

**INTRODUCTION**

The US international military training program may be the most important security cooperation (SC) program the US has with another country. Long after a country purchases, utilizes, and disposes of US military equipment, what remains are the experiences the international military student (IMS) had during training. Through exposure to the American way of life and direct observation of US commitment to universal human rights concerns, the IMS comes to understand and appreciate American democratic ideals. The longest lasting and most valuable influence with a country is developed through the professional and personal relationships established by the IMS while training in the US.

There are many factors to consider in the US international military training program. This chapter will examine several of them, including:

- Legal authorities and regulations
- Training management organizations
- Training program development and implementation
- Types and categories of training
- Financial considerations
- Student administration
- Training program automation

**LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REGULATIONS**

Today, the US international military training program consists of training under the security assistance (SA) program and an ever-increasing number of SC programs. All of this training must be authorized by federal law. When no other law authorizes an international military training event, then SA laws and regulations apply to that event.

**Security Assistance Training**

SA training includes training of foreign personnel authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) and the Arms Export Control Act (AECA). Thus, the components of the SA training program are as follows:

***International Military Education and Training***

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is the cornerstone of SA training and is how most developing US partners begin their cooperative relationship with the US. The IMET program is authorized by the FAA, and the military departments (MILDEPs) are reimbursed from annual foreign operations appropriations. The IMET program aims to provide long-term strategic benefits to both the US and partner nations, particularly when the partner's limited defense funding would otherwise preclude training with the US military. For many different reasons, IMET receives a significant amount

of oversight from the US Congress, resulting in constraints and reports not required for other training programs. Because of these factors, the IMET program deserves special consideration in any text of SA.

**International Military Education and Training Objectives.** The Department of Defense (DOD) 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)*, chapter 10, lists four areas of emphasis for IMET-funded training:

- The proper role of the military in a civilian-led, democratic government
- Effective military justice systems and an understanding of internationally recognized human rights
- Effective defense resource management
- Military professionalism

Within these areas of emphasis, the objectives of providing IMET-funded training are to:

- Develop rapport, understanding, and communication links
- Develop host country training self-sufficiency
- Improve host country ability to manage its defense establishment
- Develop skills to operate and maintain US-origin equipment

On a broader scope, the dual objectives of supporting US regional security interests and the overall SA goal of supporting US foreign policy are always a consideration. All of the objectives stated above should be pursued simultaneously, with emphasis shifting progressively from operations and maintenance, to the independent management of in-country capabilities, and finally to preserving military rapport and understanding of the US. This ultimate state should be pursued as rapidly as possible, consistent with the achievement of overall objectives.

**Expanded-International Military Education and Training Program.** The Expanded-IMET (E-IMET) program was initiated in 1990. It is not a separate program from the IMET program, but a recognition that the IMET program needed to grow in response to a changing global political scene. Originally, the IMET program could only be used to train military/civilian personnel from a country's defense establishment. Through the E-IMET program, civilians who work in the country's non-defense ministries, legislators, and individuals who are not members of the government may be trained if doing so would contribute to E-IMET objectives.

The objectives of E-IMET are to:

- Contribute to responsible defense resource management
- Foster respect for and understanding of democracy and civilian rule of law, including the principle of civilian control of the military
- Contribute to cooperation between military and law enforcement personnel with respect to counternarcotics law enforcement efforts
- Improve military justice system and promote an awareness and understanding of internationally recognized human rights

Additionally, E-IMET training is authorized in:

- Counternarcotics-related areas for defense civilians
- Teaching, developing, or managing in-country English Language Training (ELT) programs for defense civilians
- Maritime law enforcement and other maritime skills training for agencies which are non-defense or agencies which perform a maritime law enforcement mission
- Other maritime skills training provided to a country which does not have standing armed forces

All courses taught under the E-IMET program will be held in US military schools or will be conducted by Mobile Education Teams (METs). Many DOD education and training activities such as the Defense Resource Management Institute, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Center for Civil-Military Relations aggressively support the E-IMET program. Courses must be certified by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) for E-IMET status. For some courses, the determination of E-IMET status depends on whether the IMS is military or civilian.

***International Military Education and Training Constraints.*** The SAMM, section C10.6.3, provides information on the types of training that can be provided under the IMET program. The intent is to preserve the integrity of SA as a military program, realize the maximum return on IMET funds expended in terms of utility and retainability of students, and limit police and intelligence training to purely military applications consistent with human rights considerations. Some types of training require a waiver approved by both the geographic combatant command (GCC) and DSCA. Waiver requests must be formatted in accordance with the SAMM, C10.F2.

Certain types of training are prohibited under the IMET program such as sniper training and foreign language training. For a complete list of types of training not provided by IMET see SAMM C10.T8. In addition, the FAA, section 660 prohibits using IMET to provide police training to military or civilian police if they perform a civilian law enforcement function. Military police training may be provided to non-police personnel but this requires a certification by the country that the IMS will not be used in a civilian law enforcement role for a minimum of two years following completion of training. The security cooperation office (SCO) must retain this certification for a minimum of three years.

### ***Foreign Military Sales***

Training purchased via a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case, funded by either host nation funds or USG funds such as FMFP.

### ***Emergency Drawdown Authority***

Training authorized by the FAA, section 506 is when equipment is taken out of US stock and given to a country. Training is included on how to operate and maintain that equipment.

### ***Exchange Training***

Exchange training authorized either by the AECA, section 30A or the FAA, section 544: “Security Cooperation Training Managed by Security Assistance Personnel.” Under this authority, the President may provide for the attendance of foreign military personnel at professional military education (PME) institutions in the US (other than Service academies) without charge, if such attendance is part of an international agreement. These international agreements provide for the exchange of students on a one-for-one reciprocal basis each fiscal year between the two military services participating in the exchange.

## **Security Cooperation Training Managed by Security Assistance Personnel**

The US military conducts a wide variety of other SC training programs which are managed by the existing SA infrastructure. These programs are discussed more thoroughly in chapter 1 of this text, titled “Introduction to Security Cooperation.” Significant SC training consists of:

- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) training authorized by the FAA, section 4891 to be funded by the annual foreign operations appropriations acts
- Counternarcotics training originally authorized by Public Law (P.L.) 101-510, 5 November 1990, section 1004, to be funded by subsequent annual DOD appropriations acts
- Counternarcotics training originally authorized by P.L.105-85, 18 November 1997, section 1033, to be funded by subsequent annual DOD appropriations acts
- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) training authorized by 10 *United States Code* (USC) 1051b to be funded by subsequent annual DOD appropriations acts
- Aviation Leadership program training authorized by 10 USC 9381-9383 to be funded by the United States Air Force (USAF)
- Training authorized under various memoranda of understanding in effect with the United States Coast Guard (USCG)

## **Other Training Not Managed by Security Assistance Personnel**

The US military also conducts other types of international military training that are not managed by SA personnel. The latter need to be aware of these other programs although the details of these programs are outside the scope of this text:

- US military academy international students
- Special Operations forces training of international students primarily via Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET)
- Various US government (USG) humanitarian assistance programs
- Caribbean support tender training programs conducted by the USCG

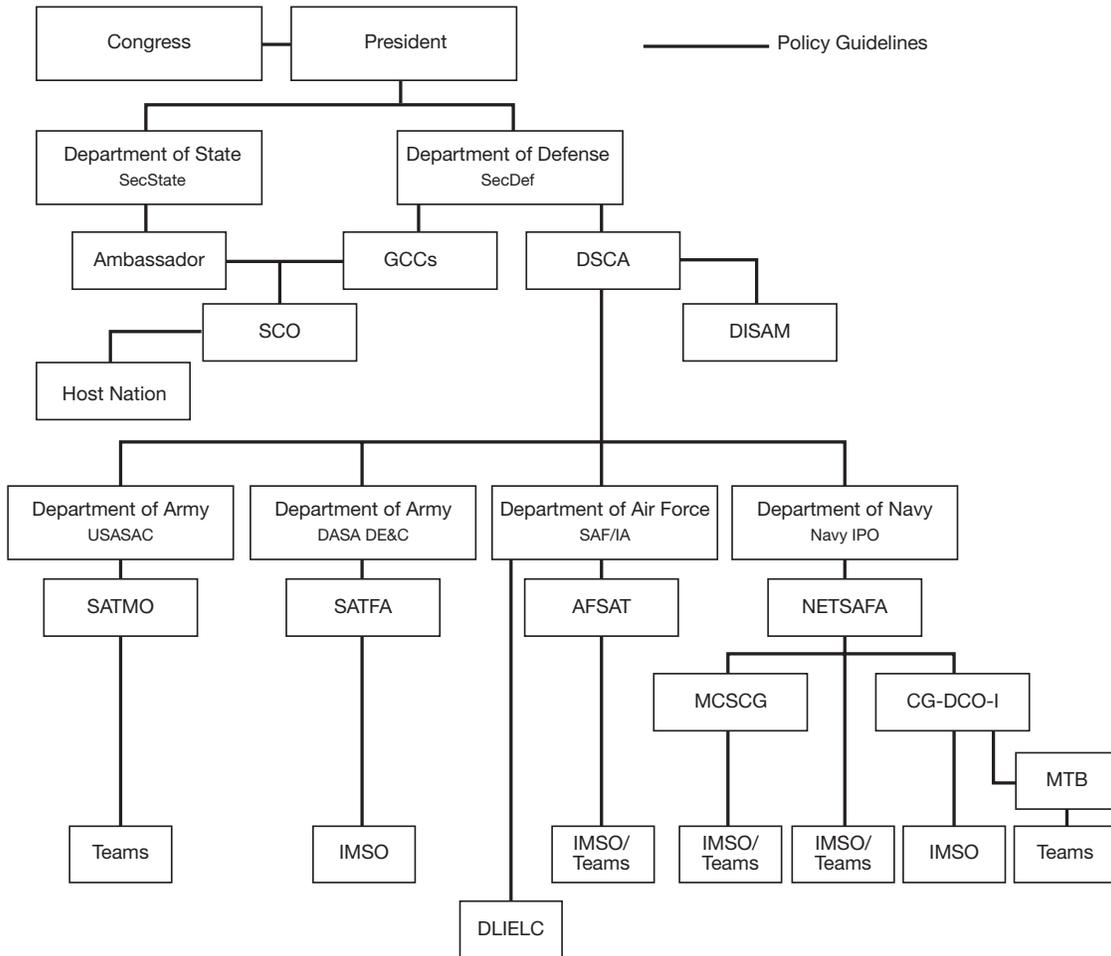
## **Regulations**

In carrying out training management, the SAMM, chapter 10 is used for overall general guidance. *The Joint Security Cooperation Education and Training (JSCET) Regulation* (AR 12-15; SECNAVINST 4950.4A; AFI 16-105) provides further direction. Each chapter of the JSCET begins with a DOD section followed by MILDEP-specific instructions.

