

**IRAQI INFRASTRUCTURE**  
**CPA 11/19 SECURITY JUSTICE 3:30 PM**  
**CPT. BRIAN SONG**

MS: Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. This is our last presentation of the day. I appreciate you all being here. My name is Capt. Brian Song, I'm originally with the Corps of Engineers. Right now I've been assigned to aid Adm. Nash in the Program Management Office. I've been the Executive Officer in the office for two months now. And here I am doing this presentation.

As I told the last group, I'm not an engineer, so don't hold that against me. And I'm also an attorney, so don't hold that against me, either. But in any case, I'll try to make this presentation as clear as possible, and please feel free to ask questions at the end. There are microphones located around the room, so when it's time for questions if you could approach the microphone, because they are recording the questions for transcription later.

All right. So, here we go. Welcome to Iraq. Here's the overview of what we're going to be doing. I'm going to give a general introduction. We'll talk about the security infrastructure, the justice and public safety infrastructure, and then the new Iraq military. This is a

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map of Iraq, you've all seen this before probably in some of the other presentations as well as Capt. Dickson's presentation. The security and justice infrastructure is going to take place throughout the country, but there's going to be a heavy concentration in the Baghdad area.

Introduction. I'll go over the current construction climate, the emergency supplemental, the various sectors, and then we'll have time for questions at the end. The current construction climate. There is the violent death rate in Baghdad has spiked since after the war. We've had a number of violent deaths including via handguns and firearms. The number of Iraqi security forces in country right now numbers about 55,000. And 75,000 is what we project is required to maintain some order in the country. So we are about 20,000 short of what we need.

Despite these negative statistics, there are some good things about the construction climate here in Iraq. One is that there is a highly educated and highly motivated workforce. The Iraqi engineers are very capable at what they do. They've been forced to be innovative over many

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years, to make sure that systems work, because Saddam did not take "no" for an answer. They would find ways to make any system work, using the most primitive and the most readily available pieces of equipment that they can use.

The other thing that Iraq has going for it right now is its booming cement industry. Most if not all construction on Iraq is going to be based on cement. There is no timber industry so to speak in Iraq, so you will not be building anything with wood. Everything that we need to be built will be built with cement and concrete.

Our next slide. The U.S. Emergency Supplemental. As you've been told throughout the day, there are \$18.6 billion dollars available for reconstruction. Our focus today is going to be on the construction element for the security justice and Iraqi military portion. There is more money available than the money that we have listed here. We've broken it down basically into what's called the construction and then non-construction element.

Originally our office was designed to handle the

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construction element. And we really didn't give too much thought as to what we were going to do with the non-construction, or as Adm. Nash has called it, the beans and bullets ends of the money. Since then we've sort of subsumed that issue onto us. So we now have to worry about where this extra money is going to go. So we're still developing the process as to which how we're going to do the procurement issues, how we're going to take care of the training issues, and how we're going to do these non-construction mission.

That being said, there is money available for construction.

\$360 million is for security, and that's basically the border patrol stations and the police stations. \$840 million is available for fire stations, prisons, judicial security, the civil defense corps, and the facilities protection services. \$745 million is available for the new Iraqi military, which includes all the facilities at throughout the country, including the army, navy, and the limited navy and limited air force facilities that are going to be built.

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Our next slide is the borders. There are improvements to buildings are needed at 27 points of entry throughout the country. This will provide faster trade flow and smoother collection of terrorists. The ports of entry include Baghdad, Basra, and the Mosul airports. There are regional airports as well, however the money that was supposed to be funded to rehabilitate these regional airports was taken out. And if you had missed the transportation briefing, I'm sure they covered this issue before. Right now the Ministry of Transportation is trying to resolve how they're going to rehabilitate and reconstruct all these airports on the very limited amount of funding.

There are also two seaports, Al Basra and Um Qasar. Um Qasar will also be where the naval facilities are being constructed. Now, these facilities along Iraq's borders, as well as the central administrative offices, need to be upgraded to improve Customs service and protect the country's borders.

There are an estimated 120 to 150 border police stations along a 3,345 kilometer border with in numerous countries.

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There is also going to be minor refurbishment needed at 245 nationality offices throughout the country. These nationality offices are basically the Customs and Immigration control points. They issue nationality cards, and they keep track of vital statistics at the local level of who's coming into the country, and who's leaving the country.

