

### C11.13. SECURITY ASSISTANCE TEAMS

C11.13.1. Definition and Purpose. A Security Assistance Team (SAT) consists of U.S. Military, DoD civilian or contractor personnel deployed to a foreign country on temporary duty (TDY) or permanent change of station (PCS) status under security cooperation programs. SATs provide advice, training, technical assistance, or support.

#### C11.13.2. Types of Security Assistance Teams

C11.13.2.1. Extended Training Service Specialist (ETSS). ETSSs are DoD military and civilian personnel normally deployed in a PCS status who are technically qualified to provide advice, instruction, and training in the installation, operation, and maintenance of weapons, equipment, and systems. ETSSs are attached to the SAO for operational control and administrative and logistical support. They do not perform SAO staff duties. They are not used for follow-on retraining or advisory roles, except in rare instances when the recipient country cannot provide qualified personnel from its own resources or hire qualified personnel from non-indigenous sources and the SAO recommends it is in the interest of the United States. ETSS provided as English language instructors, supervisors, or advisors on detached duty status from Defense Language Institute English Language Center (DLIELC) are also attached to the SAO. The English language technical service provided by DLIELC is referred to as a Language Training Detachment (LTD). ETSSs may be provided for periods up to 1 year under International Military Education and Training (IMET); only DSCA (Regional and Policy, Plans and Programs Directorates) can approve longer periods. ETSSs are programmed under budget generic code N30 on the basis of person-month requirements. The program cost includes Overseas Allowance (military or civilian).

C11.13.2.2. Contract Field Services (CFS). CFS are civilian personnel under contract from private industry who perform the same functions as ETSSs. CFS personnel are used only when the Implementing Agency determines that services by DoD personnel are not practical. Only DSCA (Policy, Plans, and Programs Directorate) can approve use of CFS personnel under IMET. CFS requirements are programmed on the basis of person-month requirements. Estimated contract cost covers the total training service costs, including salary, transportation, and baggage, etc. Budget generic code N30 funds CFS personnel.

C11.13.2.3. Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT). 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 Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and ETSSs are not appropriate for the purpose. TAFTs are not Security Assistance training and are not provided under IMET.

C11.13.2.4. Technical Assistance Team (TAT). TATs are DoD or contractor personnel deployed in a TDY status to place into operation, maintain, or repair equipment provided under FAA or AECA (references (b) and (c)) programs. TATs are Security Assistance services, but are not Security Assistance training and are not provided under IMET, except in the case of the installation of English language laboratories.

C11.13.2.5. Mobile Training Team (MTT) and/or Mobile Education Teams (METs).

MTTs are DoD or contract personnel on temporary duty for the purpose of training foreign personnel in the operation, maintenance, or support of weapon systems and support equipment or for specific training requirements that are beyond in-country U.S. resources. MTTs may be authorized for CONUS or overseas deployment when it is more practical to bring the training capability to country personnel. This includes in-country training surveys to determine specific country training needs; quantity requirements that are beyond the country capability to assess, and that are associated with equipment deliveries; and assistance leading to self-sufficiency. MTTs should be considered when: training must be accomplished quickly in response to a threat or adverse condition affecting the security of the country; training is of relatively short duration, must reach a large number of trainees, and entails extensive use of interpreters or language-qualified team members; or training can be conducted only on equipment or in facilities located in the foreign country. MTTs are not intended to provide technical assistance. MTTs are funded under budget generic code N20. METs provide training developed primarily in response to the Expanded-IMET program in a seminar and/or educational forum. By definition MET training is unclassified.

C11.13.2.5.1. IMET-Funded MTTs. A fundamental IMET objective is to reach foreign military personnel who are likely to be influential in their services and/or countries. By attending professional level CONUS training, the students are exposed to the American people, their way of life, institutions, beliefs, and aspirations. This must be considered when proposing an MTT versus CONUS training. MTTs may not be used solely for their cost benefits. Every attempt should be made to provide MTTs through FMS rather than IMET. MTT requests under IMET must demonstrate that an MTT is the best approach and IMET is the only available funding option. Subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, obligated in one fiscal year for IMET MTTs cannot be extended into the succeeding fiscal year. Therefore, personnel on MTT duty must terminate temporary duty and return to home station prior to September 30<sup>th</sup> unless action has been taken to reprogram the team in the new fiscal year, subject to the 179 day restriction discussed below, receipt of Continuing Resolution Authority (CRA) or other budget authority in the new fiscal year, and DSCA approval. Transportation costs for round trip team travel are chargeable to the fiscal year of the start of the TDY.