## **TRAINING MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS**

There are many organizations involved in the management of international training. These organizations are geographically distributed in a variety of locations from Washington DC to US embassies around the world. Refer to figure 14-1 as the US training management organizations are described.

**Figure 14-1  
Training Management Organizations**



**Training Policy**

Training policy is guided by a small group of policy makers in the Washington DC area.

***Department of State***

The role of the Department of State (DOS) in training is basically the same as for all other aspects of SA; they decide a specific country’s eligibility for training and the size and type of program to be authorized. The decision reflects an analysis of the country’s needs by DOS in terms of US foreign policy and national security objectives. The concurrence of Congress is obtained by its approval in applicable legislation. After the analysis, decision, review, and legislative process is complete, the resulting SA program is given to DOD for implementation.

***Department of Defense***

***Defense Security Cooperation Agency.*** Within DOD, the principal agency for implementation of the various international training programs is DSCA, which provides direction to the GCCs and the MILDEPs. Policy coordination and support is provided by the Building Partnership Capacity (BPM) division of the Programs (PGM) branch in DSCA. This office formulates policy for conduct of the SA Training Program (SATP), issues IMET program guidance, and exercises oversight of the US Field Studies Program (FSP). Matters involving conduct of the training program and approval authority for exceptions to policy rest with the individual country managers in DSCA regional operations divisions.

## ***Military Departments***

The MILDEPs have oversight of international training and fiscal management responsibilities. In some cases, the MILDEPs have delegated part of their responsibilities to the Military Service (MILSVC) training activity.

***Department of the Air Force.*** Within the USAF, the Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force for International Affairs (SAF/IA) is responsible for the policy direction, integration, guidance, management, and supervision of international programs and activities affiliated with the USAF.

As part of these general responsibilities for international training programs, SAF/IA functions include the following:

- Developing, coordinating, and issuing USAF-wide SA training policy and procedures
- Acting as the USAF representative and focal point for training policy and procedural issues
- Preparing any memoranda of agreement/understanding required for international training
- Monitoring the execution of approved training programs
- Acting as executive agent and service program manager for the Defense Language Institute English Language Center (DLIELC)
- Acting as the USAF focal point for policy matters involving the Inter-American Air Force Academy (IAAFA)

***Department of the Army.*** Within the Department of the Army, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Exports and Cooperation (DASA DE&C) provides oversight of all Army training policy. DASA DE&C discharges SA training policy responsibilities through the Director, Armaments Cooperation, to Army agencies involved in the SATP. The Security Assistance Training Division provides policy guidance for:

- Military training, continental US (CONUS) and overseas
- Professional military education (PME) exchanges
- Army War College/Command and General Staff College invitations for IMS
- SA legislation and non-country specific joint actions

***Department of the Navy.*** The Navy International Programs Office (IPO) provides centralized management for the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) of technology transfer, disclosure, SA, and international program policy. Navy IPO establishes policy, maintains oversight, deals with political issues, signs letters of offer and acceptance (LOAs), monitors and tasks subordinate commands in implementing the training program, and is the principal point of contact for foreign customers. With respect to international training, policy and oversight responsibility resides at the SECNAV level, while program execution is directed to the field level. Navy IPO has also issued specific guidance on how contractor-provided training is to be managed.

## **Training Implementation**

### ***Military Services***

The five Military Service (MILSVC) training activities are:

- The Air Force Security Assistance Training (AFSAT) Squadron

- The Army Security Assistance Training Field Activity (SATFA)
- The Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA)
- The Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group (MCSCG)
- The Coast Guard Director of International Affairs & Foreign Policy (CG-DCO-I)

Each of the above MILSVC is charged with planning and executing the SATP for its service. They manage all aspects of international training. Specifically, they program requested training, consolidate training requirements, and obtain and confirm course quotas. In addition, AFSAT, SATFA, and NETSAFA have been delegated MILDEP responsibilities for financial processes in funding training functions under the SATP. NETSAFA performs this function for all maritime services (Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard).

**United States Air Force, Air Force Security Assistance Training Squadron.** AFSAT, as a component of the Air Education and Training Command (AETC), is the USAF's executive agent for managing all CONUS SA training. AFSAT is charged with:

- Implementing all approved and funded USAF CONUS international training
- Monitoring the progress of training and the welfare of all USAF-sponsored IMS
- Supervising IMS administration and movement
- Administering and accounting for international training funds allocated for the training, administration, and support of IMS in CONUS and for Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) furnished from USAF CONUS resources
- Providing guidance for the implementation of the FSP for all USAF IMS in CONUS, approving fund estimates, and providing funds to support all USAF FSP activities

**United States Army, Security Assistance Training Field Activity.** SATFA, under the US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), is responsible for planning, developing, and executing the SATP, including central financial management and distribution of FMS training funds for all operating agencies and IMET funds for TRADOC activities. SATFA's responsibilities include:

- Reviewing international training requirements and the US Army's CONUS capability to provide such training
- Implementing, supervising, administering, and executing international training
- Developing support of special equipment purchases for training
- Preparing, implementing, and managing FMS cases for all US Army CONUS training
- Acting as point of contact for all country attachés, SCOs, and US country representatives for established USA training programs
- Developing course costs for inclusion in the Training Military Articles and Services List (T-MASL)
- Planning and coordinating CONUS orientation tours (OTs) funded under IMET and FMS
- Ensuring that training activity commanders appoint International Military Student Officers (IMSOs) and that the FSP is implemented
- Managing all contractor-provided training

SATFA tasks other Army major commands to carry out training according to the country's specific needs. SATFA coordinates the programming, scheduling, implementation, and funding of training provided by other major commands. Responsibility for training within the US Army is as follows:

- TRADOC – All formal individual training
- Health Services Command – All medical training
- Army Materiel Command (AMC) – Technical training within the functional areas of AMC major subordinate commands
- US Forces Command – Unit training

***United States Army Security Assistance Training Management Organization.*** The Security Assistance Training Management Organization (SATMO), which falls under United States Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC), is the interface between the US Army and the SCO for the conduct of overseas Army training supported by CONUS-based teams and the provision of training support and literature. SATMO's main functions include:

- Assisting SCOs in the development of in-country training programs
- Providing staff assistance to DASA DE&C, USASAC, and SATFA in developing FMS training packages
- Coordinating the planning and deploying of SA teams to include:
  - ◇ MTTs
  - ◇ Technical assistance field teams (TAFTs)
  - ◇ Training assistance teams
  - ◇ Quality assurance teams. In conjunction with this, SATMO assists field agencies in structuring these teams to meet international customer needs and follows up on team visits.
- Coordinating the formation of TAFTs and field training services (FTS) services in support of country requirements
- Processing requests from field agencies for training documents, literature, programs of instruction, and information on training aids
- Ensuring all selected team members receive antiterrorism training

***United States Navy, Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity.*** NETSAFA implements three separate but interrelated functions as the principal support and coordination activity for Navy training.

First, NETSAFA is the single point of contact between SCOs and USN training. In this role, NETSAFA has the lead in programming all USN-related training with Navy major claimants. It identifies available USN training programs to meet foreign training requirements, including reviewing Navy training plans and maintaining an interface with the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations in N1 (Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education) Community Managers to obtain training quotas. It oversees the submission of Navy course classified data to Navy IPO for release authority.

Second, NETSAFA is the Chief of Naval Education and Training Command's (NETC) agent for SA. In this role, NETSAFA is responsible for managing international shore-based education and training conducted at Navy Education and Training Command activities.

Finally, NETSAFA is the principal support agent for the entire Department of the Navy (DON) international training program. In this role, NETSAFA prepares:

- Training "T" case LOAs
- Acts as "T" case manager or case administering officer for Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard cases
- Coordinates pricing
- Computes travel and living allowance (TLA)
- Interfaces with DSCA for IMET, CTFP, 1206, and other Security Cooperation Training Programs
- Authorizes the issuance of Invitational Travel Orders (ITOs)
- Financially administers the training program
- Provides billing services (except for USCG and Navy fleet commands)

NETSAFA is responsible for providing information technology support in the form of management information systems for publishing training program related documents and for conducting the annual IMSO workshop.

***United States Marine Corps, Security Cooperation Group.*** On 2 Jun 2011 the Commandant of the Marine Corps announced the concurrent disestablishment of Security Cooperation Education and Training Center (SCETC), the reorganization and redesignation of the Marine Corps Training and Advisory Group (MCTAG), and the merging the functions of both former organizations into a new organization known as the Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group (MCSCG) effective 1 October 2011. The new MCSCG reports to Commander, Marine Forces Command.

This, in effect, establishes a coordinated Marine Corps security cooperation command that will have cognizance over all Marine Corps security cooperation less the security assistance functions performed by Marine Corps Systems Command (FMS sales of equipment, material, and related services). Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group is tasked with the coordination, management, execution, and evaluation of USMC Security Cooperation programs and activities to include assessments, planning, related education and training, and advisory support to ensure unity of effort in building partner nation security force capacity and capability in order to facilitate USMC and regional Marine Forces component command security cooperation objectives. USMC Training and Education Command (TECOM) will play a key coordinating role in all things involving TECOM entities.

***United States Coast Guard, International Affairs and Foreign Policy.*** The USCG is also a major partner in the DON international training programs. Policy, administration, and implementation of USCG training are conducted by the Coast Guard Director of International Affairs and Foreign Policy (CG-DCO-I). CG-DCO-I is responsible for training and education conducted at all USCG activities, coordinating USCG MTTs and ETSSs through its Mobile Training Branch (MTB), granting ECL and ranking waivers for USCG training, and coordinating USCG matters with other USN training activities. USCG training requirements are to be addressed to CG-DCO-I, with NETSAFA as an information addressee.

