inspection Evaluation, and removes these checklists from the regulation (app F).
- Updates recommended formats for the CFE monthly transmittal-memorandum and the monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Report (figs [F-1](#) and [F-2](#)).
- Updates pre-inspection briefing text and slide formats for the CFE declared-site inspection ([app H](#)).
- Updates slide formats for the site briefings for VDOC evaluations and inspections ([app I](#)).
- Updates the checklist for compliance with the OS ([table J-1](#)).

Applicability. This publication applies to HQ USAREUR staff offices, USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands ([AE Reg 10-5, para 1-1](#)), IMCOM-Europe and subordinate organizations (including United States Army garrisons), as well as non-USAREUR (Army and DOD) organizations on Army in Europe installations or having Army equipment on hand in the European theater.

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are on the Army Records Information Management System website at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this regulation without approval of the Treaty Compliance Branch, Security Cooperation Division (SCD), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR (mil 537-3621/3103).

Forms. This regulation prescribes [AE Form 525-50A](#), [AE Form 525-50B](#), and [AE Form 525-50C](#). AE and higher level forms are available through the Army in Europe Library & Publishing System (AEPUBS) at <http://www.eur.army.mil/aepubs/>.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD, ODCS, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR (mil 537-3621/3103). Users may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending DA Form 2028 to the USAREUR G3/5/7 (AEP-SCD), Unit 29351, APO AE 09014-9351.

Distribution. This regulation is available only electronically and is posted in AEPUBS at <http://www.eur.army.mil/aepubs/>.

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Glossary

SECTION I GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

This regulation provides policy and procedures to ensure units comply with all relevant international arms-control treaties and agreements.

2. REFERENCES

[Appendix A](#) lists references (conventions, laws, protocols, and treaties; publications; and forms).

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

The [glossary](#) defines abbreviations and terms.

SECTION II PRINCIPLES OF ARMS-CONTROL COMPLIANCE

4. STRATEGY AND SCOPE

a. The Commander, USEUCOM, has assigned the CG, USAREUR, the responsibility to direct the arms-control compliance activities of all U.S. organizations on Army in Europe installations in the “USAREUR area of responsibility (AOR)” ([glossary](#)) (USEUCOM Directive 55-5 (ED 55-5), ED 55-19, and USEUCOM Instruction 2301.01 (ECI 2301.01)). U.S. organizations includes all USAREUR and non-USAREUR, Army and DOD organizations (ECI 2301.01, para 11e).

b. U.S. organizations in the European theater are subject to several arms-control treaties and agreements. The primary ones are the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), the Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC, also known as the Vienna Document 2011) ([glossary](#)), and the Treaty on Open Skies (OS).

c. Other treaties and agreements that occasionally involve U.S. organizations in the European theater include the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (commonly called the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)), the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and on Their Destruction (also known as, the Ottawa Convention), and the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (commonly known as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (Convention on CCW)).

d. This regulation establishes the USAREUR Arms-Control Compliance Program (ACCP) for the Army in the European theater and explains policy, responsibilities, authorities, and procedures.

5. CONCEPT AND INTENT

The purpose of arms-control is to enhance confidence, security, and regional stability. Arms-control consists of exchanging information and verifying the exchanged information.

a. The ACCP for the Army in Europe consists of the following four categories of arms-control-compliance tasks that support the USAREUR mission-essential task to *Promote Regional Stability*:

(1) **Missions.** Arms-control-compliance missions are actual inspections, evaluations, overflights, or visits allowed under the various treaties or agreements to which the United States is subject.

(2) **Training.** Arms-control-compliance training is the preparation to accept actual arms-control compliance missions.

(3) **Data Management.** The USAREUR Data Manager and the USAREUR Treaty Compliance Officers (TCOs) manage treaty-related data using the Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) ([glossary](#)) Movement-Control Number System and the Arms Control Enterprise System (ACES).

(4) **Policy.** The USAREUR G3/5/7 implements and provides Army in Europe input to Army in Europe and USEUCOM arms-control policy.

b. The USAREUR CG's intent is for the ACCP to enhance confidence and security by being as open and transparent as possible without violating operations-security requirements. The Army in Europe will accept compliance inspections while limiting interference with site operations and activities during inspections.

SECTION III RESPONSIBILITIES

6. HQ USAREUR

a. CG, USAREUR. The CG, USAREUR, is responsible for Army arms-control compliance in the Army in Europe AOR.

b. USAREUR G3/5/7. The USAREUR G3/5/7 is the CG's executive agent for Army arms-control compliance in the USAREUR AOR. The USAREUR G3/5/7 will implement policy to comply with arms-control treaties and agreements for U.S. organizations in the AOR (including non-USAREUR, Army and DOD organizations in the AOR). The following Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, divisions and directorates will be responsible for the tasks listed:

(1) Security Cooperation Division (SCD) (glossary). The SCD will—

- (a) Direct, coordinate, and conduct arms-control compliance training events.
- (b) Serve as the POC for all arms-control issues.
- (c) Provide TCOs to support United States Army garrison (USAG) commanders in implementing local ACCPs.
- (d) Collect, maintain, and report arms-control data as required by treaties and agreements.
- (e) Coordinate all resources needed to support arms-control compliance (including personnel, funds, equipment, and information).
- (f) Develop arms-control compliance policy for the command.
- (g) Provide arms-control compliance training for SCD arms-control specialists and for the Watch Officers, G3/3 Operations Division, as required.
- (h) Prepare for and escort arms-control inspectors (glossary) on U.S. inspection sites (glossary).
- (i) Based on the funding level provided by the USAREUR G8 and in coordination with the Requirements Definition Division (RDD), ODCS, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, ((5) below), provide the USAREUR G8 and RDD an obligation plan for management decision evaluation package (MDEP) VTRE, subaccount group (SAG) 411, funds by the suspense date set by the USAREUR G8.

(2) G3/7 Training and Exercise Directorate (G3/7 TREX). The G3/7 TREX will—

(a) Inform the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD, about all exercises and training events in the European theater.

(b) Include arms-control compliance instructions in exercise directives.

(3) G3/3 Operations Division.

(a) The Watch Office (USAREUR Watch), Combined Operations and Intelligence Center (COIC), G3/3/Operations Division (G3/3 Ops), ODCS, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, will maintain contact rosters provided by the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD, and immediately notify appropriate personnel after receiving a treaty-compliance notification.

(b) The G3 Aviation Branch, G3/3 Operations Division (USAREUR G3 Aviation), will provide aviation support for arms-control compliance when requested by the SCD. This regulation serves as the CG, USAREUR, authorization for aviation support when required to meet U.S. obligations under arms-control compliance treaties and agreements.

(4) Force Management Division. The Force Management Division will provide the SCD information about organizational structure changes, modernization, authorized personnel strengths, and equipment changes.

(5) RDD. The RDD will track MDEP VTRE, SAG 411, fund expenditures and identify to the USAREUR G8 any amount that cannot be obligated within a given fiscal year, as required.

c. USAREUR G4. The USAREUR G4 will—

(1) Plan, execute, and report the destruction of materials according to treaties and agreements.

(2) Inform the SCD of all movements of “conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty” (CAEST) ([glossary](#)) to or from storage sites, all movements of CAEST into or out of “active units” ([glossary](#)), temporary loans from storage, and changes to storage sites or their organizational structure.

d. Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer (DCSENGR), USAREUR. The USAREUR DCSENGR will—

(1) In coordination with the SCD, ensure commands and organizations strictly observe Ottawa Convention limitations imposed by host nations ([glossary](#)). This includes nations through which commands and organizations travel.

(2) Ensure HQ USAREUR, USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands, and other Army in Europe organizations strictly observe U.S. national policy on antipersonnel landmines (APL) and comply with host-nation laws in countries that have signed and ratified applicable treaties ([para 16](#)).

e. USAREUR G8. The SCD is the program manager for funding (that is, MDEP VTRE, SAG 411) for CFE, VDOC, and OS compliance. To support SCD management of treaty compliance programs, the USAREUR G8 will—

(1) Advise the USAREUR G3/5/7 of the amount of SAG 411 funds available for control and distribution, set a suspense date for submitting obligation plans, and receive an obligation plan from the USAREUR G3/5/7 for execution tracking.

(2) Provide the RDD, ODCS, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, obligation and disbursement data each month. The RDD will work with the SCD to monitor these special-purpose funds and provide the USAREUR G8 information about funds that cannot be obligated within the current fiscal year.

(3) After determining funds are available, provide fund certifications on SCD-prepared funding documents.

(4) Negotiate arms-control agreements that support U.S. Army missions (including equipment storage and other agreements affected by arms-control requirements).

f. USAREUR Judge Advocate (JA). The USAREUR JA will—

(1) Advise the SCD on any legal issues encountered in implementing this regulation.

(2) Inform the SCD of any arms-control compliance issues received for legal review from outside agencies.

g. Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC), USAREUR. The PARC will include a standard arms-control compliance clause in all applicable contracts.

7. USAREUR MAJOR SUBORDINATE AND SPECIALIZED COMMANDS

a. Commanders of USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands ([AE Reg 10-5, para 1-1](#)) will—

(1) Support USAG commanders, USAREUR TCOs, and “site commanders” ([glossary](#)) to execute the ACCP.

(2) Be responsible for implementing an ACCP within their command and ensuring arms-control compliance by their subordinate units and organizations.

(a) Appoint an arms-control POC as an additional duty at all levels of command.

(b) Ensure subordinate units that hold CAEST obtain TLE movement-control numbers for all CAEST movements from their USAREUR TCO. Movements to local training areas associated with a declared site ([glossary](#)) and helicopter missions of less than 7-days duration that remain within the borders of the host nation are exempt from this requirement.

1. The TCO responsible for the site will issue TLE movement-control numbers. If the TCO is not available, the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD, will issue a TLE movement-control number.

2. During pre-movement checks, 21st Sustainment Command movement-control teams will verify that all CAEST being moved have TLE movement-control numbers. If the shipping units do not have TLE movement-control numbers, the movement-control team will advise the shipping units of the requirement to obtain the numbers.

(3) Integrate arms-control-compliance training into unit-training schedules according to [AE Regulation 350-1](#).

b. The CG, 7th Army Training Command (7th ATC), will also—

(1) Be prepared to provide helicopter support when tasked by USAREUR G3 Aviation.

(2) Implement OS measures ([para 14b](#)) when requested.

8. NON-USAREUR ARMY AND DOD ORGANIZATIONS

Non-USAREUR Army and DOD organizations (on Army installations or having Army equipment on hand) in the USAREUR AOR will—

a. Be responsible for implementing an ACCP within their organizations.

b. Support USAG commanders, USAREUR TCOs, and site commanders to execute the ACCP.

c. Appoint an arms-control POC as an additional duty at all levels of the organization.

d. Ensure subordinate units holding CAEST obtain TLE movement-control numbers for all CAEST movements. Organizations will obtain TLE movement-control numbers from the local USAREUR TCO or from the SCD. Movements to local training areas associated with a declared site and helicopter missions of less than 7-days duration that remain within the borders of the host nation are exempt from this requirement.

e. Integrate arms-control-compliance training into unit-training schedules.

9. IMCOM-EUROPE

The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

a. Defer all arms-control authority and responsibility to the CG, USAREUR.

b. Direct USAGs to comply with USAREUR directives on arms-control matters.

10. UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISONS

USAG commanders will—

a. Be responsible for implementing the ACCP in the garrison AOR.

b. Coordinate and support arms-control-compliance inspections and visits.

c. Plan and support arms-control-compliance training.

d. Develop and maintain procedures for arms-control-compliance data collection and reporting.

e. Integrate ACCP requirements into garrison staff procedures and planning.

f. Appoint site commanders in coordination with local unit commanders.

g. Support the USAREUR TCOs. The USAREUR TCO will implement ACCPs and training for USAG commanders and serves as the commander's primary arms-control adviser.

11. OTHERS

a. Site Commanders. Site commanders will—

- (1) Be responsible for ACCP training and execution for their sites.
- (2) Support USAREUR TCOs for arms-control-compliance training.

b. Commanders of Object-of-Verification (OOV) (glossary) Units. The commander of the OOV will—

- (1) Be responsible for ACCP procedures, training, and execution for their units.
- (2) Obtain TLE movement-control numbers for all CAEST movements. The local USAREUR TCO or the SCD will issue TLE movement-control numbers. Movements to local training areas associated with a declared site and helicopter missions of less than 7-days duration that remain within the borders of the host nation are exempt from this requirement.

SECTION IV ARMS-CONTROL COMPLIANCE MISSIONS

12. TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE

a. Purpose and Background. Compliance with the CFE is mandated by the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-228). The CFE entered into force in July 1992 and limits the numbers of armored combat vehicles, artillery, battle tanks, combat aircraft, and combat helicopters (glossary) in the territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains. The CFE has 30 signatories. Each year, Treaty signatories exchange information to report the numbers and locations of their forces. CFE inspections verify the accuracy of this information.

b. Inspections. CFE inspections on U.S. Forces sites may be conducted by any non-NATO CFE State Party (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine). U.S. sites are subject to the following types of inspections:

(1) **Declared-Site Inspections.** Appendix B and the CFE, Protocol on Inspection, section VII—Declared Site Inspection, provide detailed information about declared-site inspections.

(2) **Challenge Inspections (glossary).** Appendix C and the CFE, Protocol on Inspection, section VIII—Challenge Inspection Within Specified Areas, provide detailed information about challenge inspections.

c. Reductions. The Protocol on Procedures Governing the Reduction of Conventional Armaments and Equipment Limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (commonly called the “Protocol on Reduction”) prescribes methods for destroying conventional armaments and equipment that exceed the limits in articles IV, V, and VI of the CFE. This excess equipment is referred to as a State Party’s “reduction liability.” The United States no longer has a reduction liability. There are, however, Treaty-related obligations for disposing of TLE in the European theater. Any TLE removed from service with USAREUR units and remaining in the CFE Area of Application (AoA) ([glossary](#)) must be destroyed using the procedures in the Protocol on Reduction. Units wishing to remove TLE from service by means other than permanent removal from the AoA must notify their USAREUR TCO 30 days in advance.