The facilities that need to be rehabilitated for the border patrols are what are called denial points. And I'll show you examples of what denial points look like in a little bit. Further, there's a new immigration headquarters building and it needs to be built. And that's going to be approximately 13,000 to 16,000 square feet.

Okay. Between 20 and 25 denial points need to be rehabilitated or re-construction. There are discussions ongoing with the Ministry of Interior as to what they want to have for these denial points. I'll show you in a minute what the denial points look like, but what needs to be decided is whether or not they're going to rehab these facilities, or they're going to put in basically trailer

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complexes and modern facilities as replacements for these facilities. All these locations are located in rather remote areas of the country, and they may end up being very difficult to reach with building materials and equipment.

The existing border police headquarters and customs, police headquarters in Baghdad need major renovations, and there are going to be two training facilities, ranging from 10,00 to 12,000 square feet that need to be built in Tahuk or Rabil. Here is a proposed border project. As you can see, it's a rather good shaped square castle. Minimal work is needed. It looks like it could be in any miniature golf course in the United States. But what's required in it is very little as far as reconstruction efforts are concerned.

Some of the plumbing and piping and needs to be redone, some of the fixtures and faucets also need to be fixed.

This is another fixer-upper. This is not a before and after shot. This is another square castle. As you can see, the back walls have been knocked out, it's going to require major masonry and restoration. The roof needs to be restored as well as the piping and fixtures need to be put

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in. But this is what we have in mind when we talk about renovation.

This is another renovation project. This is a triangle shaped castle. The two towers need to be refurbished. The fixtures and roofing need to be restored. The water and septic systems need to be replaced.

This is a U-shaped castle. It's in rather poor condition. It looks like an ancient site instead of a modern border post. But it also requires major masonry, roofing, water and septic, and fixtures and piping. Not all of them are this bad. This is one of the better looking facilities. I only really include it because I like the way it looks. This requires very minimal restoration. So, this is sort of the range of projects that you will have if you're going to do one of these border posts. It can be anything from one of these facilities that require very, very little work, to some of the ones where they don't have half the building.

Okay. The security sector. Start with the police. In Baghdad alone there are a number of - can I go back, please?

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Thank you. Sorry, I skipped ahead. Starting with the police, there's an estimated 150 police stations throughout the country that need to be upgraded. Most of the buildings were heavily damaged. Not during the war so to speak, but during the looting and burning that have occurred afterwards.

These facilities will need major work. Force protection has become a key issue in a lot of these buildings because police have become a target for terrorists and for former regime combatants. They've attacked numerous police stations throughout Baghdad and throughout the rest of the country, using everything from automatic weapons fire, to throwing grenades, to car bombs. So that's going to be one of the issues that we need to be worked on as well.

Police stations. A series of projects are slated for Baghdad right now, including many police stations. There's going to be a need for construction of 20 to 24 police checkpoints on major streets and roads leading into the city. Right now we have coalition troops who are guarding most of the roads into the city, or are manning most of

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these checkpoints. We'd like to start turning them over more to the Iraqis. We also have plans for rehabilitation of vehicle maintenance facilities, as well as the construction of a fuel tank pad.

All right, we'll move on to fire facilities. Existing fire stations were heavily damaged during looting. The entire country needs new fire stations for adequate coverage for fire and natural disaster. While in the Baghdad area alone there is an estimated 96 new stations that need to be built.

And an estimated \$71 million is needed to bring the country up to the acceptable level of coverage. Although some stations in Baghdad can be rehabilitated, those outside the city need extensive rehabilitation.

There's an estimated 179 fire stations throughout the country that need to be rehabilitated. Right now we are creating facilities in Baghdad. But over 200 new stations need to be built throughout the country. And over half of those are considered high-priority, meaning that there is limited to no fire protection services in that region. All but two of these stations that need to be rehabbed are

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outside of Baghdad.

As I mentioned before, we're going to be heavily reliant on the concrete and cement industry. So you can expect most of the building materials to come from local cement plants. The new stations will probably be comprised of about 3,000 square feet, mainly for equipment, with three bays with pull-through doors, 1,200 square feet of office space, 1,800 square feet of living quarters, for approximately 20 personnel per fire station. The total will be about 6,000 square feet of fire station. These fire stations will also serve as a local civil defense center. Although we will have civil defense facilities that we need constructed as well.