C11.13.2.5.2. MTT and/or MET Duration. MTTs and/or METs are authorized on a temporary duty basis for up to 179 days. Requirements for assistance in excess of 179 days are met by CONUS training of country personnel leading to an in-country capability or programming of U.S. ETSSs.

C11.13.2.5.3. Coordination of MTTs and METs. MTTs and METs require special coordination and preparation with country personnel prior to team arrival. The country and SAO must establish the team mission; availability of training equipment by type; student availability, capability, and English Comprehension Level (ECL); training facilities; transportation; communications; medical care; and team living arrangements.

C11.13.2.5.4. Programming MTTs and METs. MTT and MET programming must include duration in weeks; number of team members; costs for overseas travel (round trip); in-country travel; travel and living allowances; CONUS travel; baggage; and DoD civilian salaries. Per diem allowance costs during temporary duty travel outside CONUS is computed according

to Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JFTR) (reference (as)) rates for U.S. military personnel, and rates shown in the “Standard Regulations, Government Civilians, Foreign Areas” (published by the DoS) for USG civilians. MTT CONUS travel costs are programmed at an estimated rate to include commercial air transportation, baggage, and per diem. Only the Implementing Agency can approve excess baggage. Costs of team members traveling from overseas locations are computed using commercial air (tourist rate) transportation, per diem, and excess baggage. Additional travel costs should be based on the JFTR and Joint Travel Regulations (JTR) (reference (at)) and other applicable directives and regulations. When more than one MILDEP is involved, a joint MTT is programmed using the MASL line of the MILDEP providing the most team members. If each MILDEP provides an equal number of team members, the MTT is programmed using the MASL line of the MILDEP counterpart to the requesting foreign country service. All team member costs, including pre-deployment orientation or training costs, are programmed as “unit costs” of the country program. No entries are made in the TLA data field. Training aids (including PCH&T) are programmed separately under budget generic code N2, description: MTT-TRNG AIDS (MASL Item-ID 309000-CONUS, 319000-O and/or S). This program line shows the next sequential suffix of the WCN. Only training aids that cannot be requisitioned under FMS are included under this procedure and must be approved by DSCA (Regional and Policy, Plans and Programs Directorates).

C11.13.2.6. Quality Assurance Team (QAT). QATs are DoD technical personnel deployed in a TDY status to perform technical inspection, servicing, and inventory of FMS and MAP equipment at recipient country's port of debarkation.

C11.13.2.7. Weapons System Logistics Officers (WSLO). WSLOs are DoD personnel normally employed in a PCS status who are technically qualified to provide advice and address logistics management issues on a specific weapon system.

C11.13.3. Prohibited Security Assistance Team Activities. SATs shall not engage in or provide assistance or advice to foreign forces in a combat situation. Additionally, SATs are prohibited from performing operational duties of any kind except as may be required in the conduct of on-the-job training in the operation and maintenance of equipment, weapons, or supporting systems. SATs shall not perform SAO functions or be used to augment the SAO, except where specifically authorized by the host country in the LOA.

C11.13.4. Security Assistance Team Command Relationships. The Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission exercises general supervision over the in-country operations and activities of SATs through the SAO chief. The regional Combatant Commander provides necessary technical assistance and administrative support to SAOs to facilitate the efficient and effective oversight of SAT activities, including quality of life for personnel. The level of support provided to team members under an FMS case shall not exceed that authorized for other in-country DoD personnel of equivalent grade who are funded by U.S. appropriations or FMS. Oversight of SATs by regional Combatant Commander through SAOs shall not usurp MILDEP authority in issues of case management, contract administration, or the technical execution of the SAT mission as described in the individual terms of reference (i.e., Letter of Offer and Acceptance).

