



130th Engineer Brigade

Soldier's
Handbook
of Standards



Welcome	5
130 th Engineer Brigade Patch/HHC Crest/History	6
54 th Engineer Battalion Crest/History	8
94 th Engineer Battalion Crest/History	10
565 th Engineer Battalion Crest/History	12
The Army Song	14
Army Values	14
Code of Conduct	15

Chapter 1

Soldier Deployment Readiness

1. Updated items	16
2. Family Readiness Groups	16



Chapter 2

Personal Appearance

1. Responsibility	17
2. General guidelines	17
3. Uniform composition	19
4. Work uniforms	19
5. Headgear	20
6. Footwear	21
7. Belts	22
8. Undergarments	22
9. Field/Gortex jacket	22
10. Physical fitness uniforms	23
11. Field/alert uniforms	24
12. Food service uniforms	26
13. Military coveralls	26



14. Army Green uniform 27

15. Change of Command uniform 27

16. Maternity clothing 27

17. Scarves 28

18. Earplugs 28

19. Eyeglasses/sunglasses 28

20. Unit/Organizational Distinctive Unit Insignia and
 Combat Leader Identification Tabs (Green) 28

21. Wear of military clothing with civilian attire 29

22. Wear of military clothing in civilian area 29

23. Wear of civilian clothing on post 29

24. Haircuts, mustaches, and hairstyles 30

25. Physical fitness 31

26. Health 31



Chapter 3
Personal Conduct

1. General 33

2. Off-post conduct 33

3. Public use of alcohol 33

4. Car stereo volume 33

5. Relationships between soldiers of different rank 34

6. Military courtesy 34



Chapter 4

Maintenance and Supply

1. Operator responsibility	40
2. Supervisor responsibility	40
3. Vehicle standard appearance	41
4. Tactical vehicle parking	41
5. Operating a tactical vehicle	42
6. Motor pool appearance	42
7. Supply	43

Chapter 5

Barracks Standards

1. Overall appearance	44
2. Room standards	44
3. Visitor/resident responsibilities	44
4. Alcohol consumption in the barracks	45
5. Consideration of others	45
6. Excessive noise/quiet hours	45

Chapter 6

Training Standards

1. Physical fitness	46
2. Weapons/crew training	47
3. Junior leader development training	47
4. Unit required training	47
5. Sergeants Time Training	47
6. Partnership training	49



Chapter 7

Leader Development

- 1. Promotions 50
- 2. Counseling 51
- 3. NCOER/OER rating scheme 51

Chapter 8

Safety/Security

- 1. Tactical vehicle safety 52
- 2. Weapons safety 53
- 3. Safety briefings 54
- 4. Privately owned vehicle safety 55
- 5. Force Protection personal protective measures 56



Department of the Army
Headquarters and Headquarters Company
130th Engineer Brigade
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MEMORANDUM FOR ALL 130th Engineer Brigade Soldiers

SUBJECT: 130th Engineer Brigade Standards

Welcome to the brigade.

1. As professional Engineer soldiers, we have the responsibility to enforce and maintain high standards. The very essence of our mission requires us to be vigilant and ready to execute our duties in a professional manner. There are no alternatives. We must conform with and abide by the rules that will make every soldier successful. It is how the Army has operated for more that two centuries and how it continues to operate today.
2. The 130th Engineer Brigade Soldiers Standards apply to every soldier assigned or attached to the brigade. All soldiers are responsible for meeting the standards and enforcing them at all times. These standards are very clear and to the point. If there are any misunderstandings or misinterpretations, the chain of command should be used for clarification.
3. The initiative to standardize how we do business in the brigade will eliminate the potential for confusion. Our objective is to close the communication gap and emphasize professionalism. Our soldiers deserve clear and concise guidance and we will provide that.



SERGIO A. I. RIDDLE
CSM, USA
Command Sergeant Major

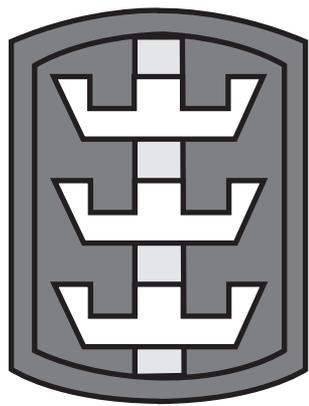


TODD T. SEMONITE
COL, EN
Commanding



The Brigade Patch

Scarlet and white are the colors used for engineer organizations. The bar refers to a lever, support, fastener or a measuring device and other facets of engineering operations. The three horizontal tower embattlements, each with three merlons, denote the military aspects of the brigade. In numerology, three is the symbol for completeness.



HHC Crest

The embattled tower was suggested by the unit's shoulder sleeve insignia. The 130th Engineer Brigade's five battle honors (Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe) are represented by the three merlons of the tower, the spade, and bayonet. The masoned tower with the spade also symbolizes the unit's engineering achievements while the bayonet alludes to the combat readiness of the brigade. Scarlet and white are the colors worn by engineers.



History of the 130th Engineer Brigade

The 130th Engineer Brigade was constituted on 5 May 1943 in the Army of the United States as the 1303rd Engineer General Service Regiment. It was activated on 15 July 1943 at Camp Ellis, Illinois. The Regiment played an important role during World War II, with campaign credit for: Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe and the Asian-Pacific Theatre.

The regiment was inactivated on 8 July 1955 and its elements allocated to the Regular Army. It was redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 130th Engineer Aviation Brigade in Japan and subsequently inactivated on 25 June 1956.

On 16 June 1969, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 130th Engineer Aviation Brigade was redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company,



Unit Insignia/History of the 130th Engineer Brigade

130th Engineer Brigade, and activated in Hanau, Germany. The Brigade consisted of the 54th, 317th, 547th, 549th and the 559th Engineer Battalions. With exception of the 549th inactivation in 1986, this was the organization of the brigade until December 1990.

During Operations Desert Shield and Storm, the 130th Engineer Brigade gained the 78th, 237th, and 565th Engineer Battalions, formerly of the 7th Engineer Brigade. In January 1991, the 54th and 317th Engineer Battalions deployed to Southwest Asia. In February 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, the 1457th Engineer Battalion, Utah Army national Guard, deployed to Germany and was assigned to the 130th Engineer Brigade to provide combat engineer support to training. As units returned from Operation Desert Storm, the 9th Engineer Battalion joined the Brigade.

In June and July 1992, three former units of the 18th Engineer Brigade (94th Engineer Battalion, 649th Engineer Battalion, and 6970th Civilian Support Center) were assigned to the 130th Engineer Brigade.

Inactivation, redeployments to Continental United States (CONUS) and re-stationing within Germany have changed the brigade's composition since March 1991. The 54th Engineer Battalion inactivated on 15 January 1994; HHC, 565th Engineer Battalion inactivated 15 December 1993; and the 93rd Engineer Company and 516th Engineer Company inactivated on 15 November 1993. B Company, 94th Engineer Battalion inactivated 15 December 1993 and C Company redesignated as B Company on 16 December 1993. The 649th Engineer Battalion inactivated on 15 May 1994.

In October 1995, the brigade deployed to Grafenwoehr, Germany for training in preparation for deployment to Bosnia-Herzegovina. From December 1995 to January 1996, all units in the brigade, and elements from the 320th Engineer Company (Topographic), deployed to Croatia or Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of Operation Joint Endeavor.

The current brigade organization consists of the 54th Engineer Battalion (Combat) (Mechanized) in Bamberg, the 94th Engineer Battalion (Heavy), in Vilseck and the 565th Engineer Battalion (Provisional) in Hanau, and Headquarters and Headquarters Company of the 130th Engineer Brigade in Hanau, Germany.



The 54th Engineer Battalion (COMBAT) (MECHANIZED)

The Battalion Crest

Colors are white (argent) and red (gules) for engineers. The three swords (later described as "daggers") symbolize the three outstanding achievements of the organization in World War II: the beachhead invasions of Algeria/French Morocco, Sicily and Normandy. Descent from the 20th Engineer Regiment (2nd Battalion, 20th Engineer Regiment) is indicated by the canton, which bears the coat of arms of that organization and indicates its World War I service.



History of the 54th Engineer Battalion

The history of the 54th Engineer Battalion began on 7 December 1917, when it was constituted as the 42nd Engineer Battalion (Auxiliary Forestry), at Camp American University, Washington, D.C. The 20th Engineers would not only meet the engineering needs of the U.S. Forces from 1917-1919, but would play a significant role in the Allied victory in World War I.

After the end of WWI the 20th Engineers were deactivated at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, on 7 July 1919. The 42nd Engineer (General Service) (Regiment) was reconstituted on 1 October 1933, as an inactive unit of the Regular Army. With this same designation, it was activated on 1 June 1940, at Fort Benning, Georgia, and one month later was reorganized and redesignated as the 2nd Battalion, 20th Engineer Regiment.

In November 1942, the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Engineer Regiment landed at the port of Fedala, French Morocco, as part of the 3rd Infantry Division, successfully assisting the infantry in securing and clearing the beachhead.

In March 1943 the Regiment was assigned as Corps Engineers in support of II Corps. Following extensive assault training with the 3rd Infantry Division, the 20th participated in the July 10, 1943, invasion of Sicily. The unit was then assigned as 7th U.S. Army Engineers.