13. VIENNA DOCUMENT 2011 ON CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

a. Purpose and Background. The VDOC is an agreement signed by the 57 members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) ([glossary](#)). Its purpose is to build confidence and security among the member nations. These confidence- and security-building measures consist primarily of evaluations, inspections, observations, and installation visits. Every year, each signatory nation sends the OSCE information about command organization, manpower, and major weapon and equipment systems for combat “units” ([glossary](#)) (for example, brigades) and formations ([glossary](#)) (division-level and above). Each VDOC signatory nation with territory in the Zone of Application ([glossary](#)) has a quota of three inspections per year. USEUCOM and the USEUCOM service component commands have a quota of one evaluation per year and are subject to three inspections per year per each country in which the United States has stationed or deployed Forces. Countries may also accept inspections beyond their quota amounts on a case-by-case basis.

b. Evaluations. Evaluations provide an opportunity for “participating States” ([glossary](#)) to observe the daily garrison activities and major weapon and equipment systems of a unit or formation in its normal peacetime location. [Appendix D](#) provides additional information about VDOC-evaluation procedures. The United States has a quota of one evaluation per calendar year.

c. Inspections. VDOC inspections are primarily directed at field locations where a “notifiable military activity” ([glossary](#)) is being conducted or where another participating State believes a notifiable military activity is taking place. The inspection area or “specified area” ([glossary](#)) is designated by geographic coordinates provided in the notification of intent to conduct the inspection. [Appendix E](#) provides additional information about VDOC-inspection procedures.

d. Installation Visits. All signatories are required to host an installation visit once every 5 years. The purpose of the visit is to provide representatives from participating States an opportunity to observe military facilities, formations, and activities, and to build confidence and promote transparency. The office of primary responsibility for installation visits is the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD. Installation visits are tasked through routine channels and coordinated into garrison planning by the TCO.

e. Observation of Certain Military Activities. Observation visits are directed at large field activities that exceed personnel or equipment thresholds established in Section VI of the VDOC. Multilateral exercises that exceed these thresholds are subject to observation. The participating State in which territory the activity is occurring is required to host the visit. Observations may involve up to two representatives from each participating State. U.S. units participating in the exercise are subject to observation provisions. The SCD will coordinate and help affected units meet requirements.

14. TREATY ON OPEN SKIES

a. Purpose and Background. The OS allows unarmed aerial observation flights over the entire territory of each participating State Party. The OS entered into force on 1 January 2002 and establishes for all participants, regardless of size, a direct role in gathering information about the military forces of other participating States. States may not restrict overflights except for legitimate safety reasons. Restrictions based on national security are not allowed. Each State Party is allocated an active quota of observation flights that the State may conduct over the territory of other States and a passive quota of observation flights that the State must accept over its own territory.

b. Procedure. USAREUR's primary interest in OS relates to the 7th ATC and the United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC). OS missions may result in postponement or interruption of training because of safety concerns for the OS aircraft while flying over areas where gunnery training (for example, at 7th ATC) or aviation maneuver training (for example, at JMRC) is being conducted.

(1) USAREUR is notified of OS flights over Germany within 72 hours before the OS aircraft arrives. When the USAREUR COIC (that is, the USAREUR Watch) receives a notification of the approved mission plan (flight path), the USAREUR Watch must notify the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD, ODCS, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, and the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), USAG Bavaria.

(2) USEUCOM will send a request for information about acceptance of the flight to the Coordination Center for Military Airspace Utilization (USEUCOM Directive 55-19 (ED 55-19)).

(3) If the flight path crosses over 7th ATC or JMRC, the German regional air-traffic control authorities in Frankfurt, Munich, or Nürnberg will coordinate directly with Grafenwöhr range operations, the range safety officer, and the USAREUR TCO to verify the status of hazardous operations at Grafenwöhr and Hohenfels.

(4) The air-traffic controller for the OS flight will notify Grafenwöhr range operations, the range safety officer, and the USAREUR TCO when the OS flight has cleared the restricted air-space over Grafenwöhr and Hohenfels. Only after this notification may the training areas resume normal operations.

15. CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

a. Purpose and Background. The goal of the CWC is to prohibit the production, development, stockpiling, transfer, and use of chemical weapons (CW). The United States ratified the CWC on 25 April 1997, and the convention entered into force on 29 April 1997. The CWC prohibits State Parties from conducting military preparations to use CW, using riot-control agents as a method of warfare, or helping anyone conduct activities prohibited by the convention.

b. Procedure. USAREUR does not stockpile, produce, process, use, import, or export CW and is subject only to challenge inspections. Challenge inspections may take place at any location where any other CWC State Party suspects there are improper chemical activities.

(1) The CWC implementing body, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), provides “inspection teams” (glossary). The OPCW is an independent, autonomous, international organization with a working relationship with the United Nations that is located in The Hague, the Netherlands. The OPCW uses inspectors from all nations.

(2) If a challenge inspection is declared in the USAREUR AOR, the OPCW Director-General will notify the United States and the host nation of the challenge inspection by no later than 12 hours before the planned arrival of the inspection team at a designated “point of entry” (glossary). At the point of entry, the inspection team will designate the area of the challenge inspection.

c. On Site. If a U.S. Army installation or deployed USAREUR elements are located within the designated area, they will be subject to inspection. The inspection will begin by no later than 108 hours after the inspection team’s arrival at the point of entry. An advance team from the SCD will deploy immediately to the designated site to help the site commander prepare for the inspection. Each inspection will be unique, but USAG and site commanders should be prepared to provide site escorts, briefing facilities, transportation, and meals, if available. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) (glossary) will provide the official U.S. escorts and cover all costs for the challenge inspection.

16. ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE INITIATIVES

a. Background. The idea of banning the manufacture, storage, trade, and use of APLs is a contentious political issue, both domestically and internationally. Certain international treaties restrict or ban the production, use, export, sale, transfer, and stockpiling of APLs.

(1) **The Amended Mines Protocol II (AMP).** The AMP prohibits the use of nondetectable APLs and requires 90 percent of remotely delivered munitions to self-destruct within 30 days after use, and 99.9 percent to self-deactivate within 120 days after use. The AMP further requires the marking and monitoring of (other than remotely delivered) minefields and requires States that use mines to remove them after the end of hostilities.

(2) **U.S. APL Export Moratorium.** The 1992 Defense Appropriations Bill enacted an APL Export Moratorium. The Export Moratorium prohibits the export, sale, or transfer of U.S. APLs to other nations and limits the manufacture, possession, and use of APLs. The Export Moratorium was extended through the year 2000 by legislation and indefinitely by Presidential policy.

(3) **The Ottawa Convention.** The Ottawa Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999. All NATO Allies, except the United States and Turkey, have signed and ratified the convention. Most of the major APL producers (for example, China, India, Pakistan, Russia) have not signed the convention. Among its provisions, the convention bans APL production, use, stockpiling, and transfer, and requires States to destroy their APL stockpiles within 4 years after ratification. The United States participated in the Ottawa Convention process, starting from the initial meeting in October 1996, but decided that ratification was not in the best interest of U.S. national security.

b. Ottawa Jurisdiction and U.S. Forces in Europe Compliance. U.S. Forces that are outside the continental United States and at home stations, in training, taking part in operations, or in transit in Europe are guests of nations that are Ottawa Convention signatories. As a result, the more stringent Ottawa-based policy of those nations has jurisdiction in most cases. This aspect of the APL issue significantly affects U.S. Forces in Europe by reducing options not only in the use of APL, but in war-planning for the use of, stockpiling of, transiting with, and training with APLs.

SECTION V

ARMS-CONTROL NOTIFICATIONS

17. INCOMING NOTIFICATIONS

Arms-control notifications are managed using the following command center and operations center procedures:

- a. After receiving an arms-control notification, the Nuclear Risk Reduction Center in Washington, DC, sends the message to the DTRA. The DTRA sends the message by unclassified e-mail to USEUCOM, Service component command centers, and the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD.
- b. During duty hours, Treaty Compliance Branch personnel will receive, review, and respond to all incoming messages. The Treaty Compliance Branch will send the notification to the supporting USAREUR TCO and the applicable units and USAGs.
- c. For messages received after duty hours, Treaty Compliance Branch personnel will review and respond to the messages during the next duty day (earlier only by exception). If required, the Treaty Compliance Branch will send the notification before the next duty day to the supporting USAREUR TCO and applicable units and USAGs.
- d. If the notification affects USAREUR units, USAREUR TCOs will immediately begin coordinating with the USAG and affected units.
- e. The Treaty Compliance Branch will send situation reports, if required, to the ODCS, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, concerning notifications and the status of arms-control activities involving USAREUR units.

SECTION VI

ARMS-CONTROL COMPLIANCE TRAINING

18. UNIT ARMS-CONTROL COMPLIANCE TRAINING AND EVALUATION

a. Annual Site Training. USAREUR TCOs will ensure arms-control compliance training is included in USAG and OOV commander's training guidance and planning. TCOs will conduct the training for key personnel and leaders, POCs, and site guides at the OOVs, sites, and USAGs. CFE procedures are adaptable to other arms-control activities and will be the baseline for arms-control training. The different levels of required training are listed below.

(1) Key Personnel and Leaders. These personnel include, but are not limited to, the senior tactical commander; the OOV, site, and USAG commanders; commander-designated key personnel; and leaders from non-OOV units (based on the installation and tenant units). These personnel will receive 1 hour of annual instruction on the CFE and unit responsibilities during an inspection.

(2) POCs. These personnel are involved with the daily management of the ACCP at the OOV, site, or USAG. They receive 4 to 6 hours of annual instruction on administrative requirements, briefing preparation, data exchange and tracking, and site preparation.

(3) Site Guides. These are personnel the site commander designates to act as installation guides during inspections. They receive 4 hours of annual instruction that will include a CFE-treaty overview, CAEST-recognition training, a site familiarization that includes all OOV locations and equipment, and training in site-guide responsibilities.

b. Annual Evaluations. USAREUR will evaluate each declared site once each fiscal year. USAREUR TCOs perform the evaluation by conducting a mock CFE declared-site inspection using one or more OOVs at the declared site. There are two types of mock inspections ((1) and (2) below), both of which meet the unit annual-evaluation requirement. TCOs will evaluate unit performance using AE Form 525-50C.

(1) United States Army Europe Training and Evaluation Program (UTEP). UTEP inspections are mock inspections conducted by USAREUR with USAREUR TCOs and HQ USAREUR arms-control specialists playing the roles of DTRA escorts and foreign inspectors.

(2) Treaty Engagement Activities Program (TEAP). During these DTRA-led mock inspections, the DTRA invites arms-control personnel from other CFE signatory nations to take part. The DTRA personnel perform their usual role of national escorts and the invited personnel perform the role of foreign inspectors. USAREUR TCOs will participate in TEAP inspections by performing their normal role of USAREUR representatives while evaluating the unit's performance.

NOTE: An actual CFE inspection also meets the annual evaluation requirement.

19. OTHER TRAINING

The SCD will provide funds, as applicable, and offer training for local-site personnel, movement-control personnel, POCs, and site guides throughout the year at the request of the site or unit through their supporting USAREUR TCO. The supporting TCO will request and coordinate this training, which is usually conducted at the respective sites or units in coordination with the applicable USAG.

SECTION VII MANAGING ARMS-CONTROL DATA

20. HQ USAREUR RESPONSIBILITIES

The ACES is the CFE and VDOC data repository and notification system. The SCD is the USAREUR manager for ACES. The SCD creates and sends all annual declarations and all routine notifications and reports required by CFE and VDOC. To gather the required data, the USAREUR Data Manager and USAREUR TCOs continuously coordinate with units, USAGs, USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands, HQ USAREUR staff offices, and non-USAREUR organizations with CAEST on hand. Equipment counts feed into the Annual Exchange of Information (AEI) report, which flows through the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Department of State to all the signatories.

21. UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Equipment Accountability. Units with CAEST report these holdings in annual data submissions. Units are required to maintain accountability of CAEST at all times. CAEST includes the following:

(1) Armored combat vehicles (includes armored infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, and heavy armament combat vehicles ([glossary](#))).

- (2) Armored combat vehicle look-alikes.
- (3) Armored vehicle launched bridges (AVLBs).
- (4) Artillery.
- (5) Attack helicopters ([glossary](#)).
- (6) Battle tanks.
- (7) Combat support helicopters ([glossary](#)).

b. Notification of Equipment Movement. The TLE Movement-Control Number System is used to track movements of CAEST. Units must obtain a TLE movement-control number from the supporting USAREUR TCO by no later than 5 calendar days before moving equipment off post. If the TCO is not available, the Treaty Compliance Branch, SCD, will provide a number. [Appendix G](#) provides more information about the TLE Movement-Control Number System. Movements that require a TLE movement-control number include, but are not limited, to the following:

- (1) Deployments.
- (2) Equipment entering or exiting the AoA.
- (3) Equipment transfers.
- (4) Exercises.
- (5) Helicopter missions of 7 days or longer in duration that are away from home station or outside the host-nation borders of the unit's peacetime location. (These missions are exempt from the 5-day requirement ([b above](#)), but the unit must obtain a TLE movement-control number before the movement.)
- (6) Maintenance off the declared site.
- (7) Training off the declared site or associated training area.

c. Force Data. The CFE and VDOC AEI includes information about the strength, organization, and location of military units and formations. The HQ USAREUR staff must send updates to this information to the SCD when the information changes.

(1) The CFE AEI reports down to separate company and detachment level. To comply with the CFE, Army in Europe commands must report changes to the organization and location of military units and formations in USAGs, USAREUR major subordinate and specialized commands, HQ USAREUR staff offices, and non-USAREUR Army organizations to the SCD or the appropriate TCO by no later than 60 days before the change takes effect.

(2) The VDOC AEI reports down to the brigade and regiment level. The VDOC also requires reporting of military activities involving 9,000 or more Soldiers, 250 tanks, 500 armored combat vehicles, or 250 artillery pieces of 100-mm caliber or larger as well as activities involving 3,000 or more Soldiers in an amphibious landing, heliborne assault, or parachute drop.

d. Briefings and Checklists. Units and offices will use—

(1) The recommended standard formats (or a similar format) for the monthly CFE TLE report transmittal-memorandum ([fig F-1](#)) and the CAEST and assigned personnel report ([fig F-2](#)).

(2) AE Form 525-50A and AE Form 525-50B to conduct pre-execution checks for 36-hour notification and 6-hour notifications of CFE inspections ([app F](#)).

(3) AE Form 525-50C to conduct and document evaluations of unit performance during CFE inspections (actual and training) ([app F](#)).

(4) The AE-standard text and slide-templates for CFE declared-site inspection briefings ([app H](#)).

(5) The AE-standard slide-templates for VDOC evaluation and inspection briefings ([app I](#)).

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

SECTION I CONVENTIONS, LAWS, PROTOCOLS, AND TREATIES

NOTE: Arms-control conventions, treaties, and the subordinate acts and protocols are available at www.acq.osd.mil/tc/ unless otherwise noted.