## ***Geographic Combatant Commands***

The GCCs maintain directorates dedicated to SC functions, including international training. A list of the responsibilities of these directorates for international training is as follows:

- Provide training policy guidance
- Monitor, coordinate, and evaluate approved country training programs
- Assist the SCO
- Assist the defense attaché
- Assist embassy personnel in establishing and implementing country IMET and FMS training programs
- Provide training data and other inputs to the Joint Staff and the secretary of defense on special actions and studies pertaining to international training programs
- Recommend allocations and monitor student quotas for those courses/schools which MILDEPs designate as having limited quotas requiring GCC determination of priorities
- Coordinate use of GCC (component) assets in support of country training requirements
- Conduct SA briefings/orientations for SCO personnel
- Plan, coordinate, and conduct annual Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Groups (SCETWGs)
- Coordinate and approve all exceptions to policy requiring a waiver

Besides the training provided from CONUS-based resources, the service components of the GCCs are able to meet some international training requirements within their respective theaters. Nearly all types of training discussed later in this chapter may be requested through the GCC:

- Formal school training
- On-the-job (OJT)/observer (OBS) training
- Ship crew training

Country requests for MTTs are frequently filled from GCC resources. Service components may be required to provide escorts for orientation tours (OTs). Student processing for training from this source may be complicated by the fact the student will be transiting or residing in a third country while undergoing training, (e.g., Germany in the European and Central Command areas). Procedures for meeting these additional theater-specific requirements are disseminated to the SCO.

## ***Security Cooperation Office***

Since the international training program (IMET, FMS or other) is developed in-country and IMS scheduled for training comes from the country, the SCO has a much greater role in managing training than it does in managing materiel acquisitions. The international training management functions are normally assigned to a training manager within the SCO. The training manager is responsible for assisting the country in identifying, planning, and programming US training that will meet host country requirements and then conveying those requirements to the appropriate MILSVC training activities, usually via e-mail. The training manager must then accomplish all of the administrative tasks required to send the IMS to the US for training or to bring that training to the country. In short, the training

manager must effectively manage a dynamic SC program that provides both professional military training and training in support of materiel acquired from the US.

### ***Defense Language Institute English Language Center***

DLIELC has a unique place in the overall scheme of international military training. DLIELC, although operating under the command and control of AETC, is responsible to all MILSVC Training Activities for implementation of DODD 5160.41E, Defense Language Program (DLP). This directive describes and defines the DLP, including all foreign language training plus English Language Training (ELT). Basically, DLIELC is responsible for the conduct, supervision, and control of all ELT for international and US service personnel. DLIELC conducts General English Training (GET) and Specialized English Training (SET) to prepare IMS for follow-on training (FOT). In addition, DLIELC conducts many English language instructor/management courses and fields English language teams for in-country requirements.

### ***Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management***

The Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) is responsible for providing international training management instruction for US and international military, civilian, and US industry personnel. The trained US personnel perform international training management responsibilities in SCOs, the MILSVC training agencies, DOD agencies, and at military training facilities and schools. Trained international personnel are normally the country training counterparts to the SCO training manager, as well as country embassy staff members in the US Requests for DISAM course quotas, METs, ECL waivers, etc, from the international customer must be directed through the in-country SCO training manager to AFSAT with an information copy to DISAM.

## **TRAINING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**

Each GCC annually hosts a Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group (SCETWG), usually between the months of March and June, to project IMET requirements for the budget year (the next fiscal year) and the planning year (the fiscal year following the budget year). SCO training managers attending these reviews present all training program requirements on behalf of the host nation and must be prepared to justify all requests in accordance with the SAMM, chapter 10. Representatives from agencies responsible for international training within Department of State (DOS), DSCA and the MILSVC training activities attend these meetings to review and approve country program requests and to initiate programming and allocation actions for approved training courses. Any projected FMS training is also addressed during the SCETWG.

### **Combined Education and Training Program Plan**

After discussions with host nation personnel, but prior to the SCETWG, each SCO completes a Combined Education and Training Program Plan (CETPP) which must be approved by the GCC. The online Training Management System (TMS), discussed in the training automation section of this chapter, is used to complete the CETPP in accordance with the preparation guidance found in the SAMM, C10.F1. DOS and appropriate DOD activities can access the CETPP to review each country's training goals and plans. This document provides vital information to ensure that MILSVC training activities have all the information needed to plan and execute country-specific training programs.

### **Standardized Training List**

Training requests are entered into the MILSVC training computer systems by SATFA, NETSAFA, AFSAT, SCETC, and CG-DCO-I. Each training track in a particular program is identified by a four-digit worksheet control number (WCN) that is assigned when the training is requested by the SCO. Sequential training programmed for the same IMS is indicated by an alphabetic suffix to the WCN and commonly referred to as a training line. Therefore, a training track can consist of one or more training

lines. The consolidation of requested training is called a Standardized Training List (STL). There is an STL for each program (by fiscal year) and each FMS training case line a country has established with the US. See attachment 14-1 for an example of an IMET STL and attachment 14-2 for an example of an FMS Case STL.

Each MILSVC training activity then coordinates the training request to confirm quotas and schedule report/start dates. Training quotas are assumed to be accepted once they have been confirmed on the STL for thirty days. Once quotas are confirmed, the actions described in the student administration section of this chapter can commence.

### **International Military Education and Training**

Each year's IMET program is identified by country code, implementing agency (IA) code, and FY followed by the letter "I" (i.e., BN-B-12I).

#### ***5th Quarter***

Because the budget for the annually-funded IMET program is not normally signed until months after that fiscal year has started, a determination was made that as long as IMET funds are obligated prior to the end of the fiscal year, they can be used for an IMS to start training prior to the end of the calendar year. Hence, the 5th quarter is training in the first quarter of a fiscal year (1 October - 31 December) funded with money from the previous fiscal year's appropriation. 5th Quarter requests are discussed at the SCETWG and finalized through the end-of-year (EOY) reallocation process.

#### ***End-of-Year Reallocation***

For many different reasons, a country may not be able to utilize their entire IMET allocation. Other countries may have additional training needs that their original allocation does not cover, or they may have unanticipated medical costs for an IMS that must be paid. An EOY reallocation process has been developed to address these circumstances. The timeline and steps are spelled out in the SAMM, C10.T6. SCO training managers should remember that funds are reallocated in the order of "must pays" like outstanding medical bills, Invitational PME courses, and E-IMET courses with funds rarely available for technical training. Also, the MILSVC training activities must have an available quota in the 5th quarter, and EOY requests must be identified in the current year's STL with a priority of "B."

#### ***Priorities***

Another unique programming aspect of the IMET program is the assignment of priority codes to training lines to quickly identify whether the training can be funded. A priority code of "A" is assigned to training lines in the STL when country allocation is sufficient for the training. A priority code of "D" is assigned to other valid training lines in excess of the country allocation for which the country could provide an IMS if funds became available. The value of priority "D" training should not exceed ten percent of the country allocation. A priority code of "B" is assigned to training lines in the current year when EOY funds are being or will be requested. At the SCETWG, any priority "D" training lines for the current year must be resolved; either changed to priority "B" for an EOY request or deleted. The MILDEPs will not obtain quotas or authorize priority "D" training.

IMET training lines are implemented once a quota is confirmed and funded by the MILDEPs. Once the MILDEP provides authorization for WCNs via - TMS (and only upon receipt of this authorization) can the SCO prepare the Invitational Travel Order (ITO). TLA may be paid from the country's IMET program or paid by the sponsoring country. IMET-recipient countries are encouraged to enter into cost-sharing agreements by paying IMS travel and/or living allowances. This allows IMET dollars to most efficiently be expended against training tuition costs. The cost of medical care for any IMET IMS is funded by a medical line in the country's IMET program.

## Foreign Military Sales, Host Nation-Funded Training

FMS training cases are developed between the MILDEPs and country representatives, with coordination by the SCO. If the training is in support of a materiel purchase, the materiel or systems command of the MILDEP providing the item may also be involved.

Once defined, FMS-funded training requests are also entered into the MILSVC training activities computer system by FMS case identifier, line number (i.e. BN-P-YCY989), and WCN. The FMS implementation procedures are similar to those for IMET. FMS cases do not normally include TLA as those are the responsibility of the country and are provided to the IMS directly without US involvement. FMS training cases may also include a medical services line to cover medical costs incurred by the IMS. Alternatively, the country may decide to have the bills for such services sent to the country embassy for payment, or the IMS may obtain health insurance. Arrangements must be made in advance to cover associated costs such as special clothing and personal equipment either by including such items in the FMS case or having the IMS or IMS's government pay for them upon issue at the training installation.

### *Total Package Approach*

Military training provided to other countries through US DOD resources is a vital element of SA programs. Countries that purchase or otherwise receive US military equipment are encouraged to simultaneously consider the training requirements while planning for integrating the new equipment or weapons systems into their inventory. Failure to do so will result in needless delays in attaining and maintaining operational readiness once the new equipment arrives in-country. Thus, training should be viewed from the perspective of the total package approach (refer to figure 14-2) and given due consideration in every materiel purchase case.

**Figure 14-2**  
**Total Package Approach**



Planning and programming follow-on training support is an extremely important part of a viable training program. Those personnel involved in managing FMS programs should re-evaluate training requirements any time the procurement plan changes and coordinate training requirements in advance.

FMS training is provided through the normal FMS process either through a blanket line on the FMS case in support of that system sale or through a separate blanket order training case. Training should not be requested as a defined line on an FMS case or as a defined order case because changes are inevitable and would require case amendments or modifications. Blanket order cases provide much more flexibility, making them better suited to support a major weapon system purchase or an annual training program. The LOA process for training may require a lead time of six months or more from request through case implementation. Additional information on the LOA process for training is found in the JSCET, chapter 3, and in this textbook, chapter 5, “The Foreign Military Sales Process.”

***US Army Life-Cycle Management Commands.*** More and more training is being included or imbedded in USA FMS materiel cases managed by the various life-cycle management commands of AMC. However, the training lines are still developed, managed, and implemented by SATFA.