The early days of December 1943 found the 20th Engineers working full-force constructing camps in support of Operation Overlord. On 15 January 1944, while on assignment in England, the 20th Combat Engineer Regiment was reformed into the 1171st Engineer Combat Group. The old 1st Battalion, 20th Engineer Regiment, became the 20th Engineer Combat Battalion. The former 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, became the 1340th Engineer Combat Battalion. Both the 20th Engineer Battalion and the 1340th Engineer Battalion were assigned to the 1171st Engineer Group. It is through the 1340th Engineer Combat Battalion that the 54th Engineer Battalion traces its lineage.

On 6 June 1944, two elements of the 1171st Group (the 20th Engineer Battalion and the

1340th Engineer Battalion), participated in the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

In January of 1945 the battalions of the group were supporting the 8th, 1st and 30th Infantry Divisions in the Ardennes forest following the initial German offensive thrust into allied lines. When the formal surrender of Germany became effective on 7 May 1945, the majority of the 1171st Engineer Group was in Czechoslovakia supporting the 1st Infantry Division and the 16th Armored Division. The 20th Engineer Battalion remained on occupation duty with the 1st Infantry Division in Czechoslovakia until 2 January, 1946, when the 1340th was returned to the states and deactivated at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

On 15 September 1948, the 1340th Engineer Battalion (redesignated the 8th Engineer Combat Battalion) was reactivated at Panzer Kaserne, Bobligen, Germany. On 1 December of the same year the unit was redesignated the 54th Engineer Battalion and assigned to support three Armored Cavalry Regiments in the Constabulary until late 1950.

In October 1953 the Battalion moved to Fliegerhorst Kaserne, Leipheim, Germany, and on 5 June 1953 was designated the 54th Engineer Battalion (Combat). The battalion departed Germany on 15 April 1957 aboard the USS Buckner as part of Operation Gyroscope, and was subsequently assigned to the 2nd U.S. Army, and attached to the U.S. Armor Center at Fort Knox, Kentucky. In March of 1958 the 54th was designated a Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) unit and was attached to the XVIII Airborne Corps, the STRAC Headquarters. It departed the United States on 10 October 1961, aboard the USNS Gordon, arriving at its home for the next 23 years in Wildflecken, Germany, on 21 October 1961.

From the battalion's arrival in 1961 until the opening of the East-West border in November 1989, the battalion had the mission as the V Corps Covering Force Engineers in support of the 14th and then the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiments.

On 24 December 1990, the 54th was notified to prepare to deploy to Saudi Arabia in support of Operation Desert Shield as part of VII Corps. The 54th was attached to the 1st Armored Division on 1 February 1991.

Upon redeployment later that year, the 54th Engineer Battalion returned to its mission of supporting primarily the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, along with other units in V Corps as required, as part of the smaller, more mobile U.S. Army in Europe.

On 15 June 1993, the 54th received official notification that it was to inactivate, with an end-date in January 1994.

On 16 February 1997 the 54th Engineer Battalion was reactivated and began a new chapter as one of the finest engineer battalions in the Army. Dagger soldiers may feel proud of their heritage and even more proud of the legacy they are building for future soldiers that will serve with the 54th Engineer Battalion.



The 94th Engineer Combat Battalion (HEAVY)

The Battalion Crest

Red and silver are traditional engineer colors. The wolverine represents the state animal of Michigan, where the Battalion was activated at Fort Custer in 1941. The wolverine also represents a fighting organization, being one of the most ferocious wild animals in North America. The bendlet represents roads and highways, which have always been an important part of the battalion's mission. The Latin motto, "Cohortibus Auxilia" translates as, "Aid to Any Division."



History of the 94th Engineer Battalion

The 94th Engineer Battalion was originally constituted as the 53rd Engineer Battalion (Separate) in 1937, then redesignated as the 94th Engineer Battalion (Separate) on 1 January 1938. It was activated on 12 February 1941 at Fort Custer, Michigan, hence the battalion mascot – the Wolverine. After being redesignated as the 94th Engineer General Service Regiment and activation of its subordinate units, it departed from New York on 23 March 1943 enroute for North Africa. Arriving in Casablanca, Morocco on 29 March 1943, and later moving to Oran, Algeria, the regiment completed over 122 major construction missions over the ten months it spent in the North African theater of operations. In early 1944, the regiment moved to Italy, where it participated in both the Naples-Faggia and Rome-Arno operations. On 1 November 1944, the regiment moved to France where it was deactivated on 22 December 1945 as part of the massive U.S. demobilization following the conclusion of World War II.

Redesignated as the 94th Engineer General Service Battalion, the battalion was reactivated on 27 May 1946 at Fort Lewis, Washington. On 6 January 1947, the battalion relocated to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and was again redesignated as the 94th Engineer Construction Battalion on 22 April 1949. After assignments to various locations throughout the eastern United States, the battalion was once again reorganized and redesignated as the 94th Engineer Battalion on 23 September 1953. That same year, the battalion was reassigned to France, where it was then deactivated on 27 November 1954.

Reactivated on 10 March 1955 in Nelligen, West Germany, the battalion was reorganized as a construction unit on 24 December 1958. In 1972, the battalion moved to Darmstadt, West Germany, where it was redesignated as the 94th Engineer

Combat Battalion (Heavy) in 1978. In April 1988, the Headquarters and Company A were combined to form Headquarters and Support Company. In 1991, the battalion deployed to Southern Turkey and Northern Iraq in support of Operation Provide Comfort to provide humanitarian relief to Kurdish refugees following Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

With the U.S. Military drawdown following Operation Desert Storm and the fall of the Soviet Union, the battalion was reassigned to the 130th Engineer Brigade, V Corps, and then reorganized and relocated in 1992 to become the only Engineer Combat Battalion (Heavy) in the European Theater. Newly designated Companies A and B moved from Karlsruhe, Germany to Hohenfels and Wildflecken, Germany, while Headquarters and Support Company and Company C moved to Vilseck, Germany. In addition, the 535th Engineer Company (Combat Support Equipment), at Grafenwoehr, Germany was attached to the battalion, making it the largest engineer battalion in the Army. Once again, in 1993, drawdown in Europe affected the battalion. Company B was inactivated at Wildflecken, Germany and Company C, at Vilseck, Germany, was redesignated as Company B.

In November 1995, the 94th Engineer Combat Battalion (Heavy) and the 535th Engineer Company (Combat Support Equipment) were called to deploy in support of peace enforcement operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Reassigned to the 1st Armored Division, Task Force Eagle, the battalion supported every phase of Operation Joint Endeavor. From the historic crossing of the Sava River, to the preparation of redeployment routes and support facilities, Wolverines and Heavy Metal Warriors played a critical role in all aspects of the operation.

In July 1998, Company B, with attachments from the Headquarters and Support Company, again deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina for four months in support of Operation Joint Forge. In May 1999, the battalion was once more called upon to support peace enforcement operations in Kosovo in support of Task Force Falcon. The battalion, along with the 535th Engineer Company (CSE), were the primary construction units called on to build Camp Bondsteel, the main base camp intended to house 5,000 personnel. Most recently, the battalion has been engaged in troop construction throughout Europe and Africa and in 2001, B Company was deployed in support of KFOR-2B, Kosovo.



The 565th Engineer Battalion (Provisional)

The Battalion Crest

The colors scarlet and white are the colors of the Corps of Engineers. The castle tower for Central Europe symbolizes the Battalion's participation in WWII, the scarlet oak leaves for Ardennes-Alsace campaign WWI, the blue wavy bar for Rheinland. The red and blue Korean Taeguk in the center denotes the battalion's service in Korea. The floating bridge symbol at the base refers to one of the most important functions of the engineer, the construction of bridges.



History of the 565th Engineer Battalion

The Battalion was constituted on 25 February 1943, in the Army of the United States as the 183rd Engineer Combat Battalion and was activated 15 October 1943, at Camp McCain, Mississippi. The 183rd Engineer Combat Battalion was redesignated 21 November 1943, as the 565th Engineer Battalion and was allotted to the Regular Army.

The battalion arrived in Europe late in 1944. During World War II, the battalion received credits for campaign in the Rheinland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe. On 19 June 1945, battalion was deactivated.

The Battalion was activated again on 27 March 1954 in Korea, serving there until deactivation on 24 June 1960.

The 565 Engineer Battalion was reactivated on 24 June 1960, in Karlsruhe, Germany, as part of the 7th Engineer Brigade, supporting the training of NATO defense forces. The battalion units consisted of the 502nd Engineer Company (Float Bridge), the 809th Engineer Company (Panel Bridge) and the 8594th Civilian Labor Group (Float Bridge). In July 1975, the 535th Engineer Company (Light Equipment) was assigned to the battalion with its permanent station in Grafenwoehr, Germany. On 30 June 1976, the battalion was altered by deactivation of the 809th Engineer Company and the transfer of the 535th Engineer Company to the 563rd Engineer Battalion.

The assignment of the 93rd Engineer Company (Mobile Assault Bridge) to the 565th Engineer Battalion changed the mission support to the VII Corps to focus



only on bridging. On 21 February 1977, the 502nd Engineer Company received the Ribbon Bridge, and was redesignated as the 502nd Engineer Company (Assault Float Bridge) effective 16 December 1978. These two redesignations made the battalion the first pure engineer battalion (Assault Float Bridge) in the United States Army.

On 17 June, 1985, the 563rd Engineer Battalion was inactivated and the 38th Engineer Company (Medium Girder Bridge) and the 503rd Engineer Company (Combat Support Equipment) were assigned to the 565th Engineer Battalion. This made the 565th the largest battalion in the 7th Engineer Brigade.