There are plans for a national fire academy that needs to be built in Baghdad. That will provide all the training for the firefighters throughout the country. It's expected to be about 100,000 square feet of dormitory, classroom, and equipment space.

Move on to the prison sector. Current planning calls for

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the rehabilitation of existing prisons and conversion of other buildings into prisons or juvenile detention centers.

There is a plan for a new 3,500 to 4,000 bed correctional complex. As some of you may know, it was requested that we build two maximum security prisons. That got downgraded into basically this 4,000 bed correctional facility. This new facility will contain juvenile, minimum, intermediate, and maximum security buildings at one location.

Prisons throughout the country were heavily damaged and looted, and in some cases destroyed after the war. The existing prisons suffered from years of neglect. Saddam really didn't take time and effort to upgrade his prison facilities. He figured they're probably going to be pretty unhappy there anyway.

Depending on available funding, we estimate that there is going to be about \$140 million dollars right now. And as many as 50 correctional facilities may need to be provided.

Most of these prisons, as I said, suffer from neglect and overcrowding of prison cells. So they really weren't designed for the number of people he had in them.

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All areas of the country will have correctional facilities, and they will range in size from 350 bed juvenile buildings to 500 to 2,000 bed adult facilities. We should consider most of these facilities low-tech. What do I mean by low-tech? By low-tech I mean they'll be heavily dominated by personnel rather than sophisticated electronic equipment. It will be a standard of 25 square feet of living space, and that will be provided for each inmate. And there'll be beds, showers, and sanitary facilities, which cannot be said for most of the prisons in Iraq now.

Court system. It's estimated that there are about 130 to 150 court buildings throughout the country that need upgrading. In several cases new buildings will be needed. And in some cities, especially in Baghdad, former government buildings are going to be converted into court buildings. Several court buildings have been upgraded but may need additional work.

This is the Al Baiya misdemeanor court. This is what a typical court looks like in Iraq. It's not the high granite

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and mason walls that we see in most of our federal courthouses these days. This is a simple three story building that serves as a courthouse. The estimated cost for rehabilitation and relocation or building these new facilities is about \$56 million.

This is the before and after shot of one of the courts. As you can see, on the left is a heavily-damaged, heavily fire-damaged "building". That's the starting place for most of these buildings. And on the right is what we would like to see at the end of the day. Next slide.

Civil defense. The existing buildings for civil defense need to be rehabilitated and some new construction is anticipated. As I said before, the civil defense facilities are often located with the fire stations, but in many cases they're going to need their own facilities, as we're looking to the Iraqi Civil Defense Corps to stand up and to be another security element in-country. We estimate between 100 to 150 buildings throughout the country will be involved in this effort.

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More than \$22 million is expected to be spent on civil defense facilities, on the goals of constructing or renovating existing facilities, to provide at least one central civil defense building in the main city of each governance. The present Civil Defense Headquarters in Baghdad needs rehabilitation, and the process will be ongoing. Next slide.

Facilities protection. The other element in security forces is the facilities protection service. They provide security mainly at the governmental buildings throughout the country, but also at some of the electrical power stations, the oil, and some of the other infrastructure sites that we'll have.

A headquarters needs to be built in Baghdad, and there'll be operations centers in each of the 18 governance. It's estimated right now that these facilities will be about \$4 to \$5 million dollars.

Okay, let's talk about the Iraq military. This is a collage of Iraq's old military. As you know, when Ambassador Bremer came to CPA he disbanded the Iraqi army. And we've recently began bringing them back to the new Iraqi national defense

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force. It consists of the new Iraqi Army, the new Iraqi Navy, and the new Iraqi Air force. Current plans call for a new Iraqi Army of about 40,000 men, 27 battalions and 9 brigades of motorized infantry. We graduated the first battalion early in October I believe, or late September.

There is going to be a small naval battalion for coastal defense, and they'll be based in Um Qasar. There is a small Air force with a few rotary or fixed-wing aircraft, and they're most likely going to be in Tahdji. And we're looking to stand up the entire military by September, 2004.

There'll be 18 locations throughout the country from north to south where the new Iraqi military will be stationed.

Okay, current state of facilities range from bad to worse. Mostly this is caused from after-effects of the first Gulf War in '91, a lack of maintenance in the past 10 to 15 years, looting and vandalism after this past conflict.