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), 19 November 1990

CFE–The Protocol on Procedures Governing the Reduction of Conventional Armaments and Equipment Limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (commonly known as the “Protocol on Reduction”)

CFE–Protocol on Inspection

CFE–Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE-1A), 10 July 1992

Treaty on Open Skies, 24 March 1992 (also available at <http://www.state.gov/t/avc/cca/os/>)

Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC), 30 November 2011, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (also available at <http://www.osce.org/fsc/86597>)

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (commonly known as the “Chemical Weapons Convention” or “CWC”), ratified by the United States on 24 April 1997 with entry into force on 29 April 1997 (also available at <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/CWC>)

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (commonly known as the “Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)”), entry into force 2 December 1983 with Amended Protocol II (below) ratified 24 May 1999 (also available at <http://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/CCW>)

Convention on CCW–Amended Protocol II, Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (commonly known as the “Ottawa Convention”), 1 March 1999 (available at <http://www.icbl.org/en-gb/the-treaty/treaty-in-detail/treaty-text.aspx>)

NOTE: The United States is not a signatory of the Ottawa Convention.

Public Law 102-228, Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991

SECTION II PUBLICATIONS

AR 525-92, Army Arms Control Implementation Policy

USEUCOM Directive (ED) 55-5, Implementation of the Vienna Document 1999 of the Negotiations on Confidence and Security Building Measures

ED 55-5C1, Change 1 to Implementation of the Vienna Document 1999 of the Negotiations on Confidence and Security Building Measures

ED 55-19, Implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies

USEUCOM Instruction 2301.01, Implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

[AE Regulation 10-5](#), Headquarters, United States Army Europe

[AE Regulation 190-16](#), Installation Access Control

[AE Regulation 350-1](#), Training in the Army in Europe

SECTION III FORMS

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

[AE Form 525-50A](#), Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Notification Checklist–36-Hour Notification

[AE Form 525-50B](#), Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Notification Checklist–6-Hour Notification

[AE Form 525-50C](#), Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Inspection Evaluation

APPENDIX B CFE-DECLARED SITE-INSPECTION PROCEDURES

B-1. PURPOSE

This appendix defines requirements and procedures for conducting Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) declared-site inspections according to the CFE, Protocol on Inspection, section VII–Declared Site Inspection.

B-2. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Battle Book. Each site commander ([glossary](#)) will develop and maintain a site battle book. The site will provide a copy of the battle book to its USAREUR Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO). The site battle book should include the operation order or implementing plan the site has developed to accomplish the tasks in paragraphs [B-3](#) and [B-4](#), the initial 36-hour notification checklist (AE Form 525-50A), and the declared-site 6-hour notification checklist (AE Form 525-50B), as modified for the site.

b. Training. Training activities necessary to prepare for actual inspections include the pre-inspection briefing, site-guide training, and practice inspections. USAREUR TCOs will coordinate with units to schedule these inspections and advise the Security Cooperation Division (SCD), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, of the scheduled dates. TCOs will use the Army in Europe checklists to evaluate the unit's performance as T for trained in this area, P for practice required in this area, and U for untrained in this area. Areas receiving an evaluation of U will be reevaluated within 90 days after the inspection.

c. Conventional Armaments and Equipment Subject to the Treaty (CAEST) and Personnel Status Report.

(1) Object of verification (OOV) ([glossary](#)) unit commanders and commanders of non-OOV units that have CAEST will provide the site commander CAEST and personnel status reports by the 15th day of each month. Site commanders will provide the monthly reports to the USAREUR TCO. These reports will detail CAEST bumper or tail numbers and all CAEST movements and transfers, including additional CAEST that is on site but originated from other declared sites (figs [F-1](#) and [F-2](#)). The report will also update assigned and deployed personnel strength.

(2) Military-equipment storage sites must provide equipment information in pre-inspection briefing format, because storage sites do not usually assign bumper numbers to the stored equipment.

d. Site Diagrams and Briefings. TCOs will update and, when required, provide 10 copies of the site diagrams and pre-inspection briefings to the site and OOV commanders for their use during actual inspections for use by the escort team ([glossary](#)) and the inspection team. [Appendix H](#) provides the standard formats for the pre-inspection briefing slides and text.

(1) Site and OOV commanders will notify their TCOs when information in these diagrams changes.

(2) Commanders should provide reduced quantities (of diagrams and briefings) during training inspections if coordinated with the USAREUR TCO and the training-event escort team chief.

B-3. EXECUTION

a. Initial Notification of Intent to Conduct an Inspection.

(1) The TCO will notify the applicable United States Army garrison (USAG) POCs, who then notify affected units in the point-of-entry footprint (that is, the host nation or inspected “State Party” ([glossary](#))).

(2) All OOVs in the area to be inspected will provide an updated CAEST and personnel status report daily to the TCO until the TCO notifies the OOVs that the last inspection site ([glossary](#)) for the in-country period was selected.

(3) Site commanders in the area to be inspected will hold a meeting of key personnel and representatives from supporting agencies and tenant units to ensure all parties have been notified of and are prepared to support the inspection. The meeting will also review the inspection plan, initial notification checklist, sensitive points ([glossary](#)), and activities that may occur during the inspection.

(4) Individuals responsible for facilities will conduct a walkthrough of their areas to ensure they can provide access to all areas subject to inspection. USAREUR requires responsible individuals and units to establish and maintain proper key-control procedures that ensure access to all 2-meter or larger doors and containers measuring 2-meters high, 2-meters wide, and 2-meters long (2x2x2 meters) or larger. During an inspection, locks will be cut or drilled if not opened within 15 minutes after the inspector arrives at that specific location.

b. Notification of the Selected Declared-Site. Once notified that a specific site has been selected for inspection, all other declared sites in the point-of-entry area will continue to conduct the preparatory activities ([a above](#)) until their supporting TCO tells them to stand down. The site commander of the selected declared-site will take the following actions:

(1) Count CAEST. Count CAEST as follows:

- (a) Conduct a 100-percent inventory of CAEST at the declared site.
- (b) Identify the location of the CAEST.
- (c) Provide bumper or tail number lists, if possible.
- (d) Account for CAEST absent from the site by providing the temporary location, date of departure, and expected date of return.
- (e) Account for additional CAEST located at the declared site, but not assigned to the site, by providing the location, unit of origin, departure time from origin location, time of arrival, and projected stay at the site.
- (f) Provide the information in [\(a\) through \(e\)](#) to the USAREUR TCO responsible for the site.

(2) Verify Access and Key Control. Verify that all units and organizations on the declared site are ready to provide access to all 2-meter or larger doors and containers measuring 2x2x2 meters or larger.

(3) Task for Locksmiths. Task the applicable USAG directorate of public works to provide at least one locksmith (preferably three) who are capable of gaining entry to all inspectable buildings and containers.

(4) Notify Sentries. Inform the USAG provost marshal of the impending inspection. The provost marshal must ensure the military police, contract guards, and any other installation guards receive briefings about the inspection.

(a) The inspection team's access to the installation will be coordinated, and the gate guards will follow the instructions of the site commander and the TCO ([AE Reg 190-16](#)).

(b) During treaty inspections, inspectors operate under diplomatic immunity and therefore may not be searched by guards or other military law-enforcement or security personnel. Security personnel will include this information in their shift-change briefings.

(5) Notify Dining Facility. Coordinate with an installation dining facility to ensure the facility is prepared to provide meals for up to 40 additional personnel and has reserved a seating area that is large enough for at least that number of people.

(6) Coordinate Transportation. Task the USAG to provide or task for the appropriate number of vehicles ([para B-4b](#)).

(7) Coordinate Medical Support. Be prepared to provide emergency medical care for inspectors according to local procedures.

(8) Conduct Inspection Preparation Meeting. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) escort team will arrive at the site 2 hours before the inspection team is expected to arrive.

(a) The DTRA team chief, site commander, OOV commanders, and USAREUR TCO will meet to discuss responsibilities and "wargame" the inspection.

(b) Site guides and drivers will receive a counterintelligence briefing from the DTRA.

c. Inspection Procedures.

(1) A site representative, a DTRA representative, and a USAREUR representative will meet the inspection team and host-nation escorts at the entrance to the installation to ensure a smooth entry. They will escort the inspecting team to the administrative area. USAREUR recommends that the site provide a military-police escort from the site entrance to the inspection administrative area.

(a) The inspection team will be considered "in transit" until arrival at the administrative area.

(b) Once the inspection team arrives at the administrative area, the site commander, the DTRA team chief, and the TCO will greet the inspection team and host-nation escort, provide copies of the site diagram, and immediately escort the inspection team members to their administrative room.

(c) [Figure H-1](#) provides a recommended greeting "welcome text." As part of the greeting, the greeter must notify the inspecting team of the exact time the inspection team receives the site diagram.

NOTE: The presentation of the site diagram starts a 30-minute clock according to the requirements of the CFE, Protocol on Inspection, section VII–Declared Site Inspection, paragraph 9.

(2) By 30 minutes after receiving the site diagram, the inspection team is required to declare the OOV they wish to inspect. When the inspection team exits the administrative room (before or at 30 minutes), the site commander will escort the team to the briefing room (fig H-2 provides a sample layout) and request a declaration of the OOV using the standard text statement (fig H-3).

(3) After declaration, the OOV commander will provide the pre-inspection briefing (fig H-4). This briefing will last no more than 1 hour.

(4) After the pre-inspection briefing, the inspection will commence at the inspection team's discretion. All personnel involved in the inspection will be prepared to work beyond normal duty hours until the inspection is completed.

d. Access Policy.

(1) Buildings. Inspectors will not have the right to enter other structures or areas inside structures if all the entry points are physically accessible only by personnel, all the doors do not exceed 2 meters in width, and the escort team denies access.

(a) Escort teams should usually deny access to buildings and rooms that are accessible only by doors less than 2 meters wide.

(b) Inspectors are permitted access to dining facilities with entrance doors less than 2 meter wide to consume meals.

(c) Escort teams will limit access to barracks buildings to those barracks that have arms rooms containing Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) (glossary). Otherwise, access to barracks will follow the 2-meter guidance ((1) above).

1. For operations-security, guides will use the shortest route to and from the arms room.

2. For operations-security, units may also relocate their TLE (for example, mortars) from the arms rooms to an outside location to prevent inspectors from needing access to the arms room.

3. For CFE inspections, units will not provide inspectors with access to individual Soldier rooms within a barracks.

(2) Containers. Access is authorized only if all dimensions of the container (height, width, and length) are 2 or more meters. Sites and units must be prepared to open all such containers, but they are not required to empty containers to prove that CAEST is not present. If containers that are 2x2x2 meters or larger are declared to contain CAEST, the site commanders will allow visual access to the CAEST inside the container.

(3) Contractor Containers. The guidance in (1) and (2) above applies to all containers on U.S. installations, including containers belonging to contractors and other non-USAREUR or non-U.S. tenants. If a contractor is not available to open their container, the site commander may break the lock to open the container and then relock or otherwise secure the container.

(4) Deployable Medical (DEPMED) Containers and Customs-Sealed Containers. Units must take steps to convince inspectors that no CAEST is present inside DEPMED or customs-sealed containers by providing packing lists or other documentation that indicates their contents.

(a) Customs-sealed containers will not be opened unless the appropriate customs officials are present.

(b) If inspectors insist on seeing the contents of DEPMED containers, the site commander will offer to open the cargo doors (but not the internal seal) of up to 10 percent of the DEPMED containers. If inspectors are still not satisfied, the site commander will allow them to randomly select one easily accessible DEPMED container and will break the internal seal to allow for visual inspection. Escorts, units, and inspectors will not unpack the container.

(5) Mortars in Depot Pack. Mortars in depot pack at United States Army Materiel Command sites are often stored one to a crate (container) measuring less than 2x2x2 meters. Site personnel will point out stenciling on crates and count crates to determine the correct number of mortars. If asked to open crates, site personnel will open one crate to show that each crate is configured to hold only one mortar in depot pack. The inspection team is allowed to photograph the mortar inside the open crate. For operations-security reasons, the site commander may elect to move individual crates outside the structure for viewing (physical inspection of crate exterior) or opening.

(6) Access Standards. Access to structures and containers will be provided within 15 minutes after the inspecting team requests access. Access will be provided by opening the structure or container by using the key or by force by a locksmith or other trained personnel with lock-cutting equipment. For training exercises—

(a) Cutting or forcing locks will be simulated.

(b) If access to at least 75 percent of the containers or structures is not provided within 15 minutes after access is requested, the unit will be considered “untrained” and will be re-inspected within 90 days after the inspection.

(7) Containers Versus Equipment. The CFE does not provide guidance on what constitutes a “container” as opposed to a piece of “equipment.” In Europe, communications shelters, kitchen trailers, trucks, and trailers that are obviously not cargo carriers (for example, built-up 5-ton trucks with windows that are used as shop vans, computer vans, and communications trailers) are considered equipment, not containers. DTRA personnel will therefore deny access to the interior of these items. This equipment may have electrical outlets and air-conditioners.

(a) If, however, the equipment looks like it is used or is used as a storage or cargo area, access will be granted.

(b) If requested by the inspection team, site commanders should allow visual access to the interior of cargo areas in vehicles, trailers, military demountable containers (MILVANS), and shipping and storage containers as long as they are 2x2x2 meters or larger and are not sensitive.

(c) Site personnel will not unload cargo to demonstrate that CAEST is not present. If CAEST is part of the cargo, site personnel will allow inspectors to view the CAEST if possible.

(8) Containers Versus Buildings. Prefabricated garages and storage sheds are not containers, but are considered buildings, and the 2-meter-door rule applies. Containers and Containers Express (CONEXs) used as sheds are still containers and the 2x2x2-meter rule ([para B-3d\(2\)](#)) applies. The difference between a portable or prefabricated building and a container is that containers are designed to transport cargo.

(9) Ammunition Storage Areas. Limited-access procedures will be used during inspections of conventional ammunition storage areas. Generally, the inspection team will be taken through the conventional ammunition storage area, but doors to conventional ammunition storage bunkers will be opened, on the inspector's request, to provide only visual access. If inspectors demand entry into a bunker, as a safety measure, access will be limited to one inspector with one escort, and only for the length of time necessary to walk through the bunker. Standard safety rules and security procedures, including briefings, must be followed.

(10) Hardened Aircraft Shelters. Doors to hardened aircraft shelters will be opened to provide visual access to inspectors. This policy applies only to "military airfields" ([glossary](#)) controlled by USAREUR; it does not apply to United States Air Forces in Europe/United States Air Forces Africa (USAFE/USAF AF) bases. USAREUR organizations with operational control of hardened aircraft shelters on USAFE/USAF AF bases will follow USAFE/USAF AF site-commander guidance.