On 15 May 1986, the 565th Engineer Battalion was deactivated and Task Force 565 was formed. On 16 August 1986, by authority of a VII Corps general order, the 565th Engineer Battalion (Provisional) was formed.

On 1 December 1987, the 38th Engineer Company (MGB) and the 503rd Engineer Company (CSE) were transferred to the 237th Engineer Battalion, thus leaving the 565th a pure engineer assault float bridge battalion again.

In January 1988, the 93rd Engineer Company received the ribbon bridge and was redesignated as the 93rd Engineer Company (Assault Float Bridge). On 16 October 1990, the 565th Engineer Battalion (Provisional) was activated and became the 565th Engineer Battalion supporting 7th Engineer Brigade and VII Corps.

With the deactivation of the 7th Engineer Brigade on 22 June 1991, the 565th Engineer Battalion was assigned to the 130th Engineer Brigade and V Corps. On 1 July 1991, the 38th Engineer Company again joined the 565th Engineer Battalion (Assault Float Bridge), making it the 565th Engineer Battalion (Corps) (Bridge). On 30 September 1991, the 8594 Civilian Support Group was deactivated after 31 years of service.

In May 1992, the 516th Engineer Company (Medium Girder Bridge) joined the battalion with a proud history.

The 565th Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment was inactivated on 15 December 1993.

V Corps reactivated the 565th on 14 April 1998 with the current organization consisting of the 502nd Engineer Company (Assault Float Bridge), the 38th Engineer Company (Assault Float Bridge), the 320th Engineer Company (Topographic) and the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 565th Engineer Battalion. All units are stationed in Hanau, Germany.



The Army Song

First to Fight for the Right,
and to Build the Nation's Might,
and the Army goes Rolling Along,
Proud of all we have done,
Fighting 'till the Battle's Won,
and the Army goes Rolling Along.
Then it's HI! HI! HEY!
The Army's on its way.
Count off the Cadence Loud and Strong!
For Where'er we Go,
You will Always know that
The Army goes Rolling Along.



Army Values

1. **LOYALTY:** Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit, and other soldiers.
2. **DUTY:** Fulfill your obligations.
3. **RESPECT:** Treat people as they should be treated.
4. **SELFLESS-SERVICE:** Put the welfare of the nation, the Army, and your subordinates before your own.
5. **HONOR:** Live up to all Army values.
6. **INTEGRITY:** Do what's right, legally and morally.
7. **PERSONAL COURAGE:** Face fear, danger, or adversity (physical or moral).

The Army Song/Army Values/Code of Conduct

Code of Conduct

For Members of the Armed Forces of the United States

1. “I am an American fighting soldier. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life in their defense.”
2. “I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender my soldiers while they still have the means to resist.”
3. “If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.”
4. “If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action, which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.”
5. “When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.”
6. “I will never forget that I am an American fighting soldier, responsible for my actions and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.”



Chapter 1

Soldier Deployment Readiness

1. Updated items

All soldiers are expected to be ready to deploy with little advance notice. To meet this demand, all soldiers must keep the following items current at all times.

- a. ID Card must be correct and serviceable at all times.
 - b. ID Tags must be correct and worn when engaged in field training, traveling in aircraft and when outside the United States. ID tags and the Army Values tag are the only authorized items to be worn on the ID tag chains. When applicable to the soldier, the medical condition warning tags will also be worn.
 - c. Emergency data records should be corrected as soon as a change occurs.
 - d. Wills and powers of attorney must be kept current and correct. If you need or want to change a will or power of attorney, contact the Legal Assistance Office.
 - e. Soldiers are required to have annual dental checks to stay deployable. Any dental condition likely to cause dental emergency (Category 3 and 4) must be treated to make the soldier deployable.
 - f. Family care plans - with the frequency and duration of deployments increasing, our unit cannot afford to have a soldier become non-deployable because of an unworkable family care plan. It is the soldier's and commander's responsibilities to ensure all paperwork is complete, and all leaders need to subject each plan to a common sense test. It is not fair to the soldier, the unit or to the Army to have this program improperly managed.
 - g. HIV and TB scans must be updated annually.
 - h. DNA and Panorex - copies of both should be annotated in medical and dental records annually.
2. Family Readiness Groups - Paragraph 2-5c, AR 215-1 establishes the requirement for Family Readiness Groups (FRG). Ensure your family members, whether residing in the command or not, are aware of your unit's FRG. These groups provide vital support and services to family members during deployments.



Chapter 2

Personal Appearance

1. Responsibility
 - a. Each soldier is responsible for maintaining a defined appearance. Poorly fitted uniforms and improperly worn equipment do not present a professional appearance and do not represent the professionalism of the Engineer Corps.
 - b. Each officer, noncommissioned officer, and soldier has the personal responsibility to enforce and maintain the standards and tradition contained herein. Tactful, constructive on-the-spot corrections to repair existing substandard conditions should be used.
 - c. Commanders will not require the wear of optional uniform items (i.e. windbreakers or sweaters) unless provided to the soldier at no cost; nor will they limit the wear of authorized optional uniform items, except in formations or for safety and health reasons.
2. General guidelines
 - a. Specific regulatory uniform guidance is prescribed in AR 670-1.
 - b. Uniform will be neat, clean, and properly fitted.
 - c. Uniforms will be maintained in a serviceable condition with all holes/tears mended (machine sewn if possible), unserviceable or missing buttons replaced, collars not frayed and uniforms not excessively faded.
 - d. Pockets with buttons will be buttoned.
 - e. Sew-on items will be machine sewn so that the stitching blends with the background material.



- Sappers-In!
Counter Mobility
Survivability
Troop Construction
Topography
- f. Identification tags (dog tags) will be worn around the neck while in uniform, when engaged in field training, traveling in aircraft, and at all times when outside the United States.
 - g. Before completion of in-processing, soldiers will have the proper unit insignia sewn on their uniforms. This service will be provided at no cost to the soldier using AE Form 1715-1A. Each soldier will be authorized this service on: 4 Battle Dress Uniforms (BDUs), 2 field jackets, and one Class A jacket.
 - h. Wearing of civilian jewelry
 - i. Jewelry must be conservative and in good taste.
 - ii. A wristwatch, wrist identification bracelet are allowed for wear with uniform.
 - iii. Not more than two rings may be worn with Army uniforms. An engagement ring and wedding band are considered one ring.
 - iv. Neck jewelry may be worn if it is not visible.
 - v. A conservative tie tack or tie clasp may be worn with the four-in-hand necktie.
 - vi. Male soldiers will not wear earrings while in uniform or in civilian attire **ON POST**.
 - vii. Female soldiers may wear earrings only with the service, dress, and mess uniform. The only authorized earrings are:
 - (1) Post, clip-on, or screw-on type
 - (2) Small (not to exceed 6mm or ¼ inch diameter)
 - (3) Gold, silver, white pearl
 - (4) Unadorned or spherical
 - (5) A matched pair with only one earring per ear lobe
 - j. Female soldiers may wear makeup and nail polish, but both must be conservative and complement the uniform.
 - k. Female soldiers may carry the black service handbag (issued) with the service, utility, or dress uniforms. The black clutch type handbag (optional



purchase) may be carried with the service uniform, utility uniform (only in garrison), and with the dress uniform (only leather version).

1. Soldiers in uniform riding bicycles, mopeds and motorcycles may wear a commercial backpack and must wear eye protection and protective headgear. However, once dismounted, the backpack will be carried over one soldier while walking and the proper military headgear will be worn.

3. Uniform composition

- a. Composition will be prescribed by the commander concerned consistent with the duty/training to be performed and weather conditions. Uniformity, however, will be maintained within the company-sized unit for all personnel performing similar duty/training at a given location.
- b. The basic uniform for the brigade will be: BDUs, beret and boots, with earplugs case bearing the battalion's unit crest attached to the inner button of the left pocket of the BDU. As a minimum, all soldiers will have two each of temperate and hot weather BDUs. Soldiers will be allowed to wear either BDU, with exception of command discretion.

4. Work uniforms.

- a. BDUs (utility uniforms)
 - i. The standard uniform in garrison for all soldiers is the BDU, utility, hospital duty, or food service uniforms.
 - ii. Soldiers may wear their shirt sleeves rolled up except when prohibited by the commander. When rolled, the sleeves will be rolled neatly above the elbow no more than 3 inches above the elbow. For Army personnel, sleeves on the BDU will be rolled, camouflaged side out.
 - iii. Unit commanders and above will specify when BDU shirts may be removed allowing the undershirt to be used as an outer garment.
 - iv. Subdued U.S. Army tapes, name tapes, insignia of grade (and branch for officers), and the appropriate unit insignia are required. Special skill badges will be worn per AR 670-1. Rank insignia may be pin-on metal or cloth sew-on. U.S. flag will be worn on the right BDU sleeve.
 - v. Alterations (sizing) to make the uniform shirt and trousers form fitting are not authorized.
 - vi. Trousers will be bloused by tucking them into the boots without wrapping the crease to either side or by using approved blousing



garters. No chains, ropes, tin can/ linoleum bands will be used to “block” the blouse.

b. Cold weather uniform

- i. During extreme cold weather, (below 29 degrees Fahrenheit or a wind chill factor of 10 degrees Fahrenheit or lower), commanders may authorize the wear of the cold weather cap.
- ii. The cold weather cap will be worn straight on the head with the front flap up and no hair visible on the forehead. The ear flaps may be worn up or down as prescribed by the commander, but must be fastened at all times. Only the insignia of rank will be worn on the cold weather cap. Enlisted personnel will wear the subdued insignia. Officers will wear the non-subdued insignia.