C11.13.4.1. Security Assistance Organization (SAO) Chief. The SAO chief exercises operational oversight and administrative support over in-country SATs and is responsible for

coordinating the team's activities to ensure compatibility with other DoD elements in or directly related to the U.S. diplomatic mission. The SAO chief ensures compliance with directives and keeps the Combatant Commander informed of SAT activities and progress.

C11.13.4.2. Security Assistance Team Chief. The SAT team chief is the senior team member and assigns duties and responsibilities to team personnel. The SAT team chief is under the administrative and operational control of the SAO while in-country and is an integral part of the SAO in support of the overall Security Assistance mission. The team chief is responsible to the Implementing Agency for the accomplishment of the SAT technical and/or training mission. SAT team chief responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the duties shown in Table C11.T24.

Table C11.T24. Security Assistance Team Chief Functions

<b>Security Assistance Team Chief Functions (not inclusive)</b>	
1	Assign duties to team members to ensure the team mission is accomplished within the prescribed time frame.
2	Submit request and justification of all TDYs required in support of team mission to SAO for review. Requests for out-of country TDYs must be approved by the SAO.
3	Coordinate annual request for Security Assistance team funding with SAO prior to submission to MILDEP line manager.
4	Submit requests and/or justification for Quality of Life (QOL) and/or Mission Sustainment (MS) items, and items required to execute the team mission, to the SAO prior to purchase.
5	Establish and maintain supply and/or equipment accountability records for all QOL, MS and mission essential property in accordance with MILDEP directives and procedures. Provide SAO with a copy of property records listing all non-expendable, durable equipment valued at \$50.00 or more.
6	Provide SAO with access to team property for the purpose of conducting a physical inventory (at least annually and/or prior to team chief departure from country).
7	Identify problems that may impact team personnel and/or mission to the SAO and Implementing Agency line and/or team manager.
8	Send copies of receipts and vouchers to line manager organization and hold copies on open action files until cleared through accounting and finance channels.

C11.13.4.3. Security Assistance Organization. The SAO has responsibility for oversight of SAT personnel and activities and identifies problems to the Implementing Agency Case Manager for resolution. The SAO ensures fair and equitable treatment in the level and quality of support provided to all DoD personnel in-country. SAO support of Implementing Agency line and/or team manager includes, but is not limited to, the duties shown in Table C11.T25.

Table C11.T25. SAO Functions in Support of Security Assistance Teams

<b>SAO Functions in Support of Security Assistance Teams (not inclusive)</b>	
1	Review residential leases to ensure quarters are appropriate for rank and dependent status of team members and comply with DoD and DoS standards. The SAO ensures each lease request is submitted to the Embassy Interagency Housing Board for approval prior to signature by the appropriate contracting officer. If higher headquarters approval is required, ensure Embassy Interagency Housing Board reviews request before forwarding lease to the Implementing Agency case manager.
2	Establish procedures to review all team TDYs and approve requests for out-of-country travel.
3	Review SAT team chief's request for annual funding prior to submission to the Implementing Agency line and/or team manager.
4	Review SAT request for purchase of Quality of Life (QOL) and/or Mission Sustainment (MS) items and items required to execute the team training and/or technical assistance mission. The SAO provides Implementing Agency, SAT management agency, and the Combatant Commander with an itemized listing of recommended QOL and MS articles to be included in the LOA. SAOs ensure the requested items are authorized in the LOA under which the team operates and that vendor discussions and actual purchases are made through a USG contracting office.
5	Ensure team chief establishes supply and/or equipment accountability records that provide a complete audit trail from item acquisition to disposal. All non-expendable, durable property costing \$50.00 or more is recorded on a property record.
6	Periodically review team property and inventory records for accuracy. Ensure continuous in-country accountability is maintained by conducting a physical inventory prior to team and/or team chief departure from country. As a minimum, physical inventories for PCS teams are conducted annually.
7	Perform periodic reviews of team petty cash funds to ensure funds are adequately protected and cash management is in accordance with Embassy budget and fiscal office procedures.
8	Assist SAT chief to establish procedures with the Embassy for payroll support of any foreign service employees hired to support the SAT.
9	Assist Implementing Agency line manager to identify country and/or case unique management and administrative duties in the implementing program directive.