(11) Look-Alikes. Site personnel will allow inspectors sufficient visual access to armored personnel carrier (APC) and armored infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes to assure them that the vehicles cannot permit the transport of a combat infantry squad. Dropping the back ramp or opening the rear door of the vehicle (for example, M1064 mortar carrier, M1127 Stryker Reconnaissance Vehicle) will enable inspectors to see that they are not troop-carrier vehicles.

(12) Ambulances. All APC ambulances with Red Cross markings are not subject to the Treaty and inspectors are not authorized access to them.

(13) Sensitive Points. A sensitive point can be any equipment, structure, or location not otherwise excluded from inspection to which the CG, USAREUR, desires to delay, limit, or refuse access or overflight. CAEST will not be stored in designated sensitive points.

(a) The CG, USAREUR, is the only approval authority for designating sensitive points. TCOs will be the POCs for processing requests from unit or site commanders to designate sensitive points.

(b) The site commander will inform the DTRA escort team of any approved sensitive points before an inspection. USAREUR policy, however, is not to divulge the existence of sensitive points during pre-inspection briefings.

1. If the inspection team requests access to an approved sensitive point, access should be denied and the escort team should declare that no CAEST is present within the sensitive point.

2. Although the Treaty requires no further explanation by the escort team, the site commander and escort team are obliged to take reasonable steps to convince the inspection team that the sensitive point does not contain CAEST. This will be done through limited-access procedures. For example, sensitive equipment may be shrouded to allow an inspection team to see that no CAEST is present in the sensitive point or the commander and escort team may explain the purpose of a facility to match its physical appearance and draw the inspector's attention to any signs designating its purpose.

(c) Helicopter overflights of sensitive points may be delayed, limited, or refused, but the presence of sensitive points may not prevent helicopter overflight of the remaining inspection-site areas.

(d) Photography of or above sensitive points is permitted only with site-commander approval.

(e) Sensitive points are rarely designated, because limited-access procedures usually provide other ways to maintain transparency and provide access without compromising a commander's interests.

e. Photography.

(1) The purpose of photography under the Treaty is to record the presence of CAEST or ambiguities. Because CAEST should never be stored in sensitive points, photography of sensitive points should not be approved.

(2) Photography indoors is allowed within storage sites containing more than 50 pieces of Treaty-limited equipment. Photography of interiors of structures other than storage sites is permitted only with the approval of the escort team.

(3) When taking photographs, DTRA personnel must ensure sensitive areas in the background are shrouded or not visible in the camera frame. The DTRA escort is responsible for informing the inspection team whether or not photography is allowed. Units that believe a photograph should not be taken must provide an explanation to the DTRA escort team.

(4) Photography of personnel is appropriate only for group photographs taken for publicity and goodwill purposes.

(5) The site commander will make the final decision about use of photography. The DTRA escort team chief and TCO will advise the site commander. The DTRA escort will inform the inspection team of the decision.

B-4. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

a. Personnel.

(1) Site commanders will provide six site guides. Site guides—

(a) May be from the USAG staff, OOVs, or other tenant units located on the declared site.

(b) Will operate in two-person teams.

(c) Must be familiar with the entire declared site, including associated areas.

(d) Will not be assigned or designated for other functions during the inspection.

(2) Site commanders will also provide one driver for each vehicle tasked to support the inspection. Personnel designated as drivers will serve no other function during the inspection.

(3) The inspected OOV will provide an OOV commander to deliver the pre-inspection briefing. The OOV commander may be the unit commander or a designated representative. Inspected OOVs and organizations in the common area of the declared site must have personnel present to provide access to all equipment, structures, and containers that are subject to inspection.

b. Transportation.

(1) CFE inspection teams usually divide into three subteams. Each subteam includes inspectors, escorts, local site guides, and drivers. To accommodate each subteam, a combination of vans and buses capable of transporting up to 15 passengers may be used.

(2) If a site has a local training area or “associated territory” ([glossary](#)) that cannot be accessed with normal vehicles, the site must provide vehicles with cross-country capability.

(a) Sites may use four four-seat, high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles, four four-wheel-drive nontactical-vehicles, or a mixture of those or similar vehicles for each subteam. The site will provide Kevlar helmets or appropriate safety helmets.

(b) At sites larger than 20 square kilometers, USAREUR will provide a helicopter for the Treaty-required overflight. The SCD will coordinate with the G3 Aviation Branch to task for helicopter support.

c. Briefing Room and Administrative Areas.

(1) A briefing room that seats 40 to 60 personnel is required. Sites should use the SCD-provided nameplates to designate where participants will sit. The briefing room must have an electronic projector and podiums for briefers and linguists. [Figure H-2](#) provides a recommended briefing-room layout.

(2) An administrative area must be provided for the exclusive use of the inspection team. The area or room must—

(a) Have seating and workspace for nine inspectors.

(b) Be lockable and the inspectors must be provided with at least one key.

(c) Have electrical outlets and trashcans.

(d) Be near the briefing area and latrine facilities and have adequate lighting and heat.

(3) Additionally, the inspectors must have access to a telephone capable of contacting their embassy in the country being inspected.

(4) The site must also provide—

(a) Separate administrative areas for the U.S. and host-nation escorts.

(b) A single rest area for drivers of vehicles for the inspection team and host-nation security-escort personnel.

(c) The TCO with access to a copier to reproduce briefing slides and inspection material.

d. Operations Center. Each declared site must have an area to use as a CFE operations center. The operations center may be collocated with an existing operations center. As a minimum, the operations center should have a map of the declared site and associated territory, telephones, radios, notification rosters, and have a sufficient number of personnel assigned.

e. Food Service. Meals may be provided by the most convenient method available. When possible, installation dining facilities will be used to reduce the overall time of the inspection and to allow the inspection team to experience a U.S. dining facility. The DTRA will pay for the meals of the inspection and escort teams. The site may provide coffee and tea, as coordinated with the TCO, in a reimbursable agreement with the DTRA. Other refreshments will be provided by the DTRA.

f. Medical and Dental Support. While inspectors are on a U.S. site, U.S. units must provide emergency medical and dental care. Local off-post facilities will be used if needed, and the DTRA will make any reimbursements for that care. Site commanders must ensure local medical and dental facilities are notified and aware of Treaty requirements to provide emergency care to inspection- and escort-team members.

g. Access Support. Sites should provide an alternate method for access to structures and containers subject to inspection. Escorts on each subteam must have at least one set of boltcutters. Based on the site commander's decision, locksmiths may accompany each subteam or be available at the operations center for dispatch.

h. Safety Equipment. The site must provide all safety equipment required during an inspection (for example, earplugs, flashlights, hardhats, Kevlar helmets).

APPENDIX C

CFE CHALLENGE INSPECTION PROCEDURES

C-1. PURPOSE

This appendix provides guidance on challenge inspections ([glossary](#)) within “specified areas” ([glossary](#)) according to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), Protocol on Inspection, section VIII–Challenge Inspection Within Specified Areas.

C-2. BACKGROUND

a. Challenge inspections are challenges to the host nation ([glossary](#)) conducted in the territory of the host nation. The United States will never be the “inspected State Party” ([glossary](#)) for a challenge inspection. However, all facilities and structures within the specified area of the challenge inspection are subject to inspection. This includes U.S., NATO, Allied, and nonmilitary facilities, structures, and installations. The only exceptions are declared sites ([glossary](#)) and sensitive points ([glossary](#)).

b. The United States has no right to refuse challenge inspections. The host nation is the inspected State Party and only the host nation may refuse the inspection. As a general rule, host nations will not consult the United States before accepting or declining the inspection.

c. Challenge inspections may last up to 24 hours. The inspection team may divide into three subteams. The specified area may be a single installation or an area as large as 65 square kilometers.

d. The inspection team must be permitted unobstructed access to the entire site according to and as limited by the access provisions of the CFE, Protocol on Inspection, section VI–General Rules for Conducting Inspections.

C-3. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

a. The USAREUR Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO) will lead the site commander’s ([glossary](#)) effort to prepare nondeclared sites to receive challenge inspections. Site POCs will assist the USAREUR TCO.

b. United States Army garrison (USAG) commanders will appoint a site commander for each nondeclared site in the USAG area of responsibility. The USAG commander will ensure that—

(1) The site commander and site-commander-designated site POCs are integrated into the USAG CFE notification plan.

(2) The USAG maintains a battlebook for all challenge sites (that is, a nondeclared site that is located within a specified area). The battlebook must include a site map and a list of site POCs for containers and doors that are subject to inspection (2-meters wide). Additionally in the battlebook, the USAG must maintain personnel information for the command organizations. The site must provide a copy of the battlebook to the USAREUR TCO.

c. Site commanders will identify site POCs by name, duty position, and telephone number in writing.

d. The USAREUR TCO will brief site commanders, POCs, and site guides, as required, on challenge-inspection requirements. Whenever possible, personnel who are already trained as site guides for CFE declared-site inspections will be used for CFE challenge inspections.

e. Site guides must be familiar with the site.

C-4. EXECUTION

a. After receiving notification of a challenge inspection, the TCO will identify all U.S. facilities in the specified area and notify the USAG directly. The use of standard 1:50,000 or 1:100,000 military maps is preferred, because the specified area may cover only part of an installation. Other maps may be used if these maps are not available.

b. The lead TCO for the inspected area will coordinate with Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) representatives and host-nation officials and be present when the inspection team arrives at the host-nation administrative facility or briefing area for the specified area. The TCO will have a map marked with U.S. facilities in the specified area. The TCO will identify U.S. facilities in the specified area to DTRA and host-nation escorts, but not to the inspectors.

c. The USAG commander will provide three site guides. Site guides must be familiar with facilities and routes leading to them, and be able to gain access. Additionally, the Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE-1A) requires that site guides be able to identify which buildings are barracks or dining facilities if requested by the inspection team.

d. Under no circumstances will a challenge inspection of a U.S. nondeclared site be conducted without a TCO and an escort officer from the DTRA.

e. The host nation has primary responsibility for conducting challenge inspections. If Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) ([glossary](#)) is located on a nondeclared site, an explanation will be necessary. The site commander must be prepared to explain the quantity of, origin of, and dates on which the TLE departed the home station and arrived at the current location, and the projected stay of the TLE. The site commander must also be prepared to discuss how often TLE is located on site.

f. The inspected State Party (the host nation) may provide a briefing on the overall specified area on arrival of the inspection team. No other briefings, however, are required by the Treaty or USEUCOM Instruction 2301.01. Host-nation escorts will work with DTRA liaison officers to determine what, if any, information about U.S. activities in the specified area will be provided. No information about declared sites will be provided.

g. The site commander will escort the inspection team on a planned route through the site. The inspection team chief may change the route if desired. Site commanders will allow access to facilities and structures the inspection team is authorized to see. The CFE declared-site access policy (paras [B-3b\(2\)](#) and [B-3d](#)) also applies to challenge inspections.

h. After the challenge inspection is completed, the site commander will escort the inspection team to the entrance of the site and return responsibility for the team to the host-nation escort team.

i. Site or installation maps will be made available for use by DTRA and U.S. Forces representatives. These maps may be copies of those drawn and used for CFE declared-site inspections.

j. The German law that ratified the CFE specifies that “neighborhoods” are exempt from CFE challenge inspections. Therefore, selected U.S. housing areas in Germany that are not part of declared sites are exempt from challenge inspections. To qualify, housing areas must be open to the general public. Stand-alone housing areas separately fenced from German neighborhoods do not qualify as “neighborhoods” and are not exempt from inspection.

C-5. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

a. The host nation will be responsible for all administrative and logistic support during challenge inspections within the specified areas. The host nation will provide billeting, communications, meals, and transportation for the inspectors. The host nation also provides this support while on U.S. nondeclared sites. Where practical, U.S. nondeclared sites may provide limited administrative support. This decision must be coordinated with TCOs.

b. The USAG or site commander will provide transportation for site guides.

c. Site diagrams are not required, but may be used. If requested, the site commander will provide the DTRA escorts with normal USAG, community, or installation maps, or directorate of public works installation diagrams to use for the inspection. The inspection team may view but will not be given maps.

d. Site personnel must be available to provide access to all structures with doors meeting the 2-meter rule ([para B-3d\(1\)](#)) and to containers with dimensions of 2-meters high, 2-meters wide, and 2-meters long (2x2x2-meters) or larger ([para B-3d\(2\)](#)).

e. The USAG will provide a locksmith to gain access to structures when required.

APPENDIX D

VIENNA DOCUMENT 2011 EVALUATION PROCEDURES

D-1. PURPOSE

This appendix provides guidance for conducting evaluations (evaluation visits) according to the Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC) (glossary), chapter IX (Compliance and Verification).

D-2. BACKGROUND

a. VDOC evaluations are unit-oriented and limited to combat brigades or higher headquarters. The purpose is for other signatories to confirm the VDOC information the United States provides each year. The VDOC provisions require the exchange of information about military forces (that is, combat-type equipment and peacetime authorized-personnel strength). Signatories must provide information about formations (that is, divisions, larger organizations, and equivalents) and units (that is, brigades, regiments, and equivalents).

b. USAREUR may receive one evaluation visit per year under the VDOC. The notification will arrive at least 5 calendar days before the evaluation and specify the unit for evaluation. The evaluation team will usually comprise three personnel (two evaluators and one interpreter). By prior agreement, the team may add one additional person. The team may not split into subteams. An evaluation visit may last up to 12 hours.

D-3. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Combat units and formations, with the assistance of the USAREUR Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO), should prepare a modified command briefing. [Figure I-1](#) provides an example of the standard format for the VDOC-required evaluation briefing.

D-4. EXECUTION

a. After receiving the notification, the USAREUR TCO will contact the unit to help the commander prepare for the evaluation. Preparation will include reviewing the unit's command briefing to ensure it meets VDOC requirements, developing a proposed itinerary, and reviewing unit facilities and equipment. Units that are not part of the selected evaluation unit will not be briefed or made part of the evaluation visit. A Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) team will deploy to the site. The DTRA team is the official U.S. escort team and will consist of three or more personnel.

b. A host-nation escort team will transport the evaluation team from the point of entry ([glossary](#)) to the U.S. unit. The evaluated unit commander, DTRA escort team chief, and the USAREUR TCO will meet the evaluation team at the entrance to the U.S. briefing facility.

c. The evaluation visit will begin with the unit commander presenting a command briefing. At the end of the briefing, the commander will answer questions from the evaluators. Briefings and question-and-answer sessions will be conducted in English with interpretation when necessary. DTRA will provide interpretation support.

d. After the briefing, the evaluation begins. Commanders will be prepared to conduct the following activities:

(1) Grant access to unit administrative rooms, a sample barracks room, and dining facilities.