5. Headgear

Military headgear will be worn in all military vehicles unless it interferes with safe operation. Military headgear is not required to be worn in privately owned or commercial vehicles. Military headgear will be removed when indoors except when under arms or while participating in the observance of official ceremonies conducted indoors. Headgear will not be worn on the flight line of Army Airfields. Headgear will not be starched, blocked, or wire-braced in any way.

a. Black beret

- i. The entire United States Army adopted the beret as its distinctive day-to-day headgear on 14 June 2001, the Army’s birthday. It is a visible symbol of the Army’s transformation, continued pride, unflagging professionalism, and esprit de corps.
- ii. All soldiers will wear the beret as the principal and distinctive day-to-day headgear. It will be worn with Class A, B and BDU uniforms in garrison and not worn with dress uniforms.
- iii. Wearing the beret is covered in AR 670-1, *Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia*.

b. The BDU cap will remain as field headgear. Cap bills will not be rolled/ cupped. Enlisted soldiers will wear the subdued insignia of rank. Officers will wear the non-subdued insignia.

c. The Kevlar helmet with the camouflaged cover will be worn during field training and Operational Readiness Tests. When directed by the commander, the Kevlar and camouflaged cover may be worn with the Army



Green Service Uniform. This is normally done during parades/ceremonies. The chinstrap will be fastened. Subdued insignia of a grade (or chaplain's branch insignia, if appropriate) will be worn on the front of the helmet centered 2 ½ inches from the bottom rim with name tag on commo band (cat eyes).



6. Footwear
 - a. Combat boots will be of standard type or similar commercial design.
 - i. Jungle boots are authorized for wear, however, commanders may specify that they will not be worn when uniformity is desired for occasions such as parades.
 - ii. Patent leather is not authorized.
 - iii. Authorized individuals may wear tanker boots.
 - iv. Modification of boots (i.e. zippers or metal taps) is prohibited; an exception is conversion of issue or jump boots to tankers boots.
 - v. Boots will be maintained in a good state of repair and kept shined.
 - vi. All personnel will wear the olive green (or black) socks when wearing combat boots.
 - vii. Thermo (Gortex lined) boots may be prescribed with the winter uniform.
 - b. Low quarters will be the standard issue type or similar commercial design.
 - i. Poromeric (Corfam) shoes are allowed.
 - ii. Patent leather is not authorized.
 - iii. Black socks will be worn with the low quarters.
 - iv. Female soldiers may wear plain black pumps (patent leather is not authorized) with closed toe and heel or black oxford shoes. Heel

height of the black pumps will be between 1 to 3 inches and sole thickness will not exceed ½ inch. Female soldiers are also authorized to wear optional black leather boots (not to exceed knee height and maximum heel height of 3 inches) in the event of inclement weather.

- c. Safety shoes will not be worn off the installation except when authorized by unit commanders when traveling to/from work.
- d. Wearing of boots will be seasonal, or as mission dictates (i.e. change of command, deployment).
 - i. From 01 October to 01 April, soldiers will wear basic issue speed lace boots, jump boots or cold weather boots.
 - ii. From 01 April to 01 October, soldiers will be permitted to wear hot weather (jungle) boots.

7. Belts

- a. Brass, closed-faced buckles will be shined and worn with the Army Green (Class A & B) uniform.
- b. Belt with black tip and open-faced buckle will be worn with field and work uniforms (i.e. BDU, WHITES, and NOMEX).
- c. No items will be attached to the belt loops or belt (i.e. knives, keys, scabbards, and D-ring) unless required for the duty being performed [i.e., charge of quarters (CQ) or armorer].

8. Undergarments

- a. All soldiers will wear the brown undershirt with the BDU.
- b. Male soldiers will wear a white undershirt with the service, dress, mess, hospital duty, and food service uniforms.
- c. Female soldiers will always wear a brassiere while in uniform.

9. Field/Gortex jacket

- a. The field/Gortex jacket may only be worn with utility uniforms.
- b. The subdued shoulder patch, name tape, insignia of rank, and the U.S. Army tape are required to be affixed on the field jacket. Authorized insignia and rank insignia may be cloth or metal. Wear of the nametape on the Gortex jacket is mandatory. The nametape is 3 1/2 inches long, 1/2-



inch wide, with 1/4-inch block letters. The nametape will accommodate 14 characters. Soldiers will sew the nametape on the left sleeve pocket flap, 1/4 inch from the bottom of the flap, centered left to right. Rank (metal or cloth) will be worn on the Gortex rank loop.

Gortex jacket



- c. The field/Gortex Jacket will be zipped and/or snapped.
 - d. The field/Gortex jacket will cover the collar of the BDU shirt, white jacket and coveralls, as appropriate.
 - e. Tanker's jackets and "British Army Sweaters" may not be worn as part of a military uniform.
 - f. The cold weather parka with hood may be worn with the cold weather trousers or as prescribed by the commander.
 - g. The Army issue gloves are authorized for wear with or without cold weather outer garments (includes DBDU parka). Soldiers may wear the black leather shell gloves with utility uniforms without cold weather outer garments, provided sleeves are rolled down over the tops of the gloves. The inserts will not be worn without the leather shell.
10. Physical fitness uniforms (PFU)
- a. The Army gray or the new Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU) are the only authorized physical fitness uniforms. No mixing of uniforms is authorized. The wear-out date for the gray PFU is 30 September 2003.
 - i. The gray uniform consists of the gray athletic T-shirt with "ARMY" printed on the chest, gray general purpose trunks, gray sweat pants, gray hooded sweat shirt with zipper and plain white socks (mid-calf length).

- ii. Shoes may be any type of commercially purchased athletic shoe appropriate for the physical conditioning being trained.
 - iii. Black gloves may be worn with the PFU with or without inserts.
 - iv. The black watch cap may be worn as specified by the commander.
- b. The PFU is for PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING ONLY; it will not be worn for work details or for wear in AAFES or commercial businesses like the PX, Burger King, etc.
 - c. Commanders may authorize the wear of commercially purchased, solid-in-color, gray or black spandex shorts (or the equivalent) to be worn under the gray shorts. The length of the spandex shorts or equivalent must end above the knee or higher. Any logos present cannot be visible.
 - d. Whenever the gray sweatshirt and gray sweat pants are worn, the gray shorts and gray T-shirt will be worn under them. The gray sweat pants or gray sweatshirt may be worn separately with the gray T-shirt and gray shorts as long as uniformity is maintained as directed by the commander.
 - e. The PFU shirt will always be worn tucked into the PFU shorts. Soldiers will wear the hooded sweatshirt zipped.
 - f. When exercising individually, soldiers will wear a yellow, orange or green reflective belt as per their unit designation. Unit formations require four road guards (at a minimum) with standard high-visibility road guard vests. Road guards will carry white filtered flashlights during hours of darkness. Soldiers wearing the new IPFU are not required to wear a reflective belt.

11. Field/alert uniforms

- a. The field uniform (summer or winter) is the BDU, with brown T-shirt, boots, Kevlar helmet and camouflaged cover and band (with chinstrap fastened), and LBE or LBV. The LBE/LBV will consist of equipment designated by brigade and equivalent or separate unit commanders.
- i. Soldiers will wear the Load Bearing Equipment (LBE) fitted to rest at waist level with pistol belt buckled. (Pistol belt extenders are authorized when wearing body armor.)

The LBE will consist of the following:

- (a). Pistol belt
- (b). LBE suspenders
- (c). Two canteens with covers, one with cup (worn on left and right hips)



LBE



- (d). Two ammo pouches with six 30-round magazines for soldiers issued the M-16, and one 9mm ammo pouch with magazine worn on left side for soldiers issued a 9mm
- (e). First aid pouch with first aid packet will be worn on upper left side of suspenders, right side up
- ii. The Load Bearing Vest (LBV) will consist of the following:
 - (a). Two 30-round magazines (top down, rounds facing away from body, pull tabs taped on magazine; last three rounds tracers)
 - (b). One 30-round magazine (same as above)
 - (c). Survival items: VS17 panel strap, maglight, signal mirror, bottle CLP, 2 frags, knife, fire starter, fishing kit, and cordage
 - (d). Compass

LBV



- (e). First aid dressing x 2, glint tape
- (f). Water purification tablets
- (g). Strobe light (strobe cover sewn on right canteen cover)
- (h). Earplugs
- (i). Sabre radio may replace ammo pouch

Note: items may be added or changed according to mission requirements.

