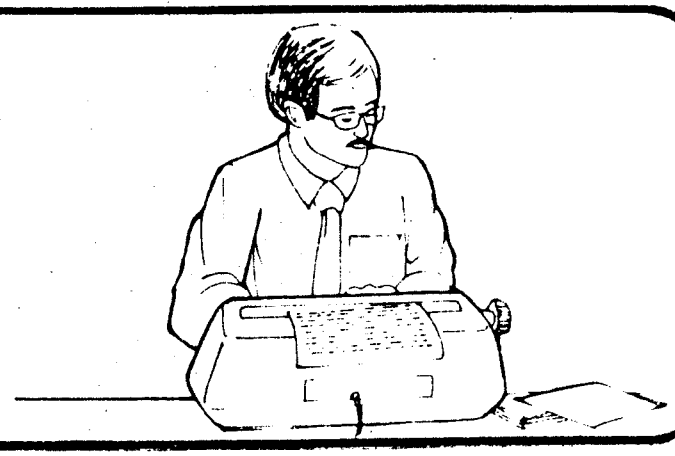
THEME OF THE QUARTER

a closer look at . . .



THE UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY ASSISTANCE CENTER (USASAC)

[Submitted by USASAC]

USASAC ROLE IN SECURITY ASSISTANCE

The specific role of USASAC is to manage the Army's Security Assistance program for the Commander, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) who has been designated as the Executive Agent for Army Security Assistance. This operational responsibility extends from the initial long-range planning phases with the development of requirements for materiel and services to the processing of documents, completion of final accounting, and close-out of cases. USASAC is the catalyst setting things in motion and assuring that actions remain on course throughout the life-cycle of the US Army Security Assistance process.

RELATIONSHIPS

USASAC serves as the Army point of contact within the Department of Defense, with elements of the State Department, other US Government agencies and offices, foreign governments, and US and foreign industries for Army Security Assistance activities worldwide. The State Department and Department of Defense, acting

through the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) and the DA Headquarters staff (Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics), provide USASAC the necessary policy guidance. The DARCOM Materiel Readiness Commands,[1] the General Services Administration (GSA), the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and the private industrial sector all provide material and services for Army program customers. USASAC personnel work closely with the Military Assistance Advisory Groups, Defense Attache Offices and other in-country organizations to insure the effective implementation of Army programs. DARCOM Research and Development Commands and the US Army Test and Evaluation Command[2] also contribute significantly to the Security Assistance program especially with regard to coproduction, dual production, and commercial export licensing. The US Army

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[1] US Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM), Rock Island, IL
US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command (CERCOM), Ft. Monmouth, NJ
US Army Missile Command (MICOM), Huntsville, AL
US Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command (TARCOM), Warren, MI
US Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command (TSARCOM), St. Louis, MO

[2] US Army Armament Research and Development Command (ARRADCOM), Dover, NJ
US Army Aviation Research and Development Command (AVRADCOM), St. Louis, MO
US Army Communications Research and Development Command (CORRADCOM), Ft. Monmouth, NJ
US Army Electronics Research and Development Command (ERADCOM), Adelphi, MD
US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command (MERADCOM), Ft. Belvoir, VA
US Army Natick Research and Development Command (NARADCOM), Natick, MA
US Army Tank-Automotive Research and Development Command (TARADCOM), Warren, MI
US Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Depot Systems Command (DESCOM),[3] a DARCOM major subordinate command, plays a key role in supply and maintenance functions through its network of Army depots.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Major General Thomas F. Healy, USA, is the Commander of USASAC which is a Major Subordinate Command of DARCOM. He is also the Director of Security Assistance on the DARCOM Commander's staff. USASAC has a Deputy for Operations located at the New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania and a Deputy for Plans and Management located at USASAC Headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia. The USASAC Comptroller has his office and a small staff at HQ USASAC but the operational elements for the Comptroller, such as Financial Management and Program/Budget, are at the New Cumberland location.