***US Navy Systems Commands.*** The USN’s two major systems commands, NAVSEA and NAVAIR have organic training managers who are responsible for training associated with that command’s system sales. Thus, they are responsible for the development of cost and availability data for training lines on FMS cases and the actual implementation of that training. Navy IPO has directed that this training be coordinated with NETSAFA so the training data will be included in the STL.

***US Air Force Product Centers.*** The USAF also includes or embeds training in FMS materiel cases managed by their various product centers. These training lines are still developed, managed, and implemented by AFSAT.

### **Foreign Military Sales, Foreign Military Financing-Funded Training**

Many SCO training managers and host nation personnel do not realize that a blanket order FMS training case can be funded with Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program funds. The value is that some of the constraints and restrictions placed on the IMET program do not apply to FMS training. For example, there would be no requirement to obtain a waiver for an MTT. Most importantly, this additional source of funds can provide for training that exceeds the country’s IMET allocation. SCOs should attempt to influence the use of FMF funds to provide for support items (training, repair parts, etc.) as opposed to simply the acquisition of a new end-item with no support. Implementation of an FMF-funded case mirrors that of host nation-funded FMS cases except that USG funds are paying for the training. Sometimes, DSCA will approve payment of IMS TLA from the FMF-funded case.

### **Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program**

The CTFP is developed and implemented quite differently from other training programs. First of all, the management of the program is highly centralized, with final approval for training (and the specific IMS attending) resting with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency/Programs/Building Partnership Capacity office (DSCA/PGM/BPC). Each year, this office divides the CTFP appropriation into three “virtual” funding pots of money:

- Individual country allocations
- Invitational quotas issued by DSCA/PGM/BPC
- GCC allocations used to further GCC interests through regional seminars and other activities

Each year’s CTFP program is identified by country code, implementing agency code, and fiscal year followed by the letter “B” (i.e. BN-D-12B). SCOs are provided guidance by DSCA/PGM/BPC as to the amount of CTFP country funding they are receiving each year and what invitations the country

may receive for additional training. Similar to IMET and FMS training programs, CTFP training is programmed into the MILSVC training computer systems and will appear on the STL.

In order to proceed, the SCO must then nominate a specific candidate for the training and justify how this candidate's attendance would benefit US combating terrorism efforts. The nomination is submitted to the GCC CTFP manager for approval and then forwarded on to (DSCA/PGM/BPC) for final approval. The entire nomination process is done online via the Security Assistance Network (SAN), which will be discussed in the automation section of this chapter. Once approval is received, processing of the student is identical for IMET students.

### ***Priorities***

The CTFP also utilizes priority codes within its training lines identified on the STL. Priority codes associated with CTFP are used a little differently than priority codes associated with an IMET Program as described above.

- A CTFP priority code of "B" indicates the training was paid for by CTFP and the training was provided by a Regional Center.
- A CTFP priority code of "A" indicates all other training, not occurring at a Regional Center, which is paid for by CTFP.

### **Other Security Cooperation Training**

The SA training community is also responsible for managing training programs based on other legal authorities previously mentioned. While these other programs may change greatly from year to year, the resulting training requirements are handled much like IMET and FMS training requirements. To date, published guidance on the conduct of these other training programs has been limited only to message traffic. The existing SA training infrastructure is used to document, fund, and implement these training requirements. A pseudo case may be established to accomplish funded training. Additional country codes may be set up for a country's specific SC program in addition to their established country code (i.e., D5 for Colombia in addition to CO). Thus, training can be identified by the SCO, formalized via the GCC SCETWG process, entered into the training computer system by the MILSVCs training activity, and then implemented when the training quotas become available and funding is authorized.

### **Sanctions and Training Program Suspensions**

Chapter 2 of this text, "Security Assistance Legislation and Policy," provides information on sanction authorities. Political sanctions and Brooke Amendment economic sanctions result in IMET and FMF program suspensions. If a country falls under these sanctions, no new IMET or FMF-funded IMS may travel to the US or other locations to begin training. Normally, IMS who have already reported to training may complete the courses authorized on their ITO, but training may not be added or changed. If a country is sanctioned for non-repayment of debt under Section 620q, FAA, only the IMET program is affected.

In addition to sanctions authorities, Congress has legislated that 110 percent of the amount of a country's unpaid parking fines or property taxes in Washington, DC and New York City be withheld from the country's IMET allocation until the bills are paid. [Section 643, P.L.110-161] While not eliminating the ability of the country to send IMS to training, it does reduce the available funds.

The consequences of a country being under sanctions must be addressed by the SCO. A country whose IMET program has been suspended no longer qualifies for the FMS incremental rate for tuition. Thus, if they wish to purchase training using their own host nation funds for an FMS case, the price of the training will be at the FMS full rate. Cancellation penalties could be assessed against training for which the country had confirmed quotas but are now unable to utilize. A country with suspended IMET or FMF can still receive DOD program funds such as CTFP and Counternarcotics programs.

DSCA maintains an informal list of sanctioned or suspended countries, but it cannot be distributed externally. DSCA country desk officers may release information concerning a country's status, but only to US citizen employees of the USG; contract personnel and Foreign Service National employees are not authorized to obtain this information.

### **Annual International Military Training Report**

The foreign military training report, commonly referred to as the *Congressional Report on Military International Training* (CRMIT), is established by section 656, FAA, as an annual reporting requirement due by 31 January. The CRMIT contains substantial detail on each training activity: foreign policy justification and purpose of the training, number of foreign military personnel provided the training and their unit of operation, location of the training, aggregate number of students trained for the country, the cost, the operational benefits to US forces, and the US military units involved in the training. Through ITO issuance and MTT after-action summaries in the Training Management System (TMS), SCOs provide CRMIT input. When directed by their GCC and DSCA, they also conduct a final review for completeness. DSCA provides the data to DOS who strips out IMS names, excludes North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Japan, Australia, South Korea, and New Zealand data, and prepares the actual briefing for Congress. Sections 2 and 3 of the report are classified, but the rest of the report can be found at: <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/fmtrpt>. Timelines for the report can be found in the SAMM, C10.T11.

## **TYPES AND CATEGORIES OF TRAINING**

Consistent with US foreign policy, disclosure, technology transfer, and human rights considerations, international students are allowed to participate in a wide range of courses available through the MILSVCs training activities and DOD agencies.

### **English Language Training**

The language difficulties encountered by some IMS continue to be a significant problem that hinders the effectiveness of training. It is imperative to recognize the need for an IMS to adequately understand English as most of the training that the US provides is conducted in English. The exceptions to this are the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, Inter-American Air Forces Academy, and the Navy Small Craft Instruction and Technical School, which conduct training in Spanish.

### ***English Comprehension Level***

The SCO training manager is responsible for ensuring that IMS meet all course prerequisites, including the ECL. ECL minimums are established and listed in the T-MASL for each course. The school has determined that an IMS with less than the minimum ECL would have great difficulty in successfully completing the course.

Prior to attending a US school, IMS must be tested both in-country by SCO personnel and at the first CONUS training location to determine their ECL rating. IMS from several native English-speaking nations are exempt from both in-country and CONUS English language testing. The requirement for in-country testing has also been waived for a number of other countries, although they will still be tested by the first CONUS training installation. IMS test scores are documented on the ITO. Each year, DLIELC (located at Lackland Air Force Base), reviews the list of countries for which testing is waived and puts out an exemption message. Individual countries may be removed from the list by mutual agreement with DLIELC during the course of the year, but no additions will be made until the new list is approved and published.

For in-country testing, the SCO is responsible for appointing a Test Control Officer (TCO) to receive and safeguard the English language testing materials provided by DLIELC and to administer ECL tests to prospective IMS. The TCO must be a US citizen. Those who fail to achieve the required

ECL when tested in-country may receive additional English language instruction in-country and be retested. In certain circumstances, a waiver may be granted if the prospective IMS is within a few points of the required ECL and there is sufficient justification. Requests for waivers are discouraged, since some degradation of comprehension and retention is bound to occur. These waivers are requested by the SCO from the MILSVC training activities that are providing the training.

### ***Oral Proficiency Interview***

An additional requirement has been established, primarily for flight training programs, for an oral proficiency interview (OPI) to be conducted by DLIELC. This interview, to determine the English speaking and comprehension ability of the prospective IMS, takes place via telephone in the SCO training office between the IMS and DLIELC. If the IMS fails the OPI, a sixteen-week OPI prep course is available at DLIELC. The T-MASL will indicate the minimum OPI score required. As in the case of ECL scores, OPI waivers can be requested but are rarely approved.

### ***General English Training***

In those countries where little or no ELT is available, the SCO can program the IMS for General English Training (GET) at DLIELC prior to training at CONUS formal schools. The duration of GET depends upon the current ECL score of the IMS and the minimum score required for the training, but cannot be less than ten weeks. The primary purpose of GET is to raise the ECL of an IMS who has at least a minimum ECL of 55. A waiver must be granted by DSCA through the GCC in order for an IMS to attend DLI with an ECL score below 55. Besides providing the IMS with ELT, DLIELC also has the capability to train language instructors and to assist in developing an ELT program for the country. Assistance in support of ELT in-country may be obtained by requesting a language training detachment from DLIELC to assist the country's ELT staff and faculty. A survey team from DLIELC can help the SCO determine the status of a country's ELT program and capabilities.

### ***Specialized English Training***

Although many IMS achieve the ECL specified in the T-MASL, they are unable to assimilate with sufficient speed the jargon that is so prevalent in subjects such as medical, electronics, or aviation training. To overcome this, DLIELC conducts nine-week Specialized English Training (SET) courses to familiarize the IMS with key words and phrases that they will encounter during their particular follow-on-training (FOT). DLIELC has developed SET for over forty subject areas in consultation with FOT locations. An IMS can be programmed for both GET and SET but will have to meet the minimum ECL prior to starting SET. If the IMS already meets his ECL requirement, SET may be programmed alone prior to FOT. Course requirements are expressed in the T-MASL to reflect the required ECL and whether SET training is required (R) or advised (A).

Sponsoring countries, SCO personnel, and DLIELC must continue to work together to eliminate the major problems associated with the English language program. These recurring problems are: inadequate language training in-country, lack of familiarization with technical terminology, and significant differences between the in-country ECL test score and the ECL test score at the first training location. It is also important to realize that acquiring an English language laboratory without providing for trained instructors, a lab manager, and English language materials will not help the country reach its ECL goals. SCOs should contact DLIELC for advice when planning a language lab acquisition.