(2) Grant access to motor stables, unit training sites, workareas, or other unit daily activities.

(3) Make troops available to talk with the evaluation team. This activity should not disrupt training or work. Ensure subordinate units and all Soldiers are aware of the team visit and why the team is on the installation.

e. The evaluation team may ask crews for pertinent operational data, such as an explanation of equipment mounted on vehicles. Unit personnel may answer only questions for which the answers are unclassified. If the answer is classified, the question must be directed to the DTRA escort.

f. The evaluators will likely follow DTRA directions and the prepared itinerary, but may request changes. Requests to change the itinerary will be granted as long as they do not interfere with scheduled unit activities.

D-5. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

a. Facilities and Equipment.

(1) Evaluated units will provide the following to support the evaluation visit:

(a) A briefing room with projection equipment and a seating capacity for 10 to 15 people.

(b) A waiting area for host-nation escorts, drivers, and security personnel.

(2) There is no requirement to provide an administrative area or operations center.

(3) Transportation and lodging expenses are paid for by the host state.

b. Transportation. The host nation will provide transportation to the site. The unit commander is responsible for providing transportation on the site during the evaluation visit.

(1) Based on the location of the unit and its subordinate elements, nontactical vehicles, cross-country vehicles, and helicopters for up to 12 personnel may be required.

(2) The USAREUR TCO will help the unit commander determine transportation requirements.

(3) The Security Cooperation Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, will coordinate helicopter support if required.

c. Food Service. The evaluated unit will arrange for lunch and dinner for the evaluation team, as required, in the unit dining facility. The DTRA will pay for its own meals and the evaluation team's meals. The evaluated unit may provide refreshments at the briefing facility.

APPENDIX E

VIENNA DOCUMENT 2011 INSPECTION PROCEDURES

E-1. PURPOSE

This appendix provides guidance for receiving inspections according to the Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC) ([glossary](#)), chapter IX (Compliance and Verification).

E-2. BACKGROUND

a. VDOC inspections allow “participating States” ([glossary](#)) to inspect areas where “notifiable military activities” ([glossary](#)) are occurring or where they believe a notifiable military activity may be occurring. Inspections primarily concentrate on field activities and will be in a specified area ([glossary](#)) that is designated using geographic coordinates.

b. The goal of a VDOC inspection is to determine if a notifiable military activity is occurring in the specified area and, if so, to gather information about the nature of the activity to build confidence and dispel concerns.

(1) Only formations (division-level and above) ([glossary](#)) or (brigade-level) units ([glossary](#)) deployed at full strength in the specified area (that is, at brigade or wing strength to include headquarters elements) will provide a briefing to the inspection team. Portions of formations or units (that is, battalion, squadron, company, smaller organizations, or their equivalents) will not provide briefings.

(2) Units will use the standard format ([fig I-2](#)) for the VDOC-required inspection briefing.

c. Although not required by the VDOC, the United States has agreed that commanders of units in garrison within the specified area will provide unclassified, generic briefings if requested. Units will provide this briefing only if their formation or unit is listed in the most recent VDOC Annual Exchange of Information (AEI) report.

E-3. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Formations and units in garrison, with the assistance of the USAREUR Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO), should prepare a modified command briefing that includes all VDOC-required information ([para I-2](#)).

E-4. EXECUTION

a. The United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC) and 7th Army Training Command (7th ATC) Training Center.

(1) If the JMRC or the 7th ATC is in the specified area, all brigade-level units or formations listed in the VDOC AEI and training in the JMRC or 7th ATC training areas are subject to inspection.

(2) Units operating in the JMRC or 7th ATC training areas will be prepared to present a briefing to the inspection team about the general nature of the training being conducted ([para I-2](#)). USAREUR TCOs will help unit commanders determine the content of these briefings. If possible, unit commanders should present briefings, but commanders may designate a representative to conduct the briefing.

(3) Inspectors will be allowed contact with Soldiers as long as the contact does not interfere with training or other operations. Soldiers may answer questions only with unclassified answers.

b. Other Field Activities. USAREUR units conducting field operations within the specified area in any Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) ([glossary](#))-participating State in the Zone of Application ([glossary](#)) are subject to VDOC inspections. If such units are included in a specified area, the Treaty Compliance Branch, Security Cooperation Division (SCD), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, will review and decide if USAREUR will send TCOs to help unit commanders plan and execute VDOC requirements ([a\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) above).

c. Units in Garrison. If the inspection team requests a briefing, units in garrison will provide a command briefing similar to the briefing provided during an evaluation. The briefing location will be decided at the unit's discretion.

E-5. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

a. Facilities and Equipment.

(1) Inspected units will provide the following for the VDOC inspection:

(a) For units training at locations other than the JMRC or 7th ATC, briefings will be conducted at the field training site. At the JMRC, 7th ATC, and in United States Army garrisons (USAGs), a briefing room with adequate seating and projection equipment is required.

(b) Host-nation escorts and other personnel (for example, drivers, military police) will escort the inspection team to the site. "Site commanders" ([glossary](#)) at the JMRC, the 7th ATC, and USAGs, as applicable, should provide a waiting area for these persons.

(2) There is no requirement to provide an administrative area, operations center, or lodging.

b. Transportation.

(1) At garrison locations, the USAG may be required to provide transportation from the helipad to the briefing area. The TCO will help the USAG determine transportation requirements.

(2) There is no requirement to provide transportation for VDOC inspections at any field location except for the JMRC or the 7th ATC, because the host nation will provide transportation at all other field training locations.

(3) If the JMRC or the 7th ATC is in the specified area, the USAG Bavaria will provide transportation for the inspection. Nontactical vehicles and cross-country vehicles may be required.

c. Food Service. U.S. units have no requirement to provide meals for VDOC inspectors. Units may, however, be requested to provide meals for the inspection and escort teams, depending on the availability of food service (or military rations) from other sources in the area. The TCO will coordinate with inspected units for the provision of meals if necessary.

d. Medical and Dental Support. While inspectors are on a U.S. site, U.S. Forces units will provide emergency medical and dental care. Local medical and dental facilities will be used if needed. The DTRA will reimburse for care provided. Site commanders must ensure local medical and dental facilities are aware of treaty requirements to provide emergency care to inspection- and escort-team members.

APPENDIX F
CFE CHECKLISTS AND THE CFE MONTHLY REPORT

F-1. CFE CHECKLISTS

Site commanders ([glossary](#)) will use Army in Europe checklists (that is, AE Form 525-50A and AE Form 525-50B) for ensuring required actions are properly completed in support of Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) 36-hour and 6-hour notifications of CFE inspections. The [glossary](#) defines abbreviations used in the forms.

F-2. CFE MONTHLY TRANSMITTAL-MEMORANDUM FORMAT

[Figure F-1](#) provides a recommended format to send the CFE monthly transmittal memorandum. The memorandum should provide a unit summary of assigned personnel and any movements of conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST).

F-3. MONTHLY CAEST AND ASSIGNED PERSONNEL REPORT FORMAT

[Figure F-2](#) provides a recommended format for preparing the monthly CAEST and assigned personnel report (that is, the Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) report that is enclosed to the transmittal memorandum ([F-2 above](#))).

F-4. CAEST PRESENT IN EUROPE

[Table F-1](#) provides a list of current U.S. Army equipment in Europe that meets the CAEST categories.

Table F-1 CAEST Present in Europe		
Category	Type Nomenclature	Type Model
TLE		
Battle tanks	Abrams Tank	M1 / M1A1 / M1A2
	Mobile Gun System (Stryker)	M1128
Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs)	M113 APC	M113
	Infantry Carrier Vehicle (Stryker)	M1126
	Engineer Squad Vehicle (Stryker)	M1132
Armored Infantry Fighting Vehicles (AIFVs)	Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle	M2
	Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicle	M3
Artillery	M101 Howitzer (105mm)	M101
	Paladin	M109
	L119 Light Gun (105mm)	M119
	Mortar Carrier (Stryker) or Mortar Carrier Vehicle version B (MCV-B)	M1129
	M120 Mortar System (120mm)	M120 / M121
Attack Helicopters	Apache	AH-64
Reportable Non-Limited (RNL) Equipment		
APC Look-A-Likes	M1064 Mortar Carrier	M1064
	Reconnaissance Vehicle (Stryker)	M1127
	Command Vehicle (Stryker)	M1130
	Fire Support Vehicle (Stryker)	M1131
	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle (Stryker)	M1134 AT* M1135
Armored Vehicle Launched Bridges (AVLBs)	M48 AVLB	M48
	M60 AVLB	M60
Combat Support Helicopters	Black Hawk	UH-60
	Lakota	UH-72
	Chinook	CH-47
*NOTE: The M1134 Antitank variant is applicable as CAEST only to VDOC inspections.		

[Letterhead]

(All data is for sample purposes only.)

AEXX-XXX

DD Month Year

MEMORANDUM FOR

Site Commander, Unit #####, APO, AE 09000-####

Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO), USAG Xxxxx, Unit #####, APO, AE 09000-####

SUBJECT: Object of Verification (OOV) # xx Treaty-Limited Equipment (TLE) Monthly Report–DD Mmmm 20YY

1. Personnel (Authorized / Assigned / Deployed): 409 / 413 / 83
2. TLE: The monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Report (with TLE equipment details) is enclosed.
3. Equipment movements completed since the last report include all of the following:
 - a. HHC moved the following equipment to the United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC):
 - 2 M2 (HQ66, HQ33) TLE Control #4186-006X-TLE
 - b. C Company moved the following equipment to JMRC:
 - 9 M1 (C11, C12, C13, C16, C21, C22, C23, C26, C66) TLE Control #4186-006X-TLE
 - 2 M3 (C42, C51) TLE Control #4186-008X-TLE
4. Planned movements include all of the following:
 - a. A Company will move the following equipment to JMRC on DD Month 20YY:
 - 9 M113 (A11, A12, A13, A16, A21, A22, A23, A26, A66) TLE Control #4192-002X-TLE
 - b. A Company will receive the following equipment from TLSC-E, 21st SC, on DD Month 20YY:
 - 2 M113 TLE Control #4192-003X-TLE
 - c. B Company will move the following equipment to JMRC on DD Month 20YY:
 - 9 M113 (B11, B12, B13, B16, B21, B22, B23, B26, B66) TLE Control #4192-005X-TLE
5. Date of return: All TLE will return from JMRC by DD Month YYYY.
6. The POC is the undersigned at military XXX-XXX-XXXX, civilian 0611-143-XXX-XXXX, or e-mail: *first.mi.last.mil@mail.mil*.

Encl
CAEST and Assigned Personnel
Report, XX Battalion

FIRST MI LASTNAME
Rank, Branch
Position Title

CF (w/encl):
USAREUR TCO

Figure F-1. CFE Monthly Transmittal-Memorandum Format

MONTHLY CAEST AND ASSIGNED PERSONNEL REPORT

9th Infantry Battalion

1/10/20YY

1. Assigned Personnel Strength:

Assigned	Onsite	Deployed
385	200	185

2. Assigned Equipment:

CAEST TYPE	BUMPER #	LOCATION	TLE CONTROL	CAEST TYPE	BUMPER #	LOCATION	TLE CONTROL #
M-113	A-11	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	B-13	Motor Pool	
M-113	A-12	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	B-16	Motor Pool	
M-113	A-13	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	B-21	Motor Pool	
M-113	A-16	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	B-22	Motor Pool	
M-113	A-21	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	B-23	Motor Pool	
M-113	A-22	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	B-26	Motor Pool	
M-113	A-23	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	B-66	Motor Pool	
M-113	A-26	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-60)	B-360	Maint Bay	
M-113	A-66	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-60)	B-361	Motor Pool	
M-113	C-11	Maint Bay		AVLB (M-60)	B-362	Motor Pool	
M-113	C-12	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-60)	B-363	Motor Pool	
M-113	C-13	Maint Bay		AVLB (M-60)	C-360	Flensburg	2236-003W-
M-113	C-16	Maint Bay		AVLB (M-60)	C-361	Motor Pool	
M-113	C-21	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-60)	C-362	Motor Pool	
M-113	C-22	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-60)	C-363	Motor Pool	
M-113	C-26	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	HQ-66	Motor Pool	
M-113	C-66	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	HQ-33	Motor Pool	
AVLB (M-	A-360	Motor Pool		AVLB (M-48)	HQ-66M	Motor Pool	
AVLB (M-	A-361	Motor Pool		MTLB	NO #	Display	
AVLB (M-	A-362	Motor Pool					
AVLB (M-	A-363	Motor Pool					
AVLB (M-	B-11	Motor Pool					
AVLB (M-	B-12	Motor Pool					

Encl

Figure F-2. Monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Report Format

APPENDIX G

TLE MOVEMENT-CONTROL NUMBER SYSTEM

G-1. GENERAL

The Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) ([glossary](#)) Movement-Control Number System is used to monitor the movement of all conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST). Units must obtain TLE movement-control numbers for all movements of CAEST off (or outside of) an installation and the associated training area.

G-2. PROCEDURES

Units will request movement-control numbers from their designated Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO) for all CAEST movements. TLE movement-control numbers must be requested and issued at least 5 calendar days before moving the equipment ([para 21b](#)). When applicable, TLE movement-control numbers will be included in disposition instructions.

G-3. EQUIPMENT MOVEMENTS

a. Units must obtain a TLE movement-control number for the following equipment movements:

(1) Destruction of equipment (for example, use as ground targets, treaty reductions, conversion to museum pieces).

(2) Equipment entering or exiting the Area of Application ([glossary](#)).

(3) Force modernization, retrogrades, and authorization document changes.

(4) Helicopter flight missions outside the host-nation borders of the unit's peacetime location or of 7 days or longer in duration away from home station.

(5) Maintenance at a location off the declared site (including contractor and host-nation maintenance facilities).

(6) Swap-out of equipment.

(7) Training and exercise deployments at a location off the declared site and the associated training area.

(8) Equipment transfers.

b. Requests for movement of equipment as a result of unforeseen events where the unit cannot meet the 5-day requirement ([para 21b](#)) will be handled on an individual basis by the unit's designated TCO.

c. To keep their equipment counts accurate, the Theater Logistics Support Center–Europe (TLSC-E), 21st Sustainment Command, will not accept M113-series ambulances as incoming replacements in the Theater Fleet Refurbishment Program. Units are required to request TLE control numbers and convert M113-series ambulances to M113 armored personnel carriers before shipping them to the TLSC-E. TCOs can provide detailed instructions on the conversion process.

d. The USAREUR TCO designated to support the unit can answer other unit questions about equipment types and movements that require TLE movement-control numbers.