- b. Other items worn with the field uniform will be METT-T driven (body armor, protective mask, ear plugs, whistle, flashlight, etc.).
 - c. Unit commanders may prescribe the wear of the parka, cold weather cap, and cold weather boots when weather dictates.
 - d. While operating their vehicles, soldiers will wear the following minimum uniform items:
 - i. BDUs or tanker's NOMEX
 - ii. Combat vehicle crewman (CVC) helmet while in actual operation of vehicle; Kevlar helmet while in assembly areas or training areas but not engaged in direct operation of their tactical vehicles and while operating a non-tactical vehicle in training areas.
12. Food service uniforms
- a. The food service uniform is the standard work uniform for dining facility personnel.
 - b. Paper, throwaway hats will not be worn outside the immediate area of the dining facility. The Army garrison cap will be worn with the food service uniform when outside of the dining facility.
 - c. Boots will not be bloused.
 - d. Nameplate and polished pin-on rank insignia will be worn on the uniform.
13. Military coveralls
- Only soldiers performing duties in designated maintenance work areas and sites may wear military coveralls.
14. Army Green uniform (Class A & B)



- a. Grade, branch, unit insignia, badges, tabs, and other authorized uniform items will be as prescribed in AR 670-1.
- b. Army Green Service/Classic
Non-subdued unit insignia is required. Soldiers will wear distinctive unit insignia, insignia of rank, branch insignia, U.S. insignia, nameplate, authorized ribbons, and badges. Skirt length will be no more than 1 inch above or 2 inches below the crease in the back of the knee.
- c. Army Black pullover sweater
When the short sleeve shirt is worn without neck tab or tie, the shirt collar is worn outside the sweater. The sweater may be worn under the all weather coat and black windbreaker. When worn with these items, the sweater will not appear exposed. The nameplate will be centered ½ inch above the bottom of the black patch, and the unit crest will be centered from left to right, top to bottom, above the nameplate.
- d. Army Shirt, Shade 415
Soldiers may wear both long and short sleeve shirts as outer garments with Army Green/Classic uniform. The long sleeve shirt must be worn with black four-in-hand necktie or neck tab. When worn as an outer garment, the short sleeve shirt may be worn with or without a necktie/necktab. Insignia of rank and nameplate must be worn. Shirts will not have initials/logos embroidered on the pockets, cuffs, or collars.

15. Change of Command uniform

- a. Uniform for Change of Command should be standardized throughout the brigade.
- b. Uniform will consist of Kevlar with band. LBE or LBV will be worn with the following: field dressing pouch placed above left breast with opening at top of pouch, two canteens with pouch and cup and two ammunition pouches (BLOCKED).
- c. Soldiers are to have HIGHLY BRUSHED AND SHINED all-leather boots and are to wear a clean, neat and serviceable pair of BDUs (ironed or pressed).
- d. Males will be clean-shaven and have a neat haircut. Females will also have hair in accordance with AR 670-1.

16. Maternity clothing

- a. After a doctor has certified a soldier's pregnancy, her commander will prepare



three copies of SFC 1034 for a supplemental maternity clothing allowance.

- b. Utilizing a completed SFC 1034, the soldier will obtain the necessary clothing items from the Post Exchange. The normal military uniform will be worn until maternity uniform is received.

17. Scarves

- a. Both ends of the scarf will be contained within the field/Gortex
- b. With the jacket or the parka, it will be worn in a left over right fashion, crossing at the neckline. The scarf will not be worn in ascot fashion.
- c. Black scarves may be worn with the black all weather coat and windbreaker. When worn, the scarf will be worn as indicated above.
- d. Civilian scarves will not be worn with any uniform.
- e. Branch scarves may be worn with BDU uniform or service uniform only when prescribed and issued by local commander for ceremonial purposes.

18. Earplugs

During field training and live-fire exercises, wearing of the earplugs and case is mandatory. Fitted earplugs are strongly encouraged for cadre soldiers.

19. Eyeglasses/sunglasses

- a. Conservative civilian prescription eyeglasses are authorized for wear.
- b. Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in garrison environment except when in formation. Individuals required by medical authority to wear sunglasses for medical reasons other than refractive error may wear them when safety considerations apply.
- c. Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are faddish or have lenses or frames with initials or other adornments are not authorized for wear.

20. Unit/Organizational Distinctive Unit Insignia and Combat Leader Identification Tabs (Green)

- a. Distinctive unit insignia will be worn on the garrison cap/beret for enlisted soldiers wearing the Army Green uniforms, but will not be worn on the field jacket, or the BDU uniform.
- b. Combat Leaders Identification Tabs: the green combat leaders tabs, authorized for wear by leaders of Category I Table of Organizational and



Equipment (TOE) organizations, will be worn only on the Army Green (Class A) uniform and on the field jacket/Gortex.

21. Wear of military clothing with civilian attire
Soldiers may wear the all-weather coat, black pullover sweater, and windbreaker with civilian clothing only when all military insignia have been removed. Soldiers may also wear military footwear with civilian clothing.
22. Wear of military clothing in civilian areas
 - a. When soldiers are conducting business off-post during duty hours, either military or personal, which requires more than one hour to complete, the appropriate uniform is Class A or B.
 - b. Class C uniforms (BDUs, hospital, and food service) are not intended as a substitute for civilian clothing or for wearing off military installations, except in transit between an individual's off-post quarters and duty station.
 - c. Local policy does permit the wear of class C uniforms in off-post establishments for a short period of time (1 hour or less) before 1900, consistent with following guidance:
 - i. The uniform is clean and complete.
 - ii. The local establishment does not serve or sell alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption.
23. Wear of civilian clothing on post
 - a. A soldier's outward appearance and choice of civilian apparel are a most obvious and tangible display of personal attitudes and feelings about one's self and the military community. Personnel should strive to consciously portray self-respect and common courtesy by dressing in accordance with generally accepted rules of good taste.
 - b. All individuals are expected to abide by the standards of attire outlined below when utilizing USAREUR community service facilities and attending on-post activities.
 - i. Civilian attire should be appropriate for the occasion.
 - ii. Clean clothing (not obviously dirty) will be worn (all ages).
 - iii. The body will be appropriately clothed.
 - (1) Chest and stomach will be covered.



- (2) Bathing suits will only be worn in designated swimming areas.
 - (3) “See-through” outer clothing will not be worn without appropriate undergarments.
 - (4) Items of clothing normally made for and worn as undergarments will not be worn as outergarments.
 - (5) The leg length of shorts will extend below the crotch.
 - (6) Wearing of hair curlers in public is strongly discouraged.
 - iv. Clothing (includes head and footwear) with slogans, drawings, or language which could be construed as lewd, obscene, profane, ethnically demeaning, or sexually suggestive, or which advocates or glorifies the use of illegal drugs or other unlawful conduct, or are otherwise contrary to good order and discipline will not be worn or displayed.
 - v. Tattoos, which display any of the prohibitions in the subparagraph above, will be completely covered.
 - vi. Appropriate footwear is required.
24. Haircuts, mustaches, and hairstyles
- a. Hair color should reflect the same as the ID card.
 - b. For male soldiers, hair, sideburns, and mustaches will conform to standards contained in AR 670-1, chapter 1. There are many acceptable hairstyles in the Army. As a minimum:
 - i. The hair on top of the head will be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair will not be excessive, or present a ragged, unkempt or extreme appearance. Hair will present a tapered appearance and when combed will not fall over the ears or eyebrows or touch the collar, except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck. Block cut fullness will be moderate and present a tapered appearance
 - ii. In all cases, the bulk length of hair will not interfere with the normal wear of military headgear or protective masks.
 - iii. Hair will not be visible on the forehead when wearing the BDU cap/beret.
 - iv. Sideburns will be neatly trimmed. The base will not be flared and will be a clean shaven, horizontal line. Sideburns will not extend below the



lowest part of the exterior ear opening.

- v. Mustaches will be kept neatly trimmed, tapered, tidy and will not present a chopped-off appearance. No portion of the mustache will cover the upper lip line or extend horizontally beyond or below the corner points of the mouth.
 - vi. Male soldiers will be clean shaven. Soldiers with shaving profiles will carry the profile on them while on duty. Beard length of soldiers with valid profiles will not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Soldiers must rigidly adhere to shaving requirements as stated on the profile issued by a medical doctor.
- c. For female soldiers, hairstyles will conform to standards contained in AR 670-1, CHAPTER 1. As a minimum:
- i. Hair will be neatly groomed. The length bulk of the hair will not be excessive or present a ragged and unkempt, or extreme appearance. Hair will not fall over the eyebrows or extend below the bottom edge of the collar. Hairstyles will not interfere with proper wearing of military headgear or protective masks.
 - ii. Wigs may be worn as long as the hairpiece is of natural hair color and style and length conform to appearance and standards.
 - iii. Hair holding ornaments (barrettes, pins, clips), if used, must be transparent or similar in color to the hair, and will be inconspicuously placed. Beads or similar ornamental items are not authorized.
 - iv. Hair will not be visible on the forehead when wearing the BDU cap/beret.

25. Physical Fitness

All 130th Engineer Brigade soldiers, regardless of age, are expected to maintain themselves in sound physical condition. All eligible soldiers will attain a minimum of 60 points per event with an overall minimum score of 180 on the semiannual Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT). All soldiers should strive to achieve maximum points.

26. Health

- a. Body fat and weight standards
 - i. Good health and physical conditioning include proper body fat and weight. Accordingly, the Army's body fat/height and weight standards will be enforced.



- Sappers-In!
Counterability, survivability
Brigade Topography Troop Construction
- ii. Commanders will ensure that overweight soldiers are on an effective weight control program. If overweight, the soldier will undergo counseling and evaluation per AR 600-9.
 - iii. All newly assigned soldiers will be weighed and their height measured within 30 days of arrival.

b. Smoking

i. Smoking is prohibited:

- (1) In all 130th Engineer Brigade facilities except in specifically designated areas.
- (2) In all military vehicles and aircraft and in other areas where it presents a safety hazard.
- (3) While performing modified physical fitness training due to physical profile restrictions.

- ii. Smoking is permitted in billets, however, commanders must consider smoking preferences when assigning rooms. Non-smokers have the right to live and work in a smoke-free environment. Designated smoking areas can only be established in areas where the smoke is sufficiently isolated so as to protect the health and welfare of non-smokers.

c. Chew tobacco

Soldiers who chew tobacco will spit only in containers for that purpose and NOT on the ground, side walks, in garbage/trash cans, etc.

d. Illegal drugs

Brigade policy for use and consumption of illegal drugs (i.e. Marijuana, hashish, cocaine, LSD, narcotics) is ZERO TOLERANCE.