The various USASAC offices and directorates of USASAC are shown on the organizational chart (Figure 1). The ROKIT office, staffed only by a senior logistics specialist and a secretary, has responsibilities for the Republic of Korea Indigenous Tank program. Training requirements associated with the sale of equipment are

[3] US Army Depot Systems Command (DESCOM), Chambersburg, PA

USASAC ORGANIZATION

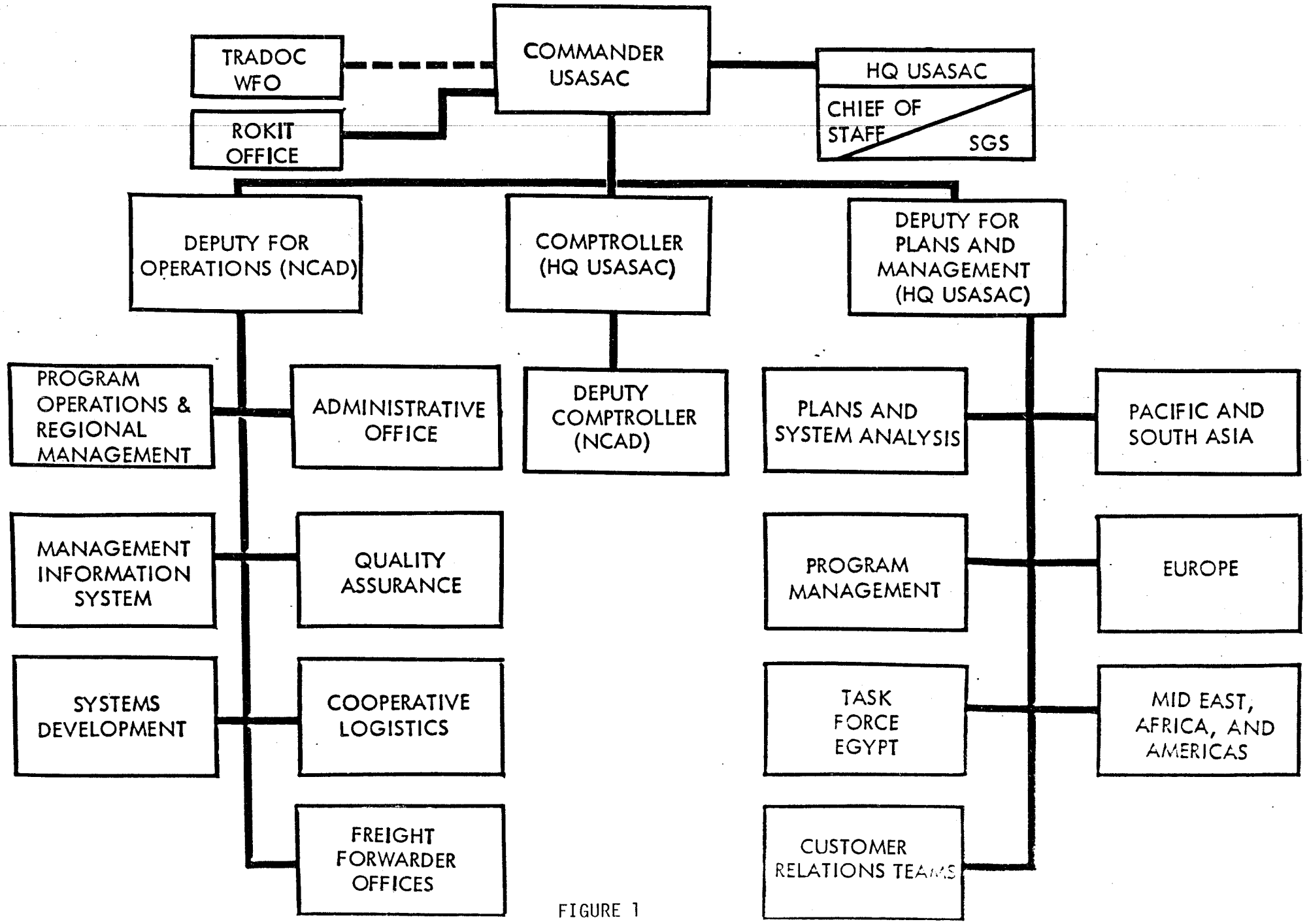


FIGURE 1

coordinated through a Security Assistance field office of the US Army Training and Doctrine Command co-located with HQ USASAC in Alexandria, Virginia.

USASAC has Customer Relations Teams assigned to the Deputy for Plans and Management. The Customer Relations Team Europe has four people assigned, two military and two civilians, and is located in Heidelburg, Germany. The Customer Relations Team Pacific has eleven people, four military and seven civilians, and is located in Hawaii. These teams provide on-site liaison and assistance to supported countries and US military organizations within their assigned areas.