### ***Formal Training***

Simply put, formal training is standardized training. The training location has conducted careful assessments, determined training goals, established methods and materials designed to achieve these goals, implemented training, and carefully evaluated the course to ensure training is carried out effectively and training goals are attained. Formal training is normally conducted at military educational and training facilities in the US and overseas.

### ***Professional Military Education***

PME includes the war colleges and the command and staff level schools (which are by invitation only for IMS) and other career development courses. For these types of courses, the host country is asked to provide only career personnel who meet the required rank/grade criteria.

### ***Technical Proficiency Training***

Training for officer and enlisted technicians and supervisors makes up the largest number of SC students. This category covers a wide range of courses including maintenance training, technical courses, and courses oriented toward developing a specific level of skill required to operate and/or maintain weapons systems or to perform required functions within a military occupational specialty. The country must have or intend to buy a particular system before technical training on the operation, maintenance, and repair of that system will be provided.

### ***Flight Training***

Flight training represents the highest cost training for international training programs and accounts for a large portion of USN, USAF, and USA training purchased by other countries. Because of the high costs associated with aircrew training, these courses can no longer be programmed under the IMET program; the bulk of such training is provided through FMS. The USAF coordinates all Euro-NATO fixed-wing flying training, and the USA is responsible for Euro-NATO rotary-wing flying training.

### ***Specialized Training***

Specialized training is tailored for the unique needs of the country. It can be a formal course that is modified to meet country requirements or something newly developed. The training can be provided in the US, overseas, or in the host country. Because specialized training is developed to meet the specific needs of the country, it requires more thorough communication to determine whether and how the US can meet those needs.

### ***On-the-Job and Observer Training***

Formal school training is frequently followed by a period of OJT, or hands-on training, to allow the IMS to gain proficiency in newly-acquired skills. OBS training is provided when no formal course covering the desired training is available or when it is impractical or otherwise undesirable for IMS to perform the tasks being demonstrated. An obvious example is medical training, where doctors and medical technicians who are not licensed to practice medicine in the US can benefit from observing US techniques and procedures. The SCO training manager must provide an OJT/OBS request which furnishes detailed information on the duration of training desired and the objectives to be achieved. Before such training can be confirmed, the MILSVC uses this information to ensure that the training matches the needs of the country and can be provided from US resources. The availability of OJT/OBS training is limited due to the heavy commitments of today's active and reserve military components.

### ***Orientation Tours***

OTs are provided under the SA training program to familiarize selected foreign officers with US military doctrine, techniques, procedures, facilities, equipment, organization, management practices, and operations. In addition to the purely military objectives to be achieved through OTs, they are intended to enhance mutual understanding, cooperation, and friendship between US forces and partner nations. This category of training includes distinguished visitor OTs for personnel of the rank of chief of staff of their respective MILSVC. All OTs are conducted by the National Defense University (NDU) as short-term orientations not to exceed fourteen calendar days and require considerable detailed planning if they are to be effective.

An OT is programmed into a training program just like any other training, but there are requirements that must first be met. Prior to any proposal to country officials, which could be construed as an agreement to provide a tour, the SCO forwards the OT request to the GCC, DSCA, NDU, and the MILDEPs with supporting rationale and justification for approval. An IMET-funded OT is programmed only after the SCO Chief attests to its importance to the country's efforts. The format for requesting orientation tours is found in the SAMM, C10.F1 and is a part of the CETPP. Escort officers are provided from CONUS resources, although SCOs may fill this role in extenuating circumstances. Associated expenses are programmed and charged against the FMS case or the country's IMET program. These and other requirements are specified in the SAMM, C10.8 and the JSAT, chapter 12.

### ***Exported Training***

At times, it may be more expedient and cost effective to request that US personnel conduct training in-country rather than to send a large number of IMS to the US or to a US military installation overseas. This is especially true when the equipment is no longer in the US inventory or when limited seats are available in the schoolhouse. SC training teams may be requested for a particular training task over a specific period of time. If country and US personnel in-country need help in identifying problems and developing training requirements and objectives, a survey team may be requested from the US MILSVC as the preliminary step in the process. However, with or without a survey team, a request must be submitted which specifies the training objective, the number of personnel to receive training, skill levels to be achieved in each specialty area, equipment required and/or available, and the desired length of training. Such details, including constraints, are listed in the SAMM and the JSCET. All IMET-funded teams require a waiver approval from the GCC and DSCA prior to programming.

SCO training managers must make every effort to identify all training team requirements at the SCETWG. With the current training personnel shortfalls in the armed services, there is little chance that out-of-cycle training team requests can be fulfilled.

***Mobile Training Teams and Mobile Education Teams.*** MTTs and METs consist of DOD military and civilian personnel on temporary duty to train international personnel. The team members may be from CONUS or overseas units/organizations, and the training may be conducted in the CONUS or overseas using equipment owned by or allocated for delivery to the purchaser and recipient country. MTTs and METs are authorized for specific in-country training requirements, training associated with equipment transfer, or to conduct surveys and assessments of training requirements. They may normally be programmed for periods up to 179 days, including travel time. IMET-sponsored MTTs must be programmed to terminate on or before 30 September of the fiscal year in which they perform their duties. FMS-funded teams may span fiscal years, if necessary. An MTT that qualifies for E-IMET is normally referred to as a MET.

When the request message is received from the SCO and approved for programming, the MILSVC will verify that it has the capability to provide the training requested and "call up" the team. Verification involves identifying team members against the equipment and specialties involved, determining any pre-deployment training requirements for team members, and computing the costs.

Provisions must also be made in advance for purchasing associated tool sets, training aids, and other support items needed from the CONUS and having them in place in the country when the team arrives. Once in-country, the team reports to and comes under supervision of the SCO chief.

***Field Training Services.*** FTS is the generic term for Extended Training Service Specialists (ETSSs) provided from DOD resources and for contract field services provided under MILDEP contract from US industry sources. These teams provide advice, instruction, and training in the installation, operation, and maintenance of weapons, equipment, and other systems. FTS teams are normally programmed for a period of up to one year. Military members may be transferred on permanent change of station (PCS) orders without a permanent change of assignment when participating on an ETSS team. Requests for

FTS under IMET and requests for FTS extensions must be justified by the SCO and submitted to the GCC for approval on a case-by-case basis.

***Technical Assistance Field Teams.*** TAFTs are DOD personnel deployed in a PCS status for the purpose of providing in-country technical or maintenance support to foreign personnel on specific equipment, technology, weapons, and supporting systems when MTTs and ETSSs are not appropriate for the purpose. Normally, TAFTs do not have training as a primary mission of the team. However, one must refer to the mission statement of the TAFT to see if the provision of training, formally or informally, is included. TAFTs may not be funded under the IMET program.

### **Classified Training**

Attendance in classified courses or blocks of instruction is on a need-to-know basis. Each classified training request is subject to case-by-case approval, based on National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1), MILDEP implementing regulations, and existing security agreements between the US and the country. Refer to chapter 7 of this textbook, “Technology Transfer, Export Controls, and International Programs Security,” for discussion of national disclosure policy and transfer of technology.

## **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Tuition Pricing**

The FAA and the AECA prescribe a multi-tier tuition pricing structure for training. Currently, the SAMM chapter 10 identifies four tuition rate categories:

#### ***Foreign Military Sales Full Rate – FMS Full***

The tuition price charged countries not eligible for any of the other rate categories below. These are full cost cash customers. This cost is equal to what it costs the USG to send US students to the same course.

#### ***Foreign Military Sales North Atlantic Treaty Organization Rate – FMS NATO***

The tuition price charged countries that have a ratified reciprocal pricing agreement with the US and that are not eligible for the FMS Incremental Rate category. The SAMM, table C10.T4 lists the countries with agreements.

#### ***Foreign Military Sales Incremental Rate – FMSI***

The tuition price charged to countries that are (1) currently authorized to receive IMET funds and using country funds to purchase additional training or (2) designated as a high income foreign country in accordance with the FAA (Currently Austria, Finland, South Korea, Singapore, and Spain). If a country’s IMET program has been suspended by political or economic sanction, it is no longer eligible for this rate. Rather, the FMS Full Rate is charged.

#### ***International Military Education and Training Rate – IMET***

The tuition price charged countries when IMET program funds or other grant training program funds (e.g. DOS’s INCLE or DOD’s CTFP) are used.

The separate rates for the same course differ because various cost elements have been authorized by law to be excluded from some rates and others are charged only on an incremental cost basis. Furthermore, when a case is fully funded with US appropriated funds and/or FMS Credit (non-repayable), the FMS Full Rate is adjusted to exclude military pay and entitlements in accordance with the FAA. DOD policy for developing the tuition price for each military course of instruction is contained in DOD 7000.14-R, *Financial Management Regulation, Volume 15*, sections 0710 through 0712.

## **Total Cost of Training**

The total cost of training includes all associated costs to include the T-MASL tuition price, TLA paid to IMS, medical and dental costs, special clothing, and personal equipment items not included in the tuition, etc. Any of these articles and services to be furnished by the US training facility, which are not included in the tuition price, must be identified and included as specific items to be funded in the FMS training case, or reimbursed in cash by the student or the participating government. Authorized IMET expenditures include tuition, overseas and CONUS travel and baggage allowances, IMS living allowances while in training and IMET-paid travel status, and medical care. When specifically authorized by DSCA, on a case-by-case basis, these TLA costs can be included as a cost element on an FMS case funded by FMF grant funds. TLA costs are normally funded by the other DOD and DOS grant programs.