G-4. REQUIRED INFORMATION

Units must provide all of the following information for TLE movement-control number requests:

- a. Unit or location where the TLE or CAEST is currently located.
- b. The destination unit or location where the TLE or CAEST will be moved.
- c. Nomenclature (for example, M1, M113, AH-64). Table F-1 provides the list of CAEST currently present in Europe.
- d. Quantity.
- e. Purpose of the movement (for example, transfer, exercise, maintenance, swap-out, force modernization).
- f. Anticipated date of departure and date of return (including not-earlier-than dates).
- g. POC information (include at least the name, organization, telephone numbers (mil and civ), and e-mail address).

APPENDIX H STANDARD WELCOME AND PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING FOR CFE-DECLARED SITE INSPECTIONS

H-1. SITE WELCOME

a. Immediately after the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) inspecting team arrives at the administrative area, the “site commander” ([glossary](#)) or commander’s representative will present the site diagram to the inspecting team chief, announce the time, and escort the inspecting team to their administrative room.

b. [Figure H-1](#) provides the text that the site commander will use to welcome the inspecting team to the administrative area.

c. After welcoming the inspection team, the team will be immediately escorted to their administrative room so they may review the site diagram and select their object of verification (OOV) ([glossary](#)).

GOOD (*morning/afternoon/evening*) LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I AM (*site commander’s name*), THE SITE COMMANDER FOR (*site name*).

ON BEHALF OF (*higher headquarters as listed on CFE Chart I**) AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE, I WELCOME THE INSPECTION TEAM, THE DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY (DTRA), AND THE HOST-NATION ESCORT TEAM.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE, PROTOCOL ON INSPECTION, SECTION VII–DECLARED SITE INSPECTION, PARAGRAPH 9, I WOULD LIKE TO PRESENT YOU WITH THE SITE DIAGRAM FOR THIS DECLARED SITE.

THE TIME IS NOW (*note time of presentation of site diagram*). AFTER YOU HAVE IDENTIFIED THE OBJECT OF VERIFICATION, WE WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH A PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING.

***NOTE:** The USAREUR Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO) can provide this chart to the site or unit.

Figure H-1. Site Commander’s Welcome Text

d. During the next 30 minutes the inspectors may examine the site diagram, select the OOV for declaring, and have an opportunity to use the latrine, drop off baggage in the administrative area, and get refreshments.

e. The inspection team has 30 minutes to declare their OOV. After completion of the 30-minute period or an earlier return of the inspection team from their administrative room, the pre-inspection briefing will take place.

H-2. STANDARD PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING

After the inspection team has reviewed the site diagram, selected the OOV to be inspected, and are ready to begin the pre-inspection briefing, all participating personnel will move to the briefing area where the site commander will initiate the pre-inspection briefing.

a. [Figure H-2](#) provides a sample briefing-room layout.

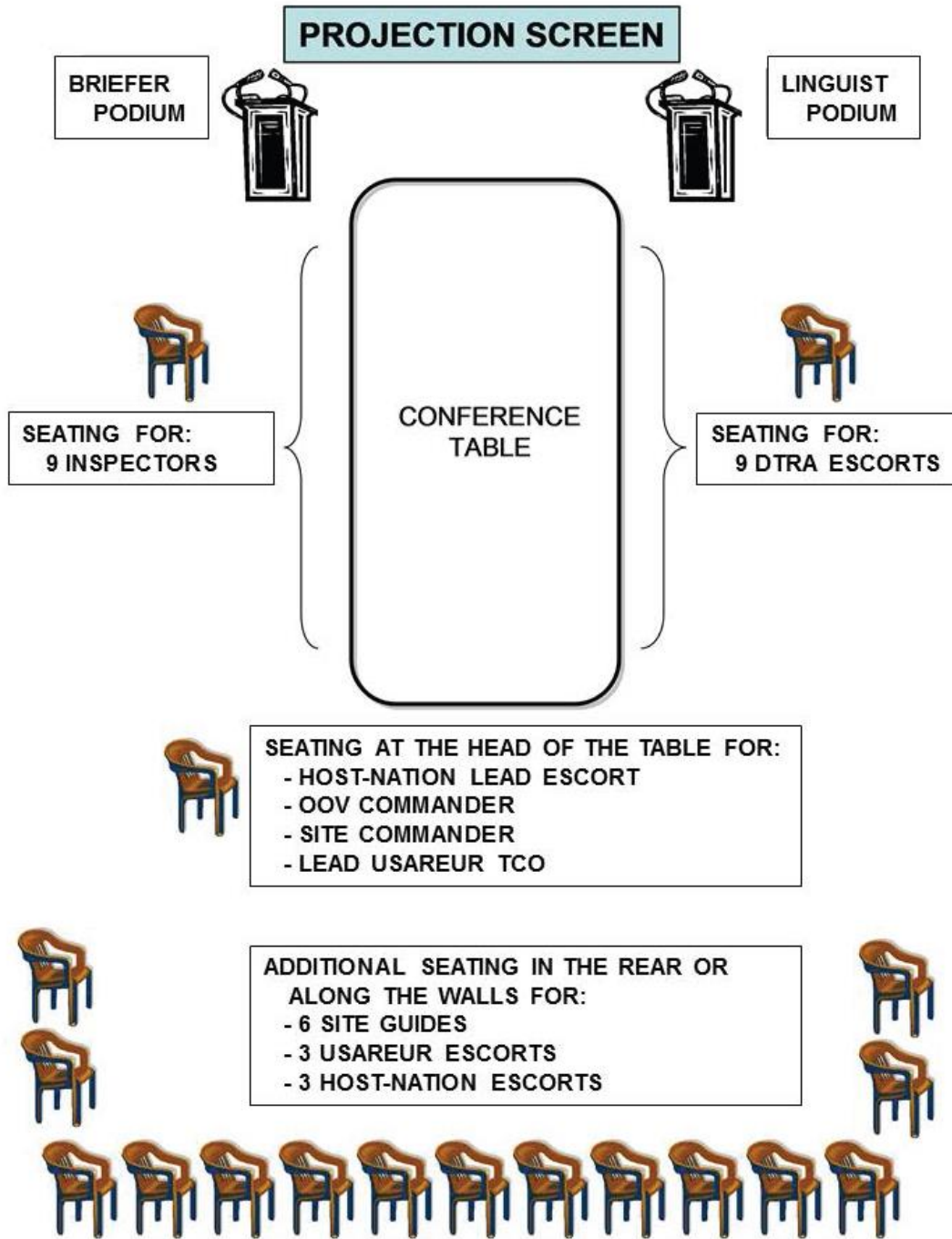


Figure H-2. Sample Briefing-Room Layout

b. [Figure H-3](#) provides the standard text for requesting the OOV declaration and initiating the pre-inspection briefing.

BEFORE WE BEGIN THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING REQUIRED BY THE TREATY, WE REQUEST THAT YOU IDENTIFY THE OBJECT OF VERIFICATION THAT YOU ARE DECLARING AT THIS SITE.

NOTE: Pause for the inspection team chief to identify the selected object of verification (OOV). At multiple OOV sites, the nonselected OOV commanders or representatives may leave the briefing area after the inspection team identifies the OOV.

AT THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE _____, THE OOV COMMANDER (*may be the commander or the representative*) WHO WILL PRESENT THE TREATY REQUIRED INFORMATION IN THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING.

Figure H-3. Pre-Inspection-Briefing Initiation Text

b. [Figure H-4](#) provides the standard briefing-slide format and briefing text for the pre-inspection briefing. These slides should be prepared in MS PowerPoint according to USAREUR TCO guidance (current USAREUR PowerPoint templates are available at <http://www.eur.army.mil/aepubs/Staff-actions.html>).

**WELCOME TO
ARTILLERY KASERNE**

(Insert the base's Declared-Site Name from CFE chart data)

DECLARED SITE RECORD NUMBER: DExxx

(Insert the base's Site Record Number from CFE chart data)

Slide 1–Cover

TEXT: AT THIS TIME I WILL PRESENT TREATY-REQUIRED INFORMATION. TO ALLOW ME TO MEET MY TREATY REQUIREMENT NOT TO EXCEED A 1-HOUR BRIEFING, PLEASE HOLD ALL OF YOUR QUESTIONS UNTIL THE BRIEFING IS COMPLETED. AT THAT TIME, WE WILL RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTIONS.

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text

CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE TREATY

14th CAVALRY REGIMENT (14 CR) OOV #1

1st ESCHELON: USAREUR

2d ECHELON: USEUCOM

NOTE: The unit long name, short name, OOV number, and subordination must match the latest CFE chart data.

Slide 2–OOV Name and Subordination

TEXT 1: THIS IS THE SUBORDINATION OF THE OBJECT OF VERIFICATION YOU HAVE SELECTED.

NOTE: At a multiple OOV site, the following Text 2 statement must also be read:

TEXT 2: SINCE THIS SITE CONTAINS MULTIPLE OOVS, THERE MAY BE CASES WHERE TREATY-LIMITED EQUIPMENT FROM A UNIT NOT BEING INSPECTED MAY BE TEMPORARILY IN A COMMON AREA OF THE SITE. IF THIS OCCURS, YOUR SITE GUIDES WILL IDENTIFY THE UNIT TO WHICH THE EQUIPMENT BELONGS.

BATTLE TANKS

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE: 5
5 M1128

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE: 0
0 M1128

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Location</u>
5	Out of the AoA

Slide 3–Battle Tanks

TEXT: THESE ARE THE BATTLE TANKS. THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE WAS “X.” PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE IS “X.” THE EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES IS “X.”

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text–Continued

ARMORED COMBAT VEHICLES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE: 122

102 M1126

20 M1132

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE: 122

102 M1126

12 M1132

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE

Quantity

8 M1132

Location

Out of the AoA

Slide 4—Armored Combat Vehicles

TEXT: THESE ARE THE ARMORED COMBAT VEHICLES. THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE WAS “X.” PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE IS “X.” THE EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES IS “X.”

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER LOOK-ALIKES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE: 82

63 M1127

10 M1130

9 M1131

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE: 82

63 M1127

10 M1130

9 M1131

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE

Quantity

Location

Slide 5—Armored Personnel Carrier Look-Alikes

TEXT: THESE ARE THE ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER LOOK-ALIKES. THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE WAS “X.” PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE IS “X.”

NOTE: If there are no differences, the explanation bullet does not need to be read.

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text—Continued

ARTILLERY

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE: 54

37 M1129

17 M777

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE: 54

37 M1129

17 M777

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE

Quantity

Location

Slide 6–Artillery

TEXT: THIS IS ARTILLERY. THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE WAS “X.” PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE IS “X.” ALLOW ME TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCES.

ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE: 4

3 M60

1 M48

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE: 4

3 M60

1 M48

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE

Quantity

Location

Slide 7–Armored Vehicle Launched Bridges

TEXT: THIS IS THE ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGES. THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE WAS “X.” PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE IS “X.” ALLOW ME TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCES.

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text–Continued

ADDITIONAL CAEST

<u>QUANTITY TYPE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>PROJECTED STAY</u>
1 M1	Hohenfels	15 Sep 2015	16 Sep 2015	90 days

Slide 10–Additional CAEST

TEXT: THIS IS THE ADDITIONAL CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE TREATY (CAEST)

NOTE: Show only the equipment that is present.

CFE-1A MANPOWER DATA TREATY REQUIRED INFORMATION

UNIT/FORMATION	PERSONNEL NOTIFIED	PERSONNEL PRESENT
14TH CAVALRY REGIMENT	3,215	3,195
ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL ON SITE:		265

Slide 11–CFE-1A Manpower Data

TEXT: THIS IS THE MANPOWER AUTHORIZED AND ASSIGNED TO THE DECLARED SITE. ALSO SHOWN ARE OTHER PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THIS SITE WHO BELONG TO ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE LOCATED ELSEWHERE.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE, WE WILL POINT OUT BARRACKS AND DINING HALLS AS WE COME TO THEM.

NOTE: If asked to explain differences, provide accurate but general answers. For example, an answer could be: "There are fewer personnel assigned than authorized because we are in a rotation cycle."

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text–Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- **ADMINISTRATIVE AREA**
- **DINING FACILITY**
- **TRANSPORTATION**
- **COMMUNICATIONS**
- **PHOTOGRAPHY**

Slide 12–Administrative Procedures

TEXT: I WILL NOW PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES WE WILL FOLLOW DURING THE INSPECTION.

YOUR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA WILL BE AVAILABLE TO YOU AT ALL TIMES. REFRESHMENTS WILL BE AVAILABLE THERE AND LATRINES WILL BE NEARBY. THE ELECTRICAL CURRENT IN YOUR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA IS 220 VOLTS, 50 HERTZ. MEALS ARE AVAILABLE AT SPECIFIED TIMES. THE NEXT SCHEDULED MEAL IS AT ____ (state the meal time).

ESCORTS WILL REMIND YOU OF MEAL TIMES AND WILL TAKE YOU TO THE DINING FACILITY.

TRANSPORTATION IS PROVIDED FOR THE CONDUCT OF THIS INSPECTION, SHOULD YOU WANT IT.

NOTE: The following helicopter-flight statement is only applicable for sites larger than 20 square kilometers.

BECAUSE THIS SITE IS LARGER THAN 20 SQUARE KILOMETERS IN AREA, A HELICOPTER WILL BE PROVIDED FOR YOUR USE.

A TELEPHONE IS AVAILABLE FOR YOU TO COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR EMBASSY. YOUR ESCORTS HAVE EQUIPMENT WITH THEM FOR COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SUBTEAMS.

TELL YOUR ESCORTS IF YOU WISH TO USE EITHER OF THESE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHY IS PERMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TREATY. PLEASE CHECK WITH YOUR ESCORT BEFORE TAKING PICTURES.

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text–Continued

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- **PLEASE SMOKE ONLY IN DESIGNATED AREAS.**
- **IN HAZARDOUS AREAS, PLEASE FOLLOW ESCORTS' INSTRUCTIONS.**
- **PLEASE WEAR APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT WHEN REQUESTED.**
- **PLEASE ASK BEFORE TOUCHING ANY TLE.**

Slide 13–Safety Considerations

TEXT: THIS SLIDE SHOWS SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS AT THIS SITE. PLEASE SMOKE ONLY IN DESIGNATED AREAS. THE NEAREST DESIGNATED SMOKING AREA IS LOCATED _____ . IF YOU WISH TO SMOKE ELSEWHERE, PLEASE ASK YOUR ESCORTS.