Okay, scope of work mainly will be design-built. Currently there are currently 27 identified task orders, and the task orders can be expected to range from about \$400,000 to about

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\$40 million dollars. You can expect the full range for design and construction activities, starting with site cleanup. One of the realities is that trash needs to be cleaned up not only inside the site but outside the site. As you can see in the picture, the picture in the middle is the barracks. And I'm not sure exactly the location, but the barracks is just strewn with trash. That's the start point of just cleaning it up. You can see in the picture on the bottom, there is lots of debris as well as other just trash basically built up outside most of these facilities that need to be cleaned up before any work can be done.

Some of these facilities have survived relatively intact. Like this one for example, which is outside of Mosul. This was built by a Yugoslav contractor back before the first Gulf War. It hasn't been used at all. It's basically been abandoned since then. It needs power. The plumbing and some of the water stuff needs to be inserted but the buildings are all relatively intact and it's in relatively good shape.

This is another example of a complex. It's about 90 miles

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northeast of Baghdad. Again, it doesn't require a whole lot of work to bring this one back online. Others, however, will need extensive repairs to refurbish. Here's an example of an after picture of a barracks building that has been recently refurbished. This one has not been. This is a warehouse on one of the Iraqi military bases. It's basically a shell. There is four walls and a roof. And that's pretty much all there is. Next picture.

These are some of the examples of the facilities' inside. some of this damage is done during the conflict, but a lot of it is done during the looting. It's not just that they took the stuff that's in the room; they took the stuff off the walls, they took the wiring from the walls. As you can see in these pictures, the upper left hand corners, the air ducts for air conditioning, they took most of that out as well. So a lot of this refurbishment will begin with just the basic wiring and piping that needs to get these buildings back up and running. And here's another example of Iraqi military bases. Can I get to the next slide?  
Thank you.

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This is the Iraqi naval facilities at the port of Um Qasar.

Here's a graphical overlay of what we're going to be looking at for the court. As you can see, we're looking at not only a garrison area for the port but a family housing area and a port expansion area. For those of you who went to the transportation briefing, they talked about some of the dredging that's going to be done, and the additional dredging that's going to be done for the port expansion, as well as how far upstream they're going to go. Please don't ask me any of those questions because I don't know the answer. But all of that should be online later.

Here is a satellite inventory of what we're looking at for the port. We're looking at perimeter fence repair and extension including gate, warehouses, ramps for the port itself, a headquarters storage building, fire station, guard shacks, all the stuff that we need for a full-operating port facility. Also, we're going to be looking at getting utilities back online here as well. Some of the utility plants are in better conditions than those, but most are inoperable. So we plan on installing plant packages for waste, water, and electricity.

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Okay, so what's the general scope of work involved here? You've seen a wide range of what some of these buildings look like. What we're going to be looking for, and generally speaking, is new windows, new doors, electric, plumbing, air conditioning, lighting, we need barracks and dining halls, as well as offices, classrooms, and community facilities. Anything that we would expect to find in any of our stateside military facilities.

Tahdji. Tahdji is where the new Iraqi army as well as the new Iraqi air force once they come online will be based at.

It's just a little bit north of Baghdad. I think it's about a 20 minute drive outside of the city. Here is an overlay of what Tahdji looks like. Unlike most of the American facilities, Tahdji does not have a training ground.

So it's relatively small, but it's still a large area. Probably comparable to Fort Meade or Fort Myer locally. But as you can see, we're looking for a logistics support area, an area for the Iraqi national defense forces, as well as an area for our coalition forces. Can I go back one slide, please. Back again, please. Am I missing a slide?

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Thank you.

Here is an overview of the project. The project is going to include plant, labor, and equipment, and materials necessary to renovate the existing buildings. This is Phase I of the Tahdji project. The work necessary to complete the buildings so that they are suitable for occupancy. It includes but is not limited to light fixtures, ceiling fans, air conditioning units, electrical outlets, panel boxes, urinals, sinks, toilets, showers. Basically everything that would bring a barracks facility into full function or ability. As well as there's a list here of some of the other things that would require. It's very similar to anything else that we'd have in the States. You have barracks facilities, officer billets, classroom spaces, MWR facilities, dining facilities, and the like. Okay. Now I'm ready for questions. Please approach the microphones. Sir?