C11.13.5. Military Justice Jurisdiction. The Combatant Commander has general courts-martial convening authority over all military personnel under his or her command. However, since disciplinary action is normally administered by a commander of the same Service as the offender, the Combatant Commander normally requests the component commander of the member's Service, or that commander's designee, to take courts-martial jurisdiction over PCS team personnel. The Combatant Commander reserves the right to exercise military justice jurisdiction in those cases impacting the mission, or affecting external relations. Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) jurisdiction over TDY team members is concurrent with their parent organization commander and the Combatant Commander. Article 15 jurisdiction for all personnel (both TDY and PCS) shall be exercised in accordance with Service directives.

C11.13.6. Quality of Life (QOL) and Mission Sustainment (MS) Items. QOL items are any articles or services that, in the judgment of the SAO Chief and Combatant Commander, have a positive effect on the living and and/or or working environment of the deployed SAT. MS items are those articles and services that are essential for the successful accomplishment of the team's

mission. Factors to be considered in determining specific QOL and/or MS item requirements should include availability of suitable entertainment, climate and/or geography, security, local language, and recreational facilities. The SAO chief is the ultimate authority in-country for approving expenditures for these items within published guidance and LOA limitations. QOL and/or MS items are procured for team rather than individual use.

C11.13.6.1. Examples of QOL Items. Examples of QOL items include, but are not limited to: magazines (non-security assistance), athletic equipment (e.g., bats, gloves, balls, etc.), fishing equipment, camping equipment, scuba gear, equipment repair, etc. Not included are charges for consumables, memberships, lessons, etc. Additionally, personal entertainment equipment, such as TVs and/or VCRs and/or DVD players and/or stereos, should only be provided for use in dayroom-type situations when justified by unusual circumstances or when individual team members cannot reasonably be expected to bring or acquire their own (e.g., extreme isolation or harsh environmental conditions, and limitations on baggage and/or personal belongings that SAT members may bring). High cost QOL items over \$500 must be approved by the Combatant Commander and justified in the budget submission. Due to storage and repair problems, it may be more economical to rent and/or lease authorized high-cost equipment on an occasional basis to reduce the costs involved.

C11.13.6.2. Examples of MS Items. Examples of MS items include, but are not limited to: housing, dependent education, medical support (MEDEVAC), security guards, drivers, physical conditioning equipment (e.g., aerobic equipment, weight lifting equipment, etc.), transformers, environmental and morale leave.

C11.13.6.3. Funding for QOL and/or MS Items. QOL items for Security Assistance-funded teams are provided to the team by the parent MILDEP and not from Security Assistance funds provided to the SAO (T-20) or (T-10). If MILDEP funds are inadequate to meet QOL requirements for FMF-funded FMS SATs, then the FMF-funded FMS SAT case funds may be used if specifically authorized in the LOA. QOL items cannot be funded under IMET but may be provided to IMET-funded teams from in-country SAT stocks or parent MILDEP. MS items identified by the SAO can be purchased in-country using case funds if specifically authorized in the LOA.

C11.13.6.4. Disposition of QOL and/or MS Items. Prior to departure from country, the SAO and SAT chief conduct a physical inventory of QOL and MS property. The MILDEP determines disposition of QOL items furnished by the MILDEP. The SAO determines disposition of QOL items purchased with case funds. The SAO chief is the ultimate authority in-country for disposition of MS items within published guidance and LOA limitations. For continuing SAT missions, the team chief assigns the property to the follow-on team chief or temporarily to the SAO. When the SAT mission is complete, the property is transferred to an authorized representative of the host country or returned to the MILDEP as appropriate. Items purchased with case funds ultimately become the property of the host country and the SAO assigns the property to an authorized representative of the host country.