YOUR GUIDES WILL POINT OUT HAZARDOUS AREAS AND ENTRY PROCEDURES FOR THOSE AREAS.

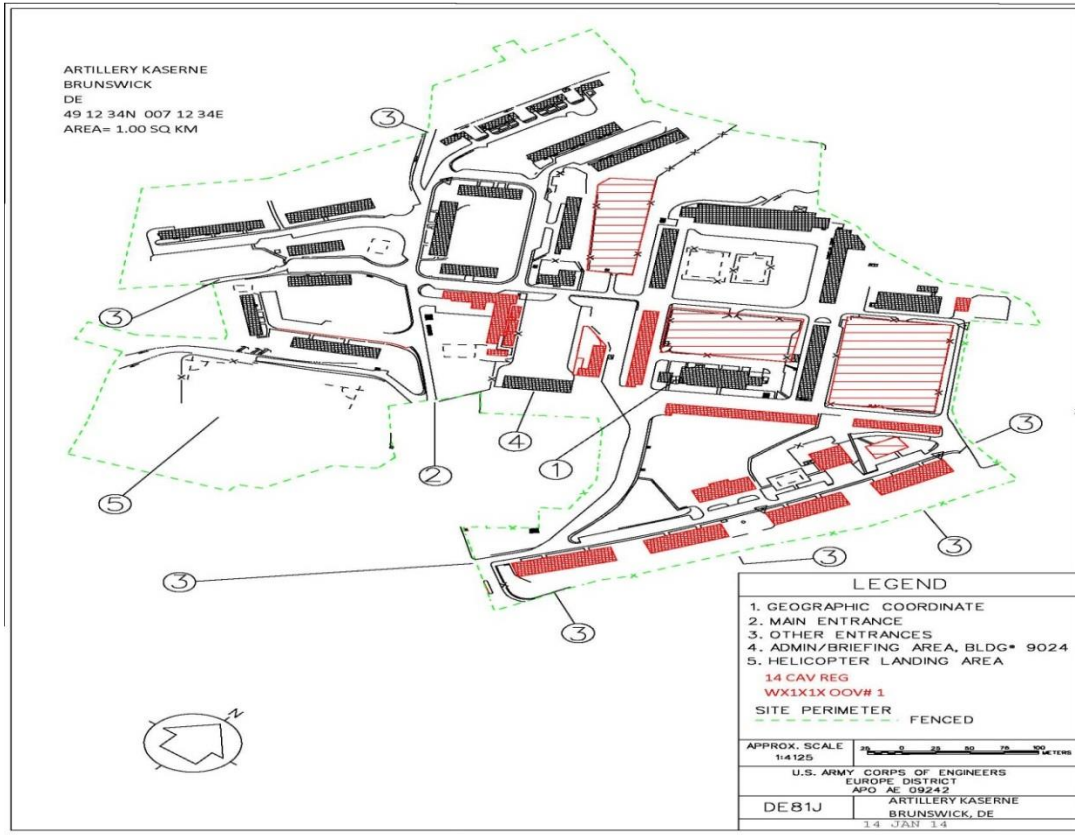
IF YOU WISH TO ENTER THESE AREAS, THE SITE WILL PROVIDE APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT THAT YOU WILL BE REQUESTED TO WEAR.

PLEASE ASK YOUR ESCORTS BEFORE TOUCHING ANY EQUIPMENT ON SITE, INCLUDING TREATY-LIMITED EQUIPMENT.

TO FACILITATE YOUR INSPECTION, I WOULD LIKE TO RECOMMEND A POSSIBLE INSPECTION METHOD.^{1,2,3}

- NOTES:**
1. Wait for the senior inspector to agree or decline.
 2. If he or she declines, provide the inspection team with information about only possible hazards or restrictions, impending Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) departures, and TLE that is not in its normal location as depicted on the site diagram.
 3. If he or she agrees, brief the inspectors on a proposed method of doing the inspection:
 - Point out the locations of TLE on the site diagram while explaining the proposed method of conducting the inspection.
 - Keep in mind that it is the inspector's choice whether or not to follow the site commander's proposal. The inspection team will determine how to conduct the inspection.
 - Inform them of any activity that will affect the timing of the inspection (for example, a unit preparing for a road march with a start-point time during the inspection window, training break-times for a unit in the local training area so that TLE would be stationary and easier to count).
 - If there are restrictions on the site that require limited access or special briefings (for example, ammunition points), identify them and recommend a method of access that was pre-coordinated with the escort team.
 - You must also use this time to provide the inspection team with information about impending TLE departures and the location of TLE that is not in its normal location as depicted on the site diagram.

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text–Continued



Slide 14–Sample Site Diagram

CONCLUSION

TIME

QUESTIONS

Slide 15–Conclusion

TEXT: THIS COMPLETES THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING. THE LOCAL TIME IS NOW (*time*). IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, WE WILL RESPOND TO THEM AT THIS TIME.

NOTE: Once questions and answers are complete, continue as follows:

IF THERE ARE NO FURTHER QUESTIONS, I WILL INTRODUCE AND ASSIGN YOUR SITE GUIDES AFTER THE INSPECTION TEAM CHIEF DESCRIBES HOW __ (*he or she*) WISHES TO INSPECT THE SITE.

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text–Continued

NOTE: Wait for the inspection team chief to finish his or her description, then introduce the site guides and identify their team assignments. The site guides and escorts should then begin coordinating with the inspectors to facilitate the inspection.

SITE-GUIDE TEAM ASSIGNMENTS		
<u>SITE GUIDES TEAM 1</u>	<u>SITE GUIDES TEAM 2</u>	<u>SITE GUIDES TEAM 3</u>
<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>

Slide 16–Site Guides

TEXT: THESE ARE THE SITE GUIDES FOR YOUR SUBTEAMS.

Figure H-4. Standard Pre-Inspection-Briefing Format and Text–Continued

**APPENDIX I
STANDARD BRIEFINGS FOR VIENNA DOCUMENT 2011 EVALUATIONS AND
INSPECTIONS**

I-1. STANDARD VDOC EVALUATION BRIEFING

Figure I-1 provides an example of a standard Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC) (glossary) evaluation briefing. Appendix D provides the Army in Europe procedures associated with a VDOC Evaluation.

<p style="text-align: center;">VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Insert unit crest)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">14 January 20YY <i>(Insert date of evaluation visit)</i></p>

Slide 1–Cover

<p style="text-align: center;">VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">14TH CAVALRY REGIMENT (14CR)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PEACETIME LOCATION: 49 12 34 N; 007 12 34 E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBORDINATION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1st Higher Echelon: USAREUR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2d Higher Echelon: USEUCOM</p> <p><i>(Insert unit or formation designation, subordination, and 10-digit grid coordinates as the information appears in the VDOC, Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBM), Annual Exchange of Information (AEI) report.)</i></p>

Slide 2–Unit Data

Figure I-1. Standard VDOC Evaluation-Briefing Format

VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION

MISSION

ON ORDER, 14TH CAVALRY REGIMENT DEPLOYS TO A DESIGNATED THEATER AND CONDUCTS FULL SPECTRUM OPERATIONS IN A DESIGNATED AREA AS A SEPARATE REGIMENT OR UNDER CONTROL OF A CONTINGENCY FORCE HEADQUARTERS TO PROVIDE SECURITY AND RETURNS TO HOME STATION.

(Provide an UNCLASSIFIED mission statement to the evaluating team.)

Slide 3–Mission

VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION

PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

AUTHORIZED: 3,215 PRESENT: 3,195

MAJOR WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DECLARED:</u>	<u>PRESENT:</u>
M1128	5	5
M1126	122	115
M1132	12	9
M1127	43	43
M1130	21	15
M1131	12	11
M1135	5	5
M1134	7	7
M1129	23	17
M777	12	13

(Insert declared and present personnel strengths, major weapons, and equipment systems. Extract declared information from the VDOC, CSBM, AEI report. Be prepared to discuss differences in a general unclassified manner.)

Slide 4–Unit Personnel and Equipment Data

Figure I-1. Standard VDOC Evaluation-Briefing Format–Continued

VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

- EXPERT INFANTRY BADGE MAY YY
- SQUAD AND PLATOON LIVE FIRE JUN–JUL YY
- PLATOON QUALIFICATIONS AUG YY
- COMPANY LIVE FIRE SEP–OCT YY

(List in general terms the significant activities and training of the formation or unit.)

Slide 5–Significant Activities

VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION

PROGRAM FOR THE EVALUATION

0830	Team Arrives at Main Gate
0830-0845	Welcome and group photo
0845-0900	Introduction and briefing
0900-1000	Observe squad training
1000-1100	Tour motor pool and maintenance facilities
1100-1200	Tour administrative areas and visit soldier barracks
1200-1300	Lunch at dining facility
1300-1400	Tour simulator facilities
1400-1600	Observe range fire for crew-served weapons
1600-1630	Wrap-up questions and farewell at 14CR Headquarters

(For unit visits, the unit will provide an opportunity for the inspecting team to meet and observe unit personnel performing their normal training operations in an unclassified manner. Units will also provide the team an opportunity to see major weapons systems and equipment, preferably while in use. The visiting team will not interfere with activities of the unit.)

Slide 6–Programme for the Evaluation

Figure I-1. Standard VDOC Evaluation-Briefing Format–Continued

VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION

LOCATION OF UNIT FACILITIES

(Insert map or graphic)

(Insert diagrams or maps showing the unit facilities, including flight lines and vehicle parks. If the unit has subordinate elements located at other locations than the headquarters, the unit will identify those other locations in the briefing.)

Slide 7–Location of Unit Facilities

VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION

TRAINING AREAS AND FIRING RANGES

(insert map or graphic)

(Insert diagrams or maps with unit training areas and firing ranges marked or highlighted.)

Slide 8–Diagram of Training Areas and Firing Ranges

VIENNA DOCUMENT EVALUATION

(Insert unit crest)

QUESTIONS?

(Defer to DTRA for responses to questions. The site may respond if DTRA defers.)

Slide 9–Questions

Figure I-1. Standard VDOC Evaluation-Briefing Format–Continued

I-2. STANDARD VDOC SPECIFIED-AREA INSPECTION BRIEFING

Figure I-2 provides an example of a standard VDOC specified-area inspection briefing. Appendix E provides the Army in Europe procedures associated with a VDOC specified-area inspection.

a. Units will report instances in which members of inspection teams inspect U.S. units. Units will send reports to the Treaty Compliance Branch, Security Cooperation Division (SCD), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR, by “IMMEDIATE” precedence.

b. Reports will include the unit designation and location, the time of contact with inspectors, any questions asked by inspectors, the answers provided by U.S. personnel, and the activities of inspectors (these include what equipment was photographed, what inspectors focused on during the inspection).

VIENNA DOCUMENT SPECIFIED AREA INSPECTION

(Insert unit crest)

14 January 20YY

(Insert date of specified-area inspection)

Slide 1–Cover

VIENNA DOCUMENT SPECIFIED AREA INSPECTION

14TH CAVALRY REGIMENT (14CR)

PEACETIME LOCATION: 49 12 34 N; 007 12 34 E

SUBORDINATION:

1st Higher Echelon: USAREUR

2d Higher Echelon: USEUCOM

(Insert unit or formation designation, subordination, and 10-digit grid coordinates as the information appears in the VDOC, CSBM, AEI report (chart data).)

Slide 2–Unit Data

Figure I-2. Standard VDOC Specified-Area Inspection-Briefing Format

VIENNA DOCUMENT SPECIFIED AREA INSPECTION

PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

AUTHORIZED: 3,215

MAJOR WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DECLARED:</u>
M1128	5
M1126	122
M1132	12
M1127	43
M1130	21
M1131	12
M1135	5
M1134	7
M1129	27
M777	12 10

(Insert declared peacetime personnel strengths and major weapons and equipment systems. Extract declared information from the VDOC, CSBM, AEI report.)

Slide 3–Unit Personnel and Equipment Data

VIENNA DOCUMENT SPECIFIED AREA INSPECTION

TRAINING AREAS AND FIRING RANGES

(Provide information about main training areas and firing ranges located in the specified area. This may also include diagrams or maps with appropriate markings or highlights.)

Slide 4–Diagram of Training Areas and Firing Ranges

Figure I-2. Standard VDOC Specified-Area Inspection-Briefing Format–Continued

VIENNA DOCUMENT SPECIFIED-AREA INSPECTION

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- **EXPERT INFANTRY BADGE TESTING**
- **CREW-SERVED WEAPONS NIGHT-FIRE QUALIFICATION**
- **SQUAD AND PLATOON LIVE-FIRE EXERCISE**
- **OBSTACLE-COURSE TRAINING**
- **FIRST-AID TRAINING**
- **MOTOR STABLES**
- **LAND NAVIGATION**

(List current activities and training of the formation or unit.)

Slide 5–Current Activities

Figure I-2. Standard VDOC Specified-Area Inspection-Briefing Format–Continued

VIENNA DOCUMENT SPECIFIED AREA INSPECTION

ONGOING MILITARY ACTIVITY

- **PERSONNEL:** 257
- **MAJOR WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT:**
 - BATTLE TANKS: 0
 - ATTACK HELICOPTERS: 0
 - COMBAT SUPPORT HELICOPTERS: 0
 - ARMORED COMBAT VEHICLES: 32(M1126)
 - APC LOOK-ALIKES: 0
 - AIFV LOOK-ALIKES: 3 (M1130)
 - ANTITANK GUIDED MISSILE LAUNCHERS: 0
 - ARTILLERY: 0
 - ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGES: 0
- **LOCATION:** Range 107, Training Area XXX
- **PHASE:** Conducting Live Fire
- **TIMEFRAME:** dd MMM YYYY through dd MMM YYYY

NOTE: APC—armored personnel carrier, AIFV—armored infantry fighting vehicle

(List total personnel strength and quantity of major weapon and equipment systems (per VDOC categories) participating in the activity and belonging to the formation or unit. Also provide information about where the activity takes place, the current phase of the activity, and the envisioned timeframe of the military activity. Unused categories may be deleted.)

Slide 6—Ongoing Military Activity

VIENNA DOCUMENT SPECIFIED AREA INSPECTION

(Insert unit crest)

QUESTIONS?

(Defer to DTRA for responses to questions. The unit may respond if DTRA defers.)

Slide 7—Questions

Figure I-2. Standard VDOC Specified-Area Inspection-Briefing Format—Continued

APPENDIX J

TREATY ON OPEN SKIES CHECKLIST

Table J-1 provides a checklist for Army in Europe procedures associated with Army compliance with the Treaty on Open Skies (OS). This checklist is primarily intended to assist personnel at the United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC) and 7th Army Training Command (7th ATC), since the JMRC and 7th ATC are usually the only Army in Europe agencies that control airspace. The [glossary](#) defines abbreviations used in [table J-1](#).