MS: Good afternoon. Rich Gretch with Motorola. Looking through all the lists here, it seems like it's basic materials for the structures themselves. Equipment - is that coming out of the different budgets? And in particular I'm interested in communications equipment. I know in the communications

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workshop there's talk about the nationwide PMR system. Is that the only money for comms for all these programs?

Q: There is some money located for procurement for communication. As I said in the beginning of the brief is that we weren't really considering how we're going to do the non-construction element. That stuff will come out. And we're still developing the process in which we're going to have the non-construction of this procurement items to be done with. We're likely going to be using the existing CPA contracting methods. And whether we're going to do it through putting RFPs out on the street or not, I'm not sure how the functions going to actually work. But it is being developed.

MS: Frederick Burney at Lammar International. I just have a quick question about the prisons and the fire stations and that infrastructure. Once those buildings are built, will CPA then be in charge of actually the implementing all the hardware there such as the beds or the mattresses or fire trucks or however all that stuff is going to apply? Will you guys be in charge of that also?

Q: Of the procurement of it, sir?

MS: Yes, of the procurement of those items.

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Q: There is what we've called soft stuff in our budget, but it's basically the non-construction procurement items. There are several items in the supplemental calling for the fire trucks, police cars, beans and bullets for the new Iraqi army. That stuff will all be come through our office. The Program Management Office ultimately has control over every dime of the \$18.6 billion that's coming through the supplemental. But it won't necessarily be executing all of it. So, like I said, some of it will be using existing contracting agents and authorities that exist in Iraq, including the CPA's contracting authority.

MS: Thank you.

Q: Sir?

MS: Hatham Sittu, Atlas Group of America. We're an Iraqi-American company, and the question I had was, well, three points. One, will there be a walk-through? Number two, this is one RFP for all the locations? And the third question, is there encouragement for companies to work with Iraqi-American companies to facilitate the project?

Q: Okay, I'm going to answer that in reverse order I think. Yes, there is encouragement for companies to work with Iraqi-Americans. And I think that - or Iraqi firms in

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general, because it just makes sense. I'm sorry, I forgot what your second question was?

MS: Will there be a walk-through and also is there just only one RFP?

Q: There is one prime contractor for all security and justice, with the task orders that will come out of that contract. A walk-through for particular sites, or - I'm not sure what you're asking for the walk-through.

MS: I've been there several times, and obviously every location varies. Should we just take a ballpark idea of what (unint.) some of these buildings from what I saw pretty much at the level of start over?

Q: Some of this will be more defined in our scopes of work when we define each project. I know that the Admiral had considered having access for contractors to come in and do site visits. How practical that is, and whether or not you can do it in the time that we have before the contracts are going to be awarded, is a completely different question. But we will try to put as much information in not only the scopes of work but using digital photography and getting as much visuals on sites that you can make a educated guess, is basically where it's going to come down to.

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FS: Amy from SkyLink. You didn't mention anything about arms, as in are American contracts going to be arming the new Iraqi defense forces?

Q: There's going to be a procurement side, where we're buying what we've been calling beans and bullets. And I'm not positive what's in the supplemental as far as armaments are concerned, but I know the uniforms and some of the other -

FS: Flak jacket?

Q: That type of stuff is going to be procured for the Iraqi army.

FS: Through RFPs?

Q: Yes. Through the CPA's contracting authority.

FS: Okay.

MS: Hi. Ed Muller from Macom. Question on the recent RFP for the Iraqi national police. That will be separate from the emergency funding, or that will come from the previous funding?

Q: Educate me on the (unint.)?

MS: That was a recent RFP for communications equipment for the Iraqi national police. Would that be coming out of the supplemental funding? And the RFP - I mean, we just submitted our RFP to the CPA.

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Q: If it just came out, then that's (unint.) funding, yes.

MS: Previous funding then?

Q: That's not from the supplemental thing, no.

MS: Okay, great, thanks.

MS: When was the RFP put out? Do you have that date?

Q: I'd say 30 days.

MS: Was it subject to the availability of funds?

Q: (unint.)

MS: It was not subject to the availability of funds (unint.)  
more than 30 days then how could you keep the respondents  
(unint.)? Or it could be Iraqi funded. (unint.)

Q: Other questions? All right. It's been a long day, and I  
appreciate your efforts, and thank you all for coming.

**END TAPE**