## **Cancellation Penalties**

Because of the shortage of training quotas and the difficulty experienced by the MILSVCs training activities in adjusting to quota changes, DOD has instituted a penalty charge for IMS no-shows and for late-notice cancellations. Normally, country training programs are subject to a penalty charge of 50 percent of the tuition price of canceled courses if notification is not received more than sixty days prior to scheduled course start dates. The penalty is applied based upon determination by the MILDEP that lack of timely cancellation was the fault of the country. A pro rata charge of not less than 50 percent of the tuition price is assessed for IMS who fail to complete scheduled training due to illness, academic deficiency, or for disciplinary reasons. A cancellation penalty of 100 percent of the tuition price may be assessed if the training is provided by a contractor or a dedicated MILSVC training activity that trains only international military personnel. It is very important to review each of the MILSVC's cancellation penalty policy messages that are updated each year. Some courses identified in the messages are assessed 100% penalties no matter when the course is cancelled once it has been on the STL in confirmed status for 30 days. The policy messages can be found on the International Training Management website. Cancellation of 5th quarter IMET quotas also results in a 100 percent cancellation penalty fee.

## **STUDENT ADMINISTRATION**

Even before a requested course of instruction has been approved, the administration of the student must begin. This administrative process can be separated into three distinct phases: pre-training, during training, and post-training.

### **Pre-Training Phase**

The pre-training phase is the responsibility of the overseas SCO training manager in conjunction with host country counterparts. It begins with the selection of a prospective IMS.

### ***Student Selection Criteria***

Synthesizing DOD guidance on the type of person to be given preference for training under SA, one can construct a composite of student requirements:

- Leadership potential – Individuals who are in the future likely to occupy key positions of responsibility within the host nation's armed forces.
- Retainability – Career personnel, in the case of professional level schools.
- Utility – Persons who will be employed in the skill for which trained for a sufficient period of time to warrant the training expense.

To broaden the IMS capability of the foreign military establishment, consideration should also be given to training persons with instructor ability, either as the prime reason for training, or as follow-on training to technical instruction.

SCO personnel are instructed to follow the above guidance and emphasize these criteria when projecting country IMET program requirements. Countries requesting FMS training apply the same criteria for the same reasons, i.e., proper and effective utilization of human and materiel resources.

Other aspects of the pre-training phase include: determining whether the IMS meets the physical and language prerequisites for the course or if additional English language training must be scheduled, ensuring physical/dental examinations are completed in accordance with policy, and verifying IMS has correct documentation to enter the US. Of particular importance is the screening, and possible Leahy Vetting, of the candidate IMS.

### ***International Military Student Screening***

For all US-sponsored training programs (regardless of funding), thorough and effective screening must be conducted on IMS candidates to ensure they have no history of involvement in human rights abuses, drug trafficking, corruption and/or other activities that are inconsistent with US foreign policy goals. It is up to each embassy country team to determine how that screening process will be conducted.

### ***Leahy Amendment and Vetting***

In addition to IMS screening requirements, increased congressional interest in human rights violations worldwide has resulted in more stringent statutory guidance and limitations on training funded by US-appropriated dollars. The Leahy Amendment was first enacted as part of the 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act (FOAA). The Amendment was sponsored by Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, and it prohibited provision of Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act assistance to foreign security force units implicated in gross human rights violations unless the Secretary of State determines that the host government is taking effective measures to bring those responsible to justice. Initially the law was narrowly focused on the DOS's INCLE program but was expanded in 1998 to include all SA programs using FOAA funds. Additionally, recurring language in the annual National Defense Appropriations Act (NDAA) applies Leahy requirements to NDAA-funded training.

To fulfill the intent of the law, a further Leahy Vetting for FOAA and NDAA funded training is required. Candidates for training, individuals or members of units, must be vetted by the embassy country team to ensure the candidate has no involvement in gross human rights abuses or criminal acts. Just like IMS screening, it is up to the embassy country team to determine the embassy-level vetting process requirements. After the embassy vetting is completed and there is no derogatory information discovered, a vetting request must be submitted to DOS in Washington DC. Only after receiving clearance back from DOS can the SCO continue processing the IMS.

DOS has implemented two policies in order to reduce the burden of work on the embassy country team and the SCO. First, for certain "fast track" countries, only embassy-level vetting is required for the SCO to continue processing the IMS. Second, the vetting is good for a one year period, so an IMS returning to the US for training within a year of vetting does not have to be vetted again. Detailed IMS screening and Leahy vetting guidance and information, including the fast track countries, can be found on the Security Assistance Network (SAN) under the training menu.

Once the SCO training manager verifies that the candidate IMS meets all training requirements and receives authority from the US MILDEP, travel arrangements are made, the ITO is prepared, and the IMS is briefed.

### ***Student Pre-Departure Briefing***

The JSCET requires the SCO to provide each IMS with a thorough pre-departure briefing that is appropriate to the needs of IMS from that country. To assist in this effort, DISAM has prepared a pre-departure briefing that fulfills the JSCET requirement. It makes use of Internet-based materials and is available in English. The IMS pre-departure briefing is available online on the International Training Management (ITM) website.

### ***Arrival Message***

A timely notification to the IMSO at the first training location by the SCO of when and where the IMS will arrive is absolutely essential. The JSCET requires that the training activity receives this notification at least two weeks before IMS arrival. If the IMS is to be accompanied by dependents, the notification must be received thirty days prior to IMS arrival. DSCA policy is that arrival messages will be provided via TMS and appear on the SAN. Late or non-existent arrival messages continue to be a serious problem for the IMSO. If there are last minute changes, SCOs now have accurate point-of-contact information for all training activities on the SCO-Tweb system and should notify the IMSO immediately.

### ***Invitational Travel Order***

When authorized by the MILDEP, the SCO generates an ITO using TMS. An ITO is required for all IMS who are to receive US training. As it is their official proof of authorization, it is the most important document the IMS possesses. Attachment 14-3 is a sample IMET ITO, and attachment 14-4 is a sample FMS ITO. The MILSVCs have made ITOs mandatory for all IMS, even if the training is at a contractor training facility. Other student processing requirements are as specified in the JSCET.

### ***During Training Phase***

IMS receive essentially the same training as US students. In fact, although there are international-only courses, the majority of IMS are integrated directly into classes with US students. Courses can be conducted in a formal classroom setting, at a functional job site through OJT/OBS, through self-paced computer-assisted training, and/or through OTs. IMS training can take place in almost any location where US military personnel are based; nearly every DOD installation in the US has had an IMS at one time or another.

Although IMS are integrated into the US military education and training system as fully as possible, they still have many unique requirements. To assist the IMS, the MILSVCs have directed that each installation or training activity involved in international military training designate an individual to serve as its International Military Student Officer (IMSO).

### ***International Military Student Officer***

IMSOs play a key role in international training. They serve as the training installation point-of-contact for all international training issues. Thus, the IMSO is responsible for ensuring that adequate billeting, messing, and all other IMS support requirements are satisfied. Most training activities with a large number of IMS have dedicated offices that handle IMS support issues. For training activities with smaller throughput, the IMSO function may be assigned as an additional duty or regionalized. The IMSO is truly responsible for the complete care, feeding, and well-being of the IMS while at the training activity. Included in these responsibilities is the important task of conducting the Field Studies Program (FSP).

***United States Field Studies Program.*** In accordance with DODI 5410.17, *US FSP for International Military and Civilian Students and Military-Sponsored Visitors*, commanders of DOD and MILSVC training activities installations are responsible for establishing, operating, and administering an FSP for international students attending SA sponsored training at their installations. The intent of FSP is to provide students with a balanced understanding of US institutions, goals, and ideals, and to increase their awareness of how these reflect the US commitment to the basic principles of internationally recognized human rights. This is usually accomplished by taking international military students on field trips that cover specific topics identified in DODI 5410.17. Funds for conducting the FSP are generated by charges included in the training tuition price. Refer to chapter 16 of this textbook, “Human Rights and Related Concepts,” for a further discussion of human rights.

### ***Country Liaison Officers***

Country Liaison Officers (CLOs) are assigned by the host country to be responsible for their IMS administration and discipline during training. CLOs are not normally in training themselves. They may accompany a particular group of students for a specified course of training, or they may be assigned on a more permanent basis with responsibility for all of their countrymen in training. If no CLO is assigned for a particular country, that country’s senior student at each training installation is assumed to be in charge of his country’s personnel in training for required administrative or disciplinary actions. The next level of command is assumed to be the country’s defense, military, Army, Navy, or Air Force attaché or ambassador assigned to the US. If student disposition is in question, US channels of communication go from the IMSO at the schoolhouse, through the MILSVC training activity, and then to the SCO for resolution of problems and/or clarification of the sponsoring country’s desires.