Chapter 3

Personal Conduct

1. General

Whether on or off duty, 130th Engineer Brigade soldiers will not conduct themselves in a manner so as to bring discredit upon themselves or the United States Army. Undesirable conduct includes, but is not limited to, drunk/reckless driving, drunk and disorderly conduct, offensive language and gestures, as well as failure to satisfy financial obligations to include issuance of bad checks.

2. Off-post conduct

When visiting public establishments, soldiers must take special care to conduct themselves in a manner that does not bring discredit upon themselves and the Army.

- a. Wear the proper clothes. Find out ahead of time what clothes are proper for the establishment or activity you will attend and dress accordingly.
- b. Watch the noise level. Always respect the rights of others to have a quiet meal or drink. Entering an establishment yelling or screaming at friends will create resentment.
- c. Watch your language. Profanity is unacceptable in all public facilities.

3. Public use of alcohol

- a. No one under the age of 18 will purchase, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages unless specifically authorized by their commander.
- b. Soldiers are prohibited from drinking alcoholic beverages during work hours (including lunch periods) unless officially off duty.
- c. Soldiers in military uniform are prohibited from consuming alcoholic beverages during duty hours.
- d. Soldiers are prohibited from consuming alcoholic beverages at any time in 130th Engineer Brigade locations (footprints) while in uniform.

4. Car stereo volume

Loud playing of stereos and similar devices in public places or while driving, both on and off post, is strongly discouraged. German law requires observance of quiet hours from 2200 – 0600 daily.



5. Relationships between soldiers of different ranks
Professional relationships between soldiers are encouraged. Relationships between soldiers of different ranks that involve or give the appearance of partiality or preferential treatment or result in improper personal gain are prohibited. AR 600-50 governs financial transactions between superiors and subordinates.
6. Military courtesy
Courtesy is respect for and consideration of others. In the Army, the various forms of courtesy have become custom and tradition. It is important to render these courtesies correctly.
 - a. The salute
The salute is a military tradition of extending a greeting and exchange of respect among military personnel. It will be executed both in garrison and field environments. Saluting in civilian clothes is not required; however, exchanging greetings while in civilian clothes is highly encouraged when on military installations.
 - i. Enlisted personnel render salutes to officers and warrant officers. Junior officers must salute senior officers.



- ii. Military customs encourages the exchange of an oral greeting between soldiers when they salute. “Good morning” or “Good afternoon, sir/ma’am” are appropriate salutations. Military courtesy places an obligation on the responding soldier to accompany his return salute with an appropriate greeting. The spirit in which greetings are exchanged is more important than words. Good soldiers of good units are eager to exchange greetings warmly.
- iii. Saluting distance is recognition distance. If an individual is coming your way, wait until you are about six steps apart and then render the salute; but if he is at a distance and turning away, then the proper saluting distance is “recognition” distance. When you recognize an officer in a vehicle, you should salute. The operator of a vehicle (or a bicycle) is not required to salute.
- iv. The following rules apply in most situations that you are likely to encounter:
 - (1) Unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, day rooms, and Squad Room
The first soldier to see an officer who is senior in rank to the officers present in the room should call “Attention.” The senior soldier present in the area should report to the visiting officer, who will normally command “Carry on.” In smaller rooms containing one or two enlisted persons, the individuals should rise and stand at attention when an officer enters the room. When an officer enters, the senior person present comes forward and says “Good morning, sir/ma’am,” or whatever comment is appropriate for the time of day.
 - (2) Classroom
If an officer enters a classroom in which instruction is being given, an assistant instructor should report to the officer. Should the inspecting officer wish to speak to the class, the assistant instructor will notify the principal instructor. The class should not be disrupted by an inspecting officer’s visit.
 - (3) Work areas
When an officer enters, personnel who are working do not come to attention or at-ease unless the officer speaks to them. Unless involved in the transaction of routine business between individuals at work, an enlisted person or junior officer should stop working and come to the position of attention when addressed by a senior officer.



- Sappers In!
Counter Mobility
Survivability
Troop Construction
Topography
- (4) Dining facility
The first person to see a field grade officer senior in rank to those routinely present in the dining facility should call “At ease,” so the officer’s presence is known and necessary action can be taken. Soldier’s should be silent, but continue to work or eat. The mess steward should report to the officer. Normally, the officer visiting the facility will command “Carry on” or “Continue to work,” unless he or she is conducting an official inspection or directs otherwise. Officers are expected to rise if addressed by an officer senior to them.
- (5) Barracks
The first person to see an officer who is senior in rank to the commander or officers on the floor should call “Attention” for the members of the unit in the vicinity. The visiting officer will normally command “Carry on,” or “Continue with your work,” unless he is conducting the official inspection or directs otherwise. Soldiers should step aside and allow the officer to pass. The same procedures will be used when a senior NCO enters the barracks; however, the command will be “At ease.”
- (6) Conferences and briefings
Upon arrival of a commander at briefings or conference to be held with his subordinates, the senior soldier present announces, “Ladies and gentlemen, the Division/Brigade/Battalion/Company Commander.” At that time, everyone present will come to the position of attention until directed to be seated. At the end of the meeting and as the commander begins to leave, the personnel present rise, or if necessary, the next senior soldier calls “Attention.” Those present salute and say, “Good morning/good afternoon, sir/ma’am,” as appropriate.
- (7) During conversation
When spoken to by a senior officer, all soldiers, officers, or enlisted, should come to the position of attention and face the senior officer. Normally, the senior officer will direct “At ease” or “Carry on.” When walking with a senior officer, a junior officer or enlisted soldier will walk to the senior’s left.
- (8) In formation
When an officer approaches soldiers in a formation, the person in



charge calls “Attention” and renders a salute for the entire group. “Good morning/good afternoon, sir/ma’am” is appropriate. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of soldiers who are not in formation, the first person to see him calls “Attention” and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. However, soldiers working as part of a detail or participating in some other group activity, such as athletics, do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or group.

- (9) Outside the Post Exchange, Post theaters, and other congested areas All soldiers, officers and enlisted, will render the necessary salute unless the act would be impractical (i.e. arms full of packages, in which case, the proper verbal greeting should be exchanged).

(10) Reveille

Listed below is specific guidance for rendering military courtesies during Reveille:

Situation	Action
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and in formation.	Execute present arms/order arms at the command of the officer or NCO in charge.
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and not in formation.	At the first note of the music, face the flag or music and render the hand salute. End salute at the last note of the music.
When wearing civilian clothes (including sports uniform) with/without headgear.	At the first note of the music, face the flag or music, stand at attention, remove the headgear, if worn, with the right hand and place right hand over the heart. Hold this position until the last note of the music.



Situation:	Retreat when played as a prelude to “To The Colors”	“To The Colors” or National Anthem
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and in formation.	Execute parade rest at the command of the officer/ NCO in charge.	Execute present arms/ order arms at command of the officer/ NCO in charge.
Military personnel in uniform with/without headgear and not in formation.	At the first note of the music, face the flag/ music and stand at attention. Remain at attention until last note of “Retreat” has been played.	At the first note of “To The Colors”/National Anthem, if outdoors, render the hand salute; if indoors stand at attention. Hold this position until the last note of the music is heard.
Males wearing civilian clothes with headgear.	At the first note of the music, face flag/ music remove headgear with right hand and stand at attention. Remain at attention until last note of retreat is played.	At the first note of the music, if outdoors, hold headgear in right hand over heart. If indoors, stand at attention. Hold this position until the last note of music has been played.
Military personnel and civilians in civilian dress without headgear. Female personnel (military and civilian) with headgear. Personnel dressed in sport uniform without headgear.	At the first note of the music, face the flag/ music, and stand at attention.	At the first note of music, if outdoors, stand at attention with right hand and over heart. If indoors, stand at attention. Hold this position until last note of music has been played.



(12) Uncased colors

Soldiers must always show proper respect for the flag. These procedures should be studied to the point that proper courtesy is shown automatically. When outdoors, soldiers will render the hand salute or present arms when passing or being past by uncased colors. The hand salute will be rendered when the soldier is six steps from the colors. When indoors, stand at attention until the uncased colors has passed six steps. In civilian clothes, remove the headgear with the right hand and with the right hand over the heart.

(13) National Anthem and Host Nation Anthem

Soldiers will stand at attention during the playing of the National Anthem as well as the Host Nation Anthem while indoors, such as in theaters and gymnasiums.

(14) Soldiers will stand at attention whenever the “Army Song” is played.



Chapter 4

Maintenance and Supply

1. Operator responsibility
 - a. All equipment operators perform 10 level maintenance on assigned equipment, do all required preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS), and ensure that guidelines for standard appearance (section 3 of this chapter) are followed.
 - b. Operators report deadline deficiencies immediately to their immediate supervisor.
 - c. Operators ensure basic issue items (BII) and additional authorization lists (AAL) are secured, and that their equipment is checked daily for security.
 - d. Vehicles must be secured with the chain enclosing the spoke on the steering wheel.
 - e. Operators are present during scheduled or unscheduled services or repairs.
 - f. Operators must show “ownership” of their assigned equipment by demonstrating high standards of maintenance and appearance. They must feel they have THE BEST equipment.
 - g. Operators will be licensed on the equipment, and correctly complete DA Form 5988E and DA Form 5990E on all vehicles.
 - h. Operators adhere to all safety applications during garrison and field operations.
 - i. Operators ensure their vehicle/equipment is topped off.
 - j. Operators of transportation motor pool (TMP) vehicles will ensure they are properly dispatched and well maintained.
2. Supervisor responsibility
 - a. Supervisors must ensure operators adhere to responsibilities outlined in section 1 of this chapter.
 - b. Supervisors know status of all assigned equipment; coordinate with maintenance personnel to track parts on order; sign for parts and ensure they are installed; and report deadlined equipment to the chain of command.