When	Who		
	USAREUR Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO)	7th ATC Training Area Range Safety	Firing Desk
On initial notification	Notify range control of possible overflight.	Confirm possible overflight with installation operations center (IOC) and TCO.	Make net call and inform all units of possible overflight and likely training restrictions.
24 hours before overflight	Notify range control of overflight of EDR136 (Grafenwöhr airspace).	Call German Air Traffic Control (Nürnberg Flight Following) (GATC (NFF)). Start all safety calculations for training restrictions. Coordinate with 7th ATC safety and the military airfield. Implement 200-foot AGL for unarmed helicopters.	Call all units to pick up hardcopy of training restrictions and overflight notice posted by the Safety Officer. Call and confirm overflight notice with IOC.
4 hours before overflight	Notify range control of estimated time of overflight of EDR136.	Call IOC if not notified at least 4 hours before expected time of overflight.	Make net call and inform units when the restrictions will take place.
By 1 hour before overflight	GATC (NFF) will call range control to inform them when flight is 15 minutes from EDR136.	Call GATC (NFF) if not called by 1 hour before the expected time of overflight.	If notified, make net call and announce that all restrictions are in effect.
By 15 minutes before overflight			If not yet announced, make net call and announce that all restrictions are in effect.
When aircraft has departed airspace	GATC (NFF) will call range control to inform them when aircraft has departed EDR136.		If notified, lift all restrictions and notify IOC.
By 30 minutes after the expected overflight time		If not notified that aircraft has departed EDR136, call GATC (NFF).	If not yet lifted, lift all restrictions and notify IOC.
By 1 hour after overflight	Notify Treaty Compliance Branch of mission completion.	Notify USAREUR TCO of mission completion.	Notify IOC of mission completion.

GLOSSARY

SECTION I ABBREVIATIONS

2x2x2 meters	2-meters high, 2-meters wide, and 2-meters long
21st SC	21st Sustainment Command
7th ATC	7th Army Training Command
ACCP	arms-control compliance program
ACES	Arms Control Enterprise System
AE	Army in Europe
AEI	annual exchange of information
AEPUBS	Army in Europe Library & Publishing System
AGL	above ground level
AIFV	armored infantry fighting vehicle
AMP	Amended Mines Protocol II
AoA	Area of Application
AOR	area of responsibility
APC	armored personnel carrier
APL	antipersonnel landmine
app	appendix
AR	Army regulation
AVLB	armored vehicle launched bridge
CAEST	conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty
CCW	certain conventional weapons
CF	copy furnished
CFE	Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe
CFE-1A	Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe
CG	commanding general
CG, USAREUR	Commanding General, United States Army Europe
civ	civilian
COIC	combined operations and intelligence center
CONEX	Container Express
CSBM	Confidence and Security-Building Measures
CW	chemical weapons
CWC	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (commonly called the “Chemical Weapons Convention”)
DA	Department of the Army
DCSENGR	Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, United States Army Europe
DEPMED	deployable medical
DOD	Department of Defense
DPTMS	directorate of plans, training, mobilization, and security
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ECI	United States European Command instruction
ED	United States European Command directive
fig	figure
G3/7 TREX	G3/7 Training and Exercises Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, Headquarters, United States Army Europe

G3 Aviation	Aviation Branch, G3/3 Operations Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
GATC (NFF)	German Air Traffic Control (Nürnberg Flight Following)
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HQ USAREUR	Headquarters, United States Army Europe
IMCOM-Europe	United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region
IOC	installation operations center
JA	Judge Advocate, United States Army Europe
JMRC	United States Army Joint Multinational Readiness Center, 7th Army Training Command
MDEP	management decision evaluation package
mil	military
MILVAN	military demountable container
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ODCS	office of the deputy chief of staff
OOV	object of verification
OPCW	Organisation [sic] for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OS	Treaty on Open Skies
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
para	paragraph
PARC	Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting, United States Army Europe
POC	point of contact
RDD	Requirements Definition Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
reg	regulation
SAG	subaccount group
SCD	Security Cooperation Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
TCO	Treaty Compliance Officer
TEAP	Treaty Engagement Activities Program
TLE	Treaty-limited equipment
TLSC-E	Theater Logistics Support Center–Europe, 21st Sustainment Command
U.S.	United States
USAFE/USAF AF	United States Air Forces in Europe/United States Air Forces Africa
USAG	United States Army garrison
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USAREUR DCS ENGR	Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, United States Army Europe
USAREUR G3/5/7	Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, United States Army Europe
USAREUR G4	Deputy Chief of Staff, G4, United States Army Europe
USAREUR G8	Deputy Chief of Staff, G8, United States Army Europe
USAREUR Watch	Watch Office, Combined Operations and Intelligence Center, G3/3 Operations Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
USEUCOM	United States European Command
UTE P	United States Army Europe Training and Evaluation Program
VDOC	Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures
w/encl	with enclosures
ZoA	Zone of Application

SECTION II TERMS

active unit

A component of the conventional armed forces that holds, without regard to its organizational status or combat readiness, conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe or armored vehicle launched bridges and is not a designated permanent storage site.

Area of Application

The geographic area covered by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) and Open Skies Treaty. In practical terms, the Area of Application (AoA) is the entire land territory of the participating States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, which includes all the European island territories of the States Parties, including the Faroe Islands of the Kingdom of Denmark, Svalbard (including Bear Island of the Kingdom of Norway), the islands of Azores and Madeira of the Portuguese Republic, the Canary Islands of the Kingdom of Spain, and Franz Josef Land and Ovaya Zemlya of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the case of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the AoA includes all territory west of the Ural River and the Caspian Sea. In the case of the Republic of Turkey, the AoA includes the territory of the Republic of Turkey north and west of a line extending from the point of intersection of the Turkish border with the 39th parallel to Muradtye, Patnos Karayazi, Tekman, Kemaliye, Feke, Ceyhan, Dogankent, and Gozne, and then to the sea.

NOTE: Although Mongolia is a signatory to the Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC), Mongolia is not a signatory to the CFE Treaty or the Open Skies Treaty. Mongolian territory is not included in either the CFE Area of Application or the VDOC Zone of Application.

armored combat vehicle

A self-propelled vehicle with armored protection and cross-country capability. Armored combat vehicles include armored personnel carriers, armored infantry fighting vehicles, and heavy armament combat vehicles.

armored infantry fighting vehicle

An Army combat vehicle designed and equipped primarily to transport a combat infantry squad, usually provides the capability for troops to fire from inside the vehicle under armored protection, and is armed with an integral or organic cannon of at least 20 millimeters caliber and sometimes an antitank missile launcher. Armored infantry fighting vehicles are the principal weapon system of armored infantry, mechanized infantry, or motorized infantry formations and units of ground forces.

armored personnel carrier

An armored combat vehicle designed and equipped to transport a combat infantry squad and that, as a rule, is armed with an integral or organic weapon of less than 20 millimeters caliber.

artillery

Large caliber systems capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. These include guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers, mortars, and multiple-launch rocket systems. These systems provide the essential indirect-fire support to combined-arms formations. In addition, any future large caliber direct-fire system that effectively has a secondary indirect-fire capability will be counted against the artillery ceilings. Large caliber artillery systems have a caliber of 100 millimeters and above.

associated territory

Firing ranges, training areas, maintenance and storage areas, helicopter (military) airfields, and railroad loading facilities where conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty is permanently or routinely present. “Routinely” means more than 12 times per year.

attack helicopter

A combat helicopter equipped to employ anti-armor, air-to-air, or air-to-ground guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire-control-and-aiming system for these weapons. This term includes “specialized attack helicopters” and “multipurpose attack helicopters.”

battle tank

A self-propelled armored combat vehicle capable of heavy firepower with a high-muzzle velocity, direct-fire main gun of at least 75 millimeters with a 360-degree traverse to engage armored and other targets, and high cross-country mobility with a high level of self-protection, but not designed and equipped to transport combat troops. These vehicles are the principal weapon system of ground-force armored formations. Main battle tanks currently in the armed forces of the signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and include armored, all-tracked combat vehicles weighing at least 16.5 metric tons. Wheeled armored fighting vehicles entering into service that meet all the other criteria stated will also be deemed battle tanks.

challenge inspection

- (for the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe) An inspection within a “specified area.”
- (for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)) The inspection of any facility or location in the territory or in any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party requested by another State Party for the sole purpose of clarifying and resolving any questions concerning possible noncompliance with the provisions of the CWC.

combat aircraft

A fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets with guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons, as well as any model or version of such an aircraft that performs other military functions such as reconnaissance or electronic warfare. Combat aircraft does not include primary trainers.

combat helicopter

A rotary-wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets or equipped to perform other military functions. Combat helicopters include attack helicopters and combat support helicopters. The term “combat helicopter” does not include unarmed transport helicopters.

combat support helicopter

A combat helicopter that does not meet the requirements of an attack helicopter but may be equipped with self-defense and area-suppression weapons (such as guns, cannons, unguided rockets, and bombs or cluster bombs) or equipped to perform other military functions.

common area

An area on a declared site not specifically belonging to an object of verification.

conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty

All equipment subject to reporting and inspection under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (that is, armored infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes, armored personnel carrier look-alikes, armored vehicle launched bridges, Army combat vehicles, artillery, battle tanks, combat aircraft, combat helicopters, primary trainer aircraft, unarmed trainer aircraft, and unarmed transport helicopters).

declared site

A facility or precisely delineated geographic location that contains one or more objects of verification. A declared site comprises all territory within its manmade or natural outer boundary as well as associated territory comprising firing ranges, training areas, maintenance and storage areas, helicopter (military) airfields, and railroad loading facilities where conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty is permanently or routinely present.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

A DOD organization with the mission to conduct inspections of foreign facilities, units, and events and escort foreign inspectors at U.S. facilities, units, and events according to assigned arms-control treaties and agreements.

escort team

A group of individuals assigned by an inspected State Party to accompany and assist inspectors conducting an inspection, as well as to assume other responsibilities set forth in the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. For inspections of U.S. declared sites, this group will include U.S. personnel from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and host-nation escorts.

formation

For the purposes of the Vienna Document 2011, organizations that are division-level or larger and their equivalents.

heavy armament combat vehicle

An armored combat vehicle with an integral or organic direct-fire gun of at least 75 millimeters caliber, weighing at least 6.0 metric tons unladen weight, that does not meet the definition of an armored personnel carrier, armored infantry fighting vehicle, or battle tank.

host nation

The State Party receiving on its territory within the Area of Application conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty that is in service with conventional armed forces of another State Party.

inspected State Party

Generally, the State Party on whose territory an inspection is carried out. States Parties with conventional armed forces assigned in the territory of another State Party (for example, the United States) exercise the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party when their conventional armed forces or facilities are inspected.

inspecting State Party

A State Party that requests and is therefore responsible for carrying out an inspection.

inspection site

An area, location, or facility where an inspection is conducted.

inspection team

A group of inspectors designated to conduct a particular inspection.

inspector

An individual designated to conduct an inspection and included on the accepted list of inspectors according to provisions of a particular treaty or agreement.

military airfield

A permanent complex, not otherwise containing an object of verification, at which routine performance of frequent operations (launch and recovery) occurs for at least six combat aircraft or combat helicopters that are limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe or subject to internal inspection.

multipurpose attack helicopter

An attack helicopter designed to perform multiple military functions and equipped to employ guided weapons.

notifiable military activity

A military activity, such as a maneuver exercise, occurring in a field environment that exceeds personnel or equipment participation thresholds established in the Vienna Document 2011.

object of verification

Any formation or unit at the organizational level of brigade or regiment, wing or air regiment, independent squadron or equivalent, as well as separately-located units at the next level of command below the wing or air-regiment level that are holding conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty at a notified location. This includes any military storage site, independent repair or maintenance unit, military training establishment, or military airfield at which conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST) are notified as being permanently or routinely present.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

A pan-European regional security organization comprising 57 member States from Europe, North America, and Central Asia. This is the organization that negotiates and whose members are parties to the Vienna Document 2011.

participating State

A sovereign State that is a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and a signatory to the Vienna Document 2011.

point of entry

A location that a State Party designates for inspection teams and transport crews to use when first crossing into or out of the territory of the inspected State Party (usually, the point of exit is the same location as the point of entry).

Security Cooperation Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, HQ USAREUR

The HQ USAREUR staff office in charge of all USAREUR treaty activities.

sensitive point

(Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)) Any equipment, structure, or location designated to be sensitive by the inspected State Party or the State Party exercising the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party through the escort team and to which access or overflight may be delayed, limited, or refused.

site commander

A person appointed by the garrison commander to represent the interests of the garrison and local commanders in execution of arms-control compliance policy, procedures, training, and missions.

specialized attack helicopter

An attack helicopter designed primarily to employ guided weapons.

specified area

- (Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)) An area anywhere in the territory of a State Party in the Area of Application (other than a declared, certification, or reduction site) where a challenge inspection is conducted. A specified area may not exceed 65 square kilometers.
- (Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC)) An area on the territory of a VDOC-participating State within the Zone of Application where a notifiable military activity is conducted or where another participating State believes a notifiable military activity is taking place. A specified area is designated by the VDOC inspecting State, usually by geographic coordinates, and may not exceed the area required for an army-level military activity.

State Party

A sovereign State that has signed a legally or politically binding international treaty or agreement.

NOTE: The plural form is States Parties.

Treaty-limited equipment

Armaments and equipment that are subject to limitations under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. Treaty-limited equipment consists of armored combat vehicles, artillery, attack helicopters, battle tanks, and combat aircraft.

unit

For the purposes of the Vienna Document 2011, organizations that are brigades, regiments, and their equivalents.

USAREUR area of responsibility

Any area in the USEUCOM theater where Army Forces are permanently stationed, deployed, or conducting operations (temporarily or permanently) for any military purpose (for example, exercises, peacekeeping, training, warfighting).

Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures

A politically binding, regional security agreement among the 57 member States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) that requires participants to exchange defense information, establishes limits on certain military activities, and establishes a regime of reciprocal inspections and unit evaluations.

Zone of Application (VDOC)

The geographic area covered by the Vienna Document 2011 On Confidence and Security-Building Measures (VDOC). In practical terms, the Zone of Application is the entire territory of the 57 participating (signatory) States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, except for territory of the United States, Canada, Mongolia, and the part of Russia east of the Ural Mountains.