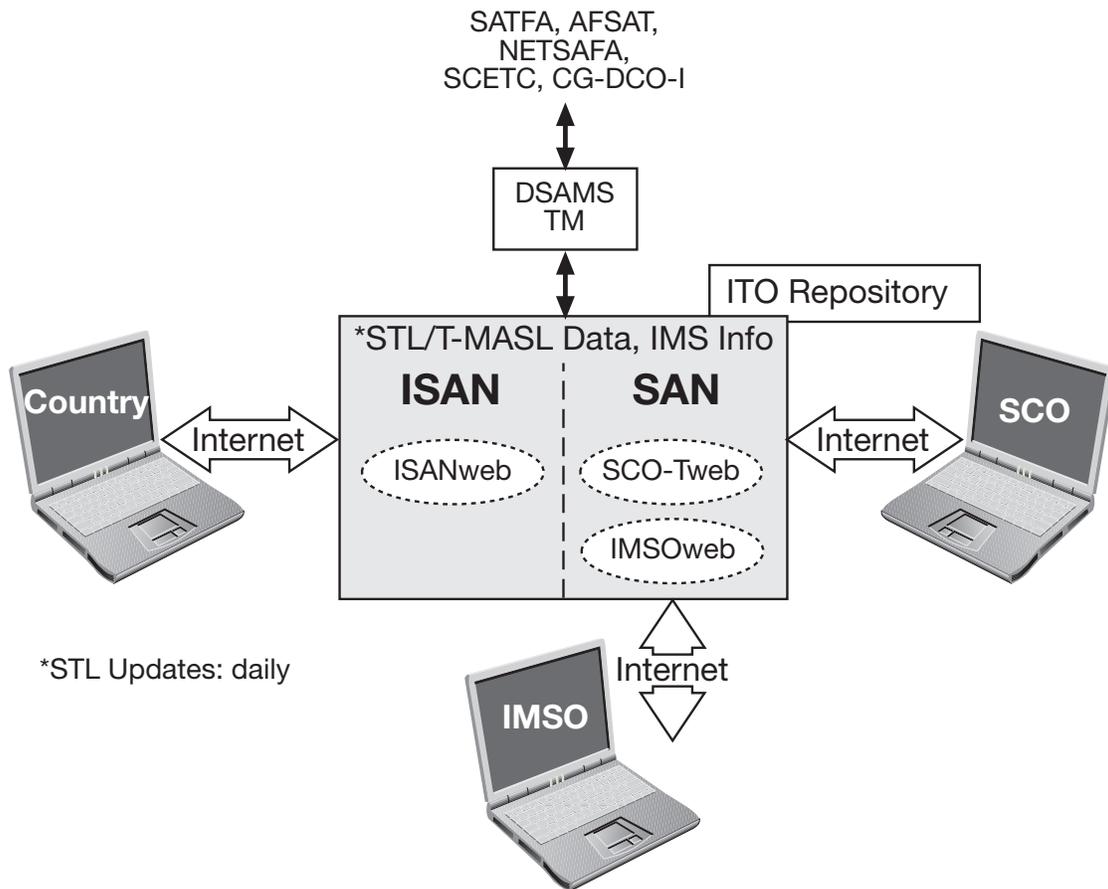
### **Post Training Phase**

To close the loop, the SCO training manager or representative should debrief the IMS when they return from training, thus performing a quality assurance check on the IMS’s training experience. The retainable instructional material (RIM) issued to the IMS will be shipped from the training activity to the SCO. SCOs are advised to keep a log of when RIM is turned over to the country to be provided in turn to the IMS. Likewise, the IMS academic report will be sent to the SCO to be forwarded to the country and student. The SCO is responsible for monitoring the utilization of an IMS upon return to country, especially if the IMS was training under the IMET program. Additionally, at select training locations, IMS who are completing their training and returning home are requested to complete a DOS IMET survey.

## **TRAINING PROGRAM AUTOMATION**

SC training managers use multiple automation systems for the successful management of training programs. These tools include: the ITM website, the SAN (with TMS, IMSOweb, and ISANweb subsystems). The ITM website can be used by training personnel worldwide and most training personnel also have access to the SAN. SCOs use the TMS system on the SAN, IMSOs use the IMSOweb, and international customers use the ISANweb. MILSVC training activities program managers primarily use DSAMS TM. Figure 14-3 illustrates the automation tools available and who uses them.

**Figure 14-3  
Training Program Automation**



### International Training Management Website

The DISAM-hosted ITM website is available at <http://www.disam.dscamil.itm/>. It is an invaluable tool for those involved in international training, providing one-stop access to a large collection of SA/SC training materials: all current and relevant references, policies, messages, guides, or other helpful publications. The intended users are SCOs, IMSOs, DOD/MILDEP/MILSVC training managers, IMS, and international training managers.

### Security Assistance Network

The SAN is an Internet-based, controlled access system used by SCOs, IMSOs, international purchasers, and other members of the DOD SA community worldwide. On it resides the SA training program for each country as well as T-MASL and training location information. All SCOs and IMSOs must use the SAN and its components to perform their assigned SA training management functions. Rosters for GCC, MILSVC, DSCA, and DLIELC points-of-contact are available via the SAN training menu. SA training personnel access the SAN via the Internet. SCO support on the SAN is provided by the GCC user group administrator, but requests for assistance can also be directed to DISAM. See appendix 1 of this textbook, "Security Assistance Automation," for further information on the SAN.

The most recent automation innovations for the international training community are provided via three SAN subsystems: the IMSOweb, the SCO-Tweb, and the ISANweb. All three systems are also generically referred to as the Training Management System, or TMS. Access to any of these subsystems is only for registered SAN users with a validated need. Specific access is set up for each user, thus further protecting the training information.

### ***IMSOweb***

The IMSOweb (i.e. TMS for IMSOs) provides information on the IMS population at an IMSO's assigned training activity or school. The IMSO uses the IMSOweb to:

- Review course data and course descriptions contained in the MILDEP T-MASL database
- Input specific information on individual IMS including IMS travel and training status
- Submit IMS arrival/enrollment and completion/departure reports
- Maintain point-of-contact and detailed training location information

This information is made available to the SCO training manager via the SCO-Tweb or data download from the SAN into TMS.

### ***SCO-Tweb***

The SCO-Tweb (i.e. TMS for SCOs) provides an online view function for SCO training managers and instant access to the data that is entered by the IMSO. The SCO uses the SCO-Tweb to:

- Access training data online
- View remarks entered by IMSOs and MILDEPs
- View current status of IMS
- Enter Student Information
- Create Invitational Travel Orders (ITO) and ITO Amendments
- IMS Arrival Information
- SCO POC Information
- Access IMSO point-of-contact and location information
- Submit the CTFP IMS nomination form
- Prepare the CETPP

### ***ISANweb***

The ISANweb provides training program information on the SAN to host nation training counterparts, giving them access to the very same country training data to which the SCO has access. The SCO training manager must request access from DISAM for host country counterparts via the SAN user menu and provide specific detail as to what training information should be made available.

### **Defense Security Assistance Management System Training Module**

DSAMS TM is the DOD joint SA training management system for use by MILSVC organizations. T-MASL information is loaded into DSAMS and made available on the SAN. Training requests by the SCO training manager are also programmed into DSAMS TM. Once quotas are confirmed, ITO authorizations are passed via DSAMS to the SAN. The SCO training manager can then view and act upon the information in TMS. DSAMS provides significantly enhanced functions for MILSVC country training program managers and increases information flow between SCOs and MILSVCs training activities.

## SUMMARY

Training has been called the people side of SA. People fly airplanes, drive tanks, and command ships. People install, test, calibrate, and repair equipment. People manage information systems, fill requisitions, devise force postures, and implement operational plans and strategies. As long as people engage in all these activities, individual training will remain a long-lasting and indispensable part of United States SA and SC efforts.

## REFERENCES

### Department of Defense

DOD 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)*.

AR 12-15; SECNAVINST 4950.4A; AFJI 16-105, *Joint Security Cooperation and Training Regulation*.

DODI 5410.17, *United States Field Studies Program (FSP) for International Military and Civilian Students and Military-Sponsored Visitors*.

DSCA Policy Message 09-42, *Medical Screening of International Military Students (IMS), Civilians, and Authorized Dependents*.

DSCA Policy Message 11-32, *International Military and Civilian Students, and Authorized Dependents Healthcare Coverage*.

### United States Air Force

AFSAT, *USAF International Military Student Officer Handbook*.

### United States Navy

NETSAFA, *US Navy International Training Catalog*.

NETSAFA, *International Military Student Officer Handbook*.

### United States Marine Corps

MCSCG, *US Marine International Military Student Officer Desktop Guide*. MCSCG, *Security Cooperation Education and Training Desktop Guide*.

MCSCG, *Security Cooperation Education and Training Physical Fitness Training Guide*.

(MCSCG references above, in development at time of this publication.)

### United States Coast Guard

CG-DCO-I, *International Training Handbook*.

### Defense Language Institute English Language Center

DLIELC, *Catalog of Materials, Courses, and Support Services* (Published Annually).

DLIELC Instruction 1025.7, *Planning & Programming S.A. English Language Training*.

DLIELC Instruction 1025.9, *Management of DLIELC Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI)*.

DLIELC Instruction 1025.15, *English Comprehension Level (ECL) Test Guidelines*.

*English Language Training Support for SCOs Handbook*

### Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management

*SCO Training Management System User's Manual*

# ATTACHMENT 14-1

## SAMPLE STANDARDIZED TRAINING LIST

Case Identifier	Trk	Name	FIN	Stu SC	Grade	ITO#	PO	SCN	ECL Score	Stu Clr							
<b>BANDARIA COUNTRY STL</b>																	
BN-B-121001-0001	MED																
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	B365003	MEDICAL COST-CONUS-IMET	MF	80	0	B834				P	U	A	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$1,890	U
B	B365003	MEDICAL COST-CONUS-IMET	MF	80	0	B834				P	U	B	2012/2	\$0	\$0	\$0	U
C	B365003	MEDICAL COST-CONUS-IMET	MF	80	0	B834				P	U	D	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$315	U
BN-B-121001-1101	IMS																
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	B171805	IF PREPARATORY COURSE	AA	OFF 80	8w	703				P	U	D	2012/3	\$42,435	\$0	\$66,963	U
B	B171806	ICAF	AA	OFF 80	42w	705				P	U	D	2012/4	\$32,202	\$0	\$125,108	U
BN-B-121001-1123	IMS	HADIN VULKE															
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	B171131	FA OFF ADVANCED PREPARATORY-ALLIED OFFICER	AB	OFF 75A	3.4w	081	21-Nov-11	28-Nov-11	20-Dec-11	C	U	A	2012/1	\$2,459	\$0	\$9,813	F
B	B171680	FIELD ARTILLERY CAPTAINS CAREER	AB	OFF 75A	24.6w	081	03-Jan-12	04-Jan-12	22-Jun-12	C	S	A	2012/2	\$7,578	\$0	\$22,907	F
BN-B-121001-1125	IMS	MOHAMMED ALANEZI															
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	B171772	SIGNAL CAPTAINS CAREER PREP-INTERNAL	AB	OFF 80A	1.8w	113	27-Dec-11	03-Jan-12	13-Jan-12	C	S	A	2012/2	\$2,258	\$0	\$8,434	U
B	B171771	SIGNAL CAPTAINS CAREER	AB	OFF 80A	20.4w	113	17-Jan-12	17-Jan-12	06-Jun-12	C	S	A	2012/2	\$7,710	\$0	\$19,951	U
BN-B-121001-1126	IMS																
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	B141755	AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL REPAIRER	EB	ENL 70A	15.2w	552	10-Jan-12	17-Jan-12	01-May-12	C	U	A	2012/2	\$2,980	\$0	\$15,755	U
BN-B-121001-6163	IMS																
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
B	B175281	COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	EM	OFF 80A	0.9w	767				S	U	A	2012/3	\$1,709	\$0	\$2,156	U
C	B175292	OBS MED/HEALTH/HYG-CONUS	EM	OFF 80	4w	081				P	U	A	2012/3	\$1,744	\$0	\$5,657	U
A	B175481	ADVANCED TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT	EM	OFF 80A	0.6w	767				S	U	A	2012/3	\$1,269	\$0	\$9,837	U
Programmed totals for SATFA																	
BN-D-121001-0001	MED																
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	D365003	MED IMET ESTIMATES - SVC	MF	80	53w	D000	01-Oct-11	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-12	C	U	A	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$1,015	U
B	D365003	MED IMET ESTIMATES - SVC	MF	80	53	D000				P	U	B	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$0	U
C	D365003	MED IMET ESTIMATES - SVC	MF	80	53	D000				P	U	D	2012/3	\$0	\$0	\$175	U
D	D365998	MED CIV FACILITY - SVC	MF	80	0w	D000	01-Oct-11	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-12	C	U	A	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$0	U
E	D365998	MED CIV FACILITY - SVC	MF	80	0w	D000	01-Oct-11	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-12	C	U	A	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$0	U
F	D365997	MED IMS INS POLICY REVIEW - SVC	MF	80	0w	D000	01-Oct-11	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-12	C	U	A	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$0	U
G	D365996	MED FLT PHYSICAL - SVC	MF	80	0w	D000	01-Oct-11	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-12	C	U	A	2012/1	\$0	\$0	\$0	U
BN-D-121001-1200	IMS																
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	D171011	INTL OFF SCH (FOR AWC)	AA	OFF 80A	6w	DMAX				P	U	A	2012/3	\$15,910	\$0	\$28,384	U
B	D171010	AIR WAR COLLEGE	AA	OFF 80A	44w	DMAX				P	U	A	2012/4	\$38,450	\$0	\$78,788	U
BN-D-121001-0300	TEAM																
Sfx	MASL	MASL Title	AN SC	ECL	Dur	Loc	Report Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	TLS Sec	Pri	Est FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
A	D307011	DLI MTT	KL	15w	15w	DAOTEAMS	03-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	16-May-12	C	U	A	2012/2	\$0	\$0	\$157,550	U
B	D307011	DLI	KL	15w	15w	DAOTEAMS	03-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	16-May-12	C	U	A	2012/2	\$0	\$0	\$0	U