3. Vehicle standard appearance
 - a. All vehicles will have fastening devices properly attached.
 - b. Vehicle markings will be in compliance with standards.
 - c. Antennas will be extended.
 - d. Names of drivers and assistants will be in windshield. Size of lettering standards will be up to the battalion.



- e. All areas of the vehicle, including cabs, cargo area and window will be clean and free of litter.
4. Tactical vehicle parking
 - a. Drip pans must be used, as a minimum, in front under the engine. Other drip pans are used when leaks are present.
 - b. The chock block will be placed touching the left rear tire in the front or back, depending on possible rolling direction.

- c. All vehicles parked during exercises will be facing toward an escape route. Shiny areas will be camouflaged with camouflage pole bags and net bags, hoods up, under a camouflage net, and have chock blocks and drip pans.
 - d. All vehicles parked in garrison will be backed into a parking place (combat parked), and will have chock blocks and drip pans.
 - e. No hand receipted items should be stored in the vehicle.
5. Operating a tactical vehicle
- a. All operators must be licensed on the vehicle and possess a valid military license.
 - b. All appropriate documents must be in the dispatch book prior to movement.
 - c. Vehicle operators will perform PMCS prior to operating a vehicle.
 - d. Operator must be in proper uniform (Kevlar during tactical operations and soft cap during garrison operations).
 - e. Assistant driver will remain alert at all times the vehicle is in operation and provide ground guide functions.
 - f. Operator and assistant must ensure all safety devices, including troop straps, are in place and soldiers are properly secured before vehicle movement. Both the operator and passenger must adhere to safety guidelines, which include distracting behavior such as eating, and cell phone use.
 - g. Operators of 2 ½ ton and larger vehicles MUST have a ground guide while moving forward and in reverse.
 - h. Operators must complete a load plan as necessary, and have it available before and during movement.
 - i. Operators immediately report accidents to the appropriate authorities and the chain of command.
6. Motor pool appearance
- a. All vehicle/equipment lines will be straight, with front bumpers on line.
 - b. Antennas of all vehicles should be in the up position.
 - c. Spills should be cleaned immediately.

- d. The motor pool ground must be in a high state of police, with no grass between asphalt cracks. It must adhere to unit's environmental standard operating procedures (SOP).
- e. Motor pool bays will be organized, all safety devices in place, and a diagram of in-place equipment noted (brake tester, tool van). Trash is emptied daily or more as needed. Containers for clean rags, dry sweep, etc. will be clearly labeled. Offices will be organized and desks will be orderly.

7. Supply

- a. All soldiers will ensure equipment and non-expendable supplies for which they have signed for, are accounted for at all times.
- b. Loss of hand-receipted equipment, communication equipment, and sensitive items must be reported to the supervisor immediately.
- c. All soldiers will use expendable supplies as necessary, and avoid "stock piling" items.
- d. All soldiers must be knowledgeable about the Command Supply Discipline Program.
- e. Only school trained and appointed soldiers may handle disposal of hazardous material and supplies.
- f. All areas where equipment and supplies are stored are subject to inspection. All containers holding equipment and supplies will have a diagram conspicuously posted near the entrance that clearly identifies contents.
- g. All storage areas must be clean, neat, and organized with like items together.
- h. Supplies and equipment in all offices will be organized, desks will be orderly.



Chapter 5

Barracks Standards

1. Overall appearance
 - a. Outdoor areas must be in a high state of police; designated areas of responsibility are kept well maintained including mowing, trimming and painting.
 - b. Indoor common areas are kept clean and free of safety and fire hazards. Display information will be encased or on bulletin boards. Emergency and fire escape plans are conspicuously posted and necessary equipment (fire extinguishers) usable and up to safety codes. All NCOs are responsible to ensure details are completed daily to standard.
2. Room standards
 - a. Rooms will be presentable. All trash receptacles emptied, valuables (including coin change), and other highly pilferable items secured. Rooms will show an orderly appearance. Refrigerator freezer compartments will have no more than 1 inch of frost. Rooms must meet the unit's SOP that are posted.
 - b. Barracks policy letter, high dollar value item inventory and DA Form 2404 will be located at the room entrance or affixed to the door. All room deficiencies will be forwarded to the designated R & U representative for appropriate action. The R & U representative will inform commanders of deficiencies, implement, track and update corrective actions.
3. Visitor/resident responsibilities
 - a. All visitors will conduct themselves in a respectable manner. Any reported incidents from barracks residents, indicating inappropriate behavior could result in banning visitors from the barracks.
 - b. Barracks residents are responsible for:
 - i. Their visitors, ensuring their conduct is appropriate and not disruptive to other residents.
 - ii. Room standards indicated in section 2 of this chapter.
 - iii. The reporting of incidents which are of a disruptive nature or safety concern to their chain of command, staff duty personnel, or other



appropriate agency (i.e. Fire Department in case of fire).

4. Alcohol consumption in the barracks
 - a. Soldiers of legal drinking age may consume alcohol. If the soldier has an under-age roommate, they both have the responsibility to ensure the under age soldier does not consume alcohol. In Germany, the legal age is 18.
 - b. Alcohol will not be consumed during the duty day and 8 hours prior to the start of the following duty day.
 - c. Soldiers who consume alcohol are expected to conduct themselves responsibly and to avoid alcohol-related incidents.
5. Consideration of others (COO)

All barracks residents demonstrate consideration of others by:

 - a. “Cleaning as they go” in common areas
 - b. Completing their assigned details to standard
 - c. Not using roommates belongings without permission
 - d. Keeping their room or area free of garbage to avoid unhealthy living conditions.
6. Excessive noise/quiet hours
 - a. Soldiers will adhere to German Law regarding quiet hours: 2200-0600 daily.
 - b. Soldiers will ensure entertainment equipment volume cannot be heard outside of their door.



Chapter 6

Training Standards

1. Physical fitness
 - a. All soldiers are expected to attend scheduled physical fitness training. Thursday is the only day exempt from physical training. Physical training (PT) is not optional—only company commanders may excuse soldiers from training.
 - b. Physical fitness training must be planned and conducted by enthusiastic,



- c. capable leaders (junior leader development).
- c. Profiled soldiers will perform within the limits of their profiles.
- d. Soldiers will be in the proper uniform as prescribed by the commander and in the personal appearance chapter, section 13.
- e. Soldiers perform the record and diagnostic Army physical fitness training (APFT) in accordance with applicable fitness and medical regulations.
- f. Soldiers will receive appropriate recognition for fitness achievements, up to and including V Corps awards. All soldiers must maintain a fitness level to be capable of testing anytime.

2. Weapons/crew training

- a. All soldiers will be assigned a specific weapon, such as a M9, M16, M249.
- b. Soldiers must be qualified on their weapon, and will do so at a minimum of twice per year.
- c. Soldiers will receive pre-marksmanship instruction (PMI) prior to range attendance.
- d. Certified range personnel conduct concurrent training during range operations.
- e. Weapons safety is of utmost importance.



3. Junior leader development training

- a. All junior enlisted soldiers PVT-SSG will have a junior leader development plan in their counseling file.
- b. The first line leader will support and update the plan as needed.
- c. Soldiers will know what training they require to succeed and be promotable.

4. Unit required training

- a. Identified required training for all units is accomplished as soon as feasible through 7th Army Training Command or other training services.
- b. Soldiers will be appointed on orders (insert unit armor, etc.).

5. Sergeant's Time Training

- a. The historical objective of Sergeants' Time Training (STT) is to enhance the collective training effort in support of the unit's mission-essential task list (METL). However, we must use this dedicated training time not only to ensure that our soldiers are able to execute battle-focused, METL-based tasks to standard, but to develop our junior leaders as well.
- b. STT is a commander's program. Based on squad leaders' input, commanders determine which tasks need to be trained at STT. STT can be used to



train Expert Field Medical Badge (EFMB) tasks (which, for the most part, are METL driven) and for the common task test (CTT). It can also assist in satisfying METL while providing an opportunity to practice small unit battle drills, train soldiers holding low-density MOS's, and accomplish tasks directly related to soldier readiness.

- c. STT is an outcome of the weekly training meeting in accordance with field manual (FM) 25-100 and FM 25-101 and is reflected on weekly training schedules.
- d. The principles of STT are the following:
 - i. NCO leaders will conduct hands-on training with their squads, sections, or platoons on individual and collective tasks which will help their companies and battalions win in combat.
 - ii. NCO leaders will plan and organize the training; they are held accountable by the chain of command for its effectiveness.
 - iii. The training will last five hours once per week on a day and schedule set by subordinate commanders.
 - iv. Everyone who goes in harm's way with the unit will be present.
 - v. Officers will be present to assist in the training and to evaluate and encourage where necessary.
 - vi. Commanders and CSM's will ensure that no junior leaders are ever put in front of soldiers to present training for which the junior leaders themselves are not proficient.
- e. STT is conducted every Thursday from 0700 to 1200. It is 5 hours of continuous, uninterrupted training conducted primarily by NCO's at the first-line leader level.
 - i. The first colonel in the chain of command may change the day and/or time of STT temporarily due to unique circumstances in the unit.
 - ii. A general officer in the chain of command may permanently change the day and/or time of STT for specific units within his command. However, these changes will be fully coordinated with the local Base Support Battalion (BSB)/Are Support Team (AST) and unit-supporting activities.
- f. STT focuses on the "how to" and should have clear outcomes. The



outcomes should be METL linked and tied to identified training weaknesses and/or should support up-coming collective training events. There must be a clear linkage between STT and collective training. The goal is for individual soldiers, squads, sections, and teams to perform individual tasks and small unit battle drills to standard. NCOs must continually assess their soldiers' ability to accomplish key battle tasks, which support the wartime mission of their higher units.