## ATTACHMENT 14-2

### SAMPLE INVITATIONAL TRAVEL ORDER INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Invitational Travel Order (ITO) for International Military Student (IMS)

1. ITO Number: BNB11I0011044      2. Country/Organization: Bandaria      3. Date: 10-May-11

The U.S. Government hereby issues this ITO for the IMS herein named to attend the course(s) of instruction herein listed, subject to the terms and conditions contained herein, and as may be amended by competent authority. This ITO is the only document that will be used and is valid only for the IMS entering U.S. training under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or the Arms Export Control Act.

Definitions of acronyms and abbreviations contained in this document, and instructions for completing this form are provided in the Joint Security Cooperation Education and Training Regulation, JSCETR / Joint Security Assistance Training Regulation, JSATR (SECNAVINST 4950.4A/AR 12-15/AFI 16-105). This computer generated, letter format ITO is authorized in accordance with the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM), DoD 5105.38-M.

4. Issuing Security Cooperation Organization (SCO).  
a. Name of Organization: Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) Bandaria  
b. Mailing Address: Unit 4095-PSC 80  
APO, AE 09765-1005  
c. E-mail Address: SCO@san.osd.mil
5. Program Type: IMET: 1-Year Intl. Military Education and Training BN-B-11I001

6. IMS Information.  
a. Surname: VULKE  
First Name: HADIN  
b. Sex: MALE  
c. Country Service Rank: MAJ  
d. U.S. Equivalent Rank/Pay Grade: O4  
e. Country Service: Army  
f. Country Service Number: OF100096  
g. Date of Birth: 10-Jan-58  
h. Place of Birth: HARARE BANDARIA  
i. Passport Number: 382956  
j. Country of Citizenship: BANDARIA  
k. Visa Number: A0000867  
l. Visa Type: A-2

7. Invitation.  
The Secretary of the Department of the Army invites the IMS listed in Item 6 of this Order, to proceed from BANDARIA to FT BENNING, GA 31905, reporting on 04-Apr-11 for the purpose of commencing training listed in Item 8 of this Order.

8. Authorized Training: No additional training to that specified in this order will be provided.  
Case: 11I001  
a. WCN: 1044A 107807.1 MASL: B121182 Title: AIRBORNE  
Military Service Course No: 2E-SI5P/SQI7/0 School: INFANTRY SCHOOL  
Location: FT BENNING GA 31905 Report Date: 04-Apr-11 End Date: 29-Apr-11  
Case: 11I001  
b. WCN: 1044B 107807.1 MASL: B121179 Title: ARNG PRE-RANGER COURSE  
Military Service Course No: PRE-RANGER School: ARNG WARRIOR TRNG CTR  
Location: FORT BENNING GA 31905 Report Date: 06-May-11 End Date: 04-Jun-11  
Case: 11I001  
c. WCN: 1044C 107807.1 MASL: B121181 Title: RANGER  
Military Service Course No: 2E-SI5S-5R/011 School: INFANTRY SCHOOL  
Location: FT BENNING GA 31905 Report Date: 03-Jun-11 End Date: 05-Aug-11  
\*\*\*\*\*Last Line\*\*\*\*\*

9. Funding.  
a. Fund Cite: 021 108110I11 A5788 ON100BN1 21T0 6007Q ARMY 6IRC71BC7BN11I 20000888 021001

10. Language Prerequisites:  
b. IMS completed In-country English Language Testing as follows:  
ECL Exam No: 36B Date Completed: 07-Feb-11 Score: 77

11. Security and Student Screening:  
a. Human Rights, Security, and Medical Screening have been completed in accordance with SAMM Paragraph C 10.3.4 and JSATR Paragraph 10-41 for IMS listed in item 6 of this order.

12. Conditions:  
a. Dependents. Dependents are not authorized by U.S. authority to accompany the IMS or join the IMS while in training.

b. Medical Services.

(1) IMS:

- a. IMS under IMET.  
2. NON NATO IMS. Charges for outpatient and inpatient care, immunizations and medical examinations are chargeable to the IMETP and will be forwarded to the appropriate MILDEP for processing.

(d) Medical Examinations.

1. Medical Examination, to include HIV Test, was completed on 21-Mar-11.

c. Participation in Hazardous Duty.

IMS is authorized to participate in hazardous duty training.

d. Physical Fitness Training.

Participation in physical fitness training is required. Check TMS MASL Course Description, International Notes, and Prerequisites for prerequisite physical fitness requirements.

## ATTACHMENT 14-2 (CONTINUED)

### SAMPLE INVITATIONAL TRAVEL ORDER INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- e. Leave.  
Upon completion of training, IMS is not authorized leave, and will proceed immediately as directed to home country.
  - f. Living Allowances.  
Living allowance is authorized during period covered by this order, from day of departure from, to day of return arrival in , excluding period covered by leave, in accordance with SAMM Table C10.T3, and is chargeable to the fund cite in Item 9 of this Order.
  - g. Travel.  
Travel covered by this order, overseas and CONUS, is chargeable to the fund cite in Item 9 of this Order.
  - h. Travel by POV.  
IMS is not authorized to travel by POV.
  - i. Baggage.  
Training is 12 to 23 weeks in total duration: IMS authorized 3 pieces, not to exceed 50 pounds (22.7 kilograms) each.
13. Terms:
- a. Prior to departure from home country, the IMS and dependents listed herein are required to be medically examined and found physically acceptable in accordance with the health provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC 1182(A)(1)-(7); Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services; 42 CFR Part 34, Medical Examination of Aliens; and 42 CFR Part 71, Foreign Quarantine; applicable U.S. MILDEP regulations; and other U.S. laws or DoD directives and regulations which may be enacted from time to time.
  - b. The home country will ensure that the IMS has sufficient funds in United States dollar instruments to meet all expenses while in route to, and for the first 30 days of training pending receipt of applicable pay and allowances by the IMS.
  - c. IMS will be responsible for custodial fees and personal debts incurred by self or family members. IMSs unable to meet these financial obligations may be withdrawn from training and returned to home country.
  - d. The IMS will bring adequate uniforms and work clothing for field duty or technical work. U.S. fatigue uniforms and footwear will be purchased by the IMS in the event that the country work uniforms are inadequate. When flying training is involved, required special flight clothing and individual equipment will accompany the IMS, or provisions will be made by the home country or the IMS to obtain the use of all necessary equipment prior to start of training. The IMS will also possess adequate civilian clothing for off-duty wear.
  - e. The Government of the United States is responsible for IMS travel which is part of the training program and for which costs are part of the course tuition.
  - f. The IMS will comply with all applicable U.S. Military Service regulations.
  - g. The United States may cancel training and return to country IMSs who violate U.S. law or Military Service regulation or who are found otherwise unsatisfactory. The IMS government will be alerted to such action in accordance with U.S. MILDEP regulations.
  - h. The Government of the United States disclaims any liability or financial responsibility for injuries received by the IMS listed herein while in transit to and from the training installation, while undergoing training or while in leave status, and any liability or financial responsibility for personal injury claims or property damage claims resulting from the IMS action.
  - i. The IMS will participate in flights of U.S. military aircraft as required for scheduled course(s) or as specified in U.S. MILDEP regulations.
  - j. The acceptance of this order by the host country constitutes agreement that an IMET funded student will be utilized, upon return to the host country, in the skills for which he was trained for a period of time sufficient to warrant the expense to the U.S. Government, in accordance with the SAMM, Chapter 10.time sufficient to warrant the expense to the U.S. Government, in accordance with the SAMM, Chapter 10.
14. Implementing Authority:
- a. MILDEP Authorization: 0246355
  - b. Date: 01-Apr-11
15. Special Conditions/Remarks:  
Upon return from training, IMS will report to ODC-Bandaria when notified, for debriefing, processing of travel voucher, and issuance of retainable instructional material.
16. Distribution:  
INFANTRY SCHOOL  
FT BENNING, GA 31905  
ARNG WARRIOR TRNG CTR  
FORT BENNING, GA 31905  
INFANTRY SCHOOL
17. ITO Authorization:
- a. Signature of U.S. Authority Authenticating Orders: John C. Smith, Major, US Army
  - b. Title: Training Officer