- g. NCO's must prepare for STT, and be held accountable for the training. The intent of STT is for squad leaders to train their own soldiers. The process ensures that squad leaders and the squad members know who can successfully accomplish the task(s). This knowledge contributes to confidence, competence, and team building.
- h. All assigned personnel will be in the training. 100% participation is the goal. This program teaches our junior leaders how to plan and conduct training. To make the junior leaders successful, we must provide adequate resources, to include time, place and appropriate command emphasis on the program. Rehearsals and detailed after action reviews (AAR) must be conducted. STT is the model for our junior leaders on how training is planned, resourced, executed, and assessed.
- i. All officers and senior NCO's must support STT. There is no better time to observe junior leaders in action. Refer to USAREUR Regulation 350-1.

- 6. Partnership training
The 130th Engineer Brigade and its subordinate units are active in "Project Partnership" which pairs German and American Army units in order to promote and improve personal and professional relationships. The program, created in 1968, initially focused on social and cultural exchanges



between United States and Allied soldiers, with particular emphasis on German soldiers. In 1978, emphasis was shifted toward joint training projects. All soldiers are encouraged to participate in partnership events with the Bundeswehr (German Army).

Chapter 7

Leadership Development

1. Promotions

- a. Soldiers are eligible for promotion with the following TIS (Time In Service) and TIG (Time In Grade):

To the rank of	TIS (waiver time)	TIG (waiver time)
PV2	6 (4)	automatic at 6 months
PFC	12 (6)	4 (2)
SPC	26 (16)	6 (3)
SGT	36 (18)	8 (4)
SSG	82 (46)	10 (5)

- b. Soldiers may be promoted with TIS and/or TIG waivers.
- c. Commanders must provide compelling counseling when not recommending specialists for promotion.



- d. Soldiers ineligible for promotion MUST be flagged.
 - e. NCO's in the zone for consideration to promotion to SFC, MSG and SGM must ensure their official military personnel file (OMPF) is current and take a proactive approach to ensure the centralized board has a current enlisted record brief (ERB) and DA Form 2-1.
2. Counseling
- a. All soldiers are counseled as a minimum:
 - i. PV1 – SPC: monthly
 - ii. CPL – CSM: quarterly
 - b. Soldiers must receive positive and corrective career, professional, personal and developmental counseling as appropriate. The counseling intent is to develop the soldier. Use of DA Form 4856-E is mandatory.
 - c. Company commanders MUST counsel soldiers in the grade/rank of E-4/SPC who are eligible but NOT recommended for advancement to E-5/SGT.
3. NCOER/OER rating scheme
- Company commanders will publish a monthly rating scheme to include:
- a. NCO, last rated end date, position, rater, senior rater, reviewer, date next report is due, type of report.
 - b. The rating scheme will project ratings due the next two months.



Chapter 8

Safety/Security

1. Tactical vehicle safety
 - a. Senior occupant is responsible for the safe operation of vehicle and in accordance with USAREUR Regulation 385-55, he or she ensures that:
 - i. Antennas are tied down to between 8-13 feet prior to movement
 - ii. Know vehicle height and width
 - iii. The proper Military Vehicle Delineator (MVD) or Military Vehicle Delineator Plate (MVDP) are attached
 - iv. All cautions in –10 are observed
 - v. Mirrors are serviceable and clean
 - vi. Tires are properly inflated
 - vii. All attachment devices are secured
 - viii. The safety checklist is complete prior to movement
 - b. Operators must receive training and provide their OF346 prior to securing dispatch approval.
 - c. Operators carrying hazardous cargo must have ADR certificate in their possession.
 - d. During all training and exercises soldiers will ground guide vehicles in all of the following circumstances:
 - i. In bivouac areas (regardless of vehicle size)
 - ii. During backing operations
 - iii. When the vehicle is 2 ½ tons or larger
 - iv. During movement in and around garrison areas such as motor pools and company non-public roadways



- e. All safety devices must be present:
 - i. Warning triangles
 - ii. Troop straps
 - iii. Fire extinguisher
 - iv. Antenna tie downs
 - v. Chock blocks
 - vi. First aid kits
 - f. Vehicle must have no loose items that could fall and cause damage or destruction to military or civilian personnel and property.
 - g. Soldiers will wear proper military headgear:
 - i. Drivers and passengers will wear their Kevlar helmet once they leave the confines of the motor pool, to include administrative missions.
 - ii. Wearing of the Kevlar helmet in the motor pool during maintenance operations or vehicle movement operations is not required.
 - iii. Soldiers traveling in non-tactical vehicles will wear the Kevlar when entering field and training locations.
 - h. Seasonal safety devices such as tire chains must be present, as appropriate.
 - i. Vehicles carrying hazardous cargo/ammunition will be properly marked.
 - j. All dispatched vehicles must have a current brake test.
2. Weapons safety
- a. M9
 - i. Operator will clear weapon and employ safety devices when issued.
 - ii. Operator will charge the weapon to show it is cleared upon turn-in.
 - iii. Weapons will be stored with safety on.
 - b. M4/M16
 - i. Operator will clear and place on safe following function check.



ii. Weapons are stored with bolt forward and selector device on safe.

c. M60

i. Operator assembles, clears, and puts selector on safe upon issue.

ii. Weapons are cleared, barrel removed, and placed on safe for storage.



d. M249

i. Weapons are cleared and placed on safe upon issue.

ii. Weapons are cleared, safety device in place for storage.

e. AT NO TIME WILL ANY WEAPON LOADED OR UNLOADED BE POINTED AT ANOTHER SOLDIER, NOR USED IN HORSEPLAY.

f. EXTREME caution will be exercised when multiple integrated laser engagement system (MILES) is used.

g. Operators and armorers will ensure a safety deadline is reported on DA 2404, and the weapon is not issued until fixed.

h. During live fire ranges ALL weapons will be kept pointing down range and elevated upward.

3. Safety briefings

a. Units conduct safety briefing the last duty day of the week and include, as a minimum:

i. Drinking and driving

ii. Speed and road conditions

iii. Safe sex

iv. Seat belts/child restraints

- v. Off limit areas/buddy plan
- b. Additional and seasonal safety items may include:
 - i. Drinking and swimming
 - ii. Water safety
 - iii. Hydrating with water in summer and winter
 - iv. Cold and hot weather injury precautions
 - v. Additional Force Protection-awareness of surroundings
- 4. Privately owned vehicle (POV) safety
 - a. The first line leader is responsible to ensure their soldiers operate a safe registered and insured POV at all times.
 - b. Units conduct safety inspections of ALL POVs using the Army “Tool Box” inspection, at least quarterly, prior to four day weekends, and in a timely manner to allow the soldier to bring the POV up to safety standards.
 - c. When a safety issue develops, the soldier must immediately resolve the issue to be in compliance with USAREUR regulations.
 - d. While operating POVs in Europe, soldiers will observe all necessary cautions and DRIVE DEFENSIVELY.
 - e. All vehicle occupants will wear seat belts and children will be in approved safety devices.



5. Force Protection personal protective measures

- a. Keep a low profile while traveling off of US controlled Installations.
 - i. Attempt to wear clothing that blends in with the clothing of those around you. Wearing an “I Love the USA” T-shirt with a big flag on the back may be patriotic, but it also makes you stick out in a crowd.
 - ii. Consider purchasing the new European-style license plates for POVs.
 - iii. Don’t be afraid to let hair grow out a little. Soldiers must still adhere to the requirements of AR 670-1, but a fresh “high and tight” before going on vacation may be a signal of status as a US Service Member.
 - iv. When traveling, attempt to use a US Passport for identification instead of the Military ID Card.
 - v. Avoid demonstrations. Although most in Germany are peaceful and are registered, some may be spontaneous and could turn hostile.
 - vi. Remember OPSEC and don’t discuss work related issues off post.
 - vii. Before traveling, remember to check with the unit S2 for an up to date threat briefing. Carry the phone numbers for all US Embassies on the itinerary.
- b. Force Protection also applies at home.
 - i. Ensure doors to quarters are locked. This includes the door to the stairwell.
 - ii. Park in designated parking spaces if provided and be aware of other vehicles parked nearby. Be suspicious of vehicles with strange license plates or none at all.
 - iii. Soldiers living on the economy who don’t have designated parking, should vary parking locations.
 - iv. Vary routes and times of travel to and from work. Try not to establish a pattern of travel.
 - v. Before entering a POV, take a quick look around the vehicle. Look for any signs of possible tampering.
 - vi. Be suspicious of any packages being delivered to quarters. Don’t accept packages with unfamiliar return addresses.
 - vii. Be suspicious of unsolicited repair people. Verify their credentials with the company or housing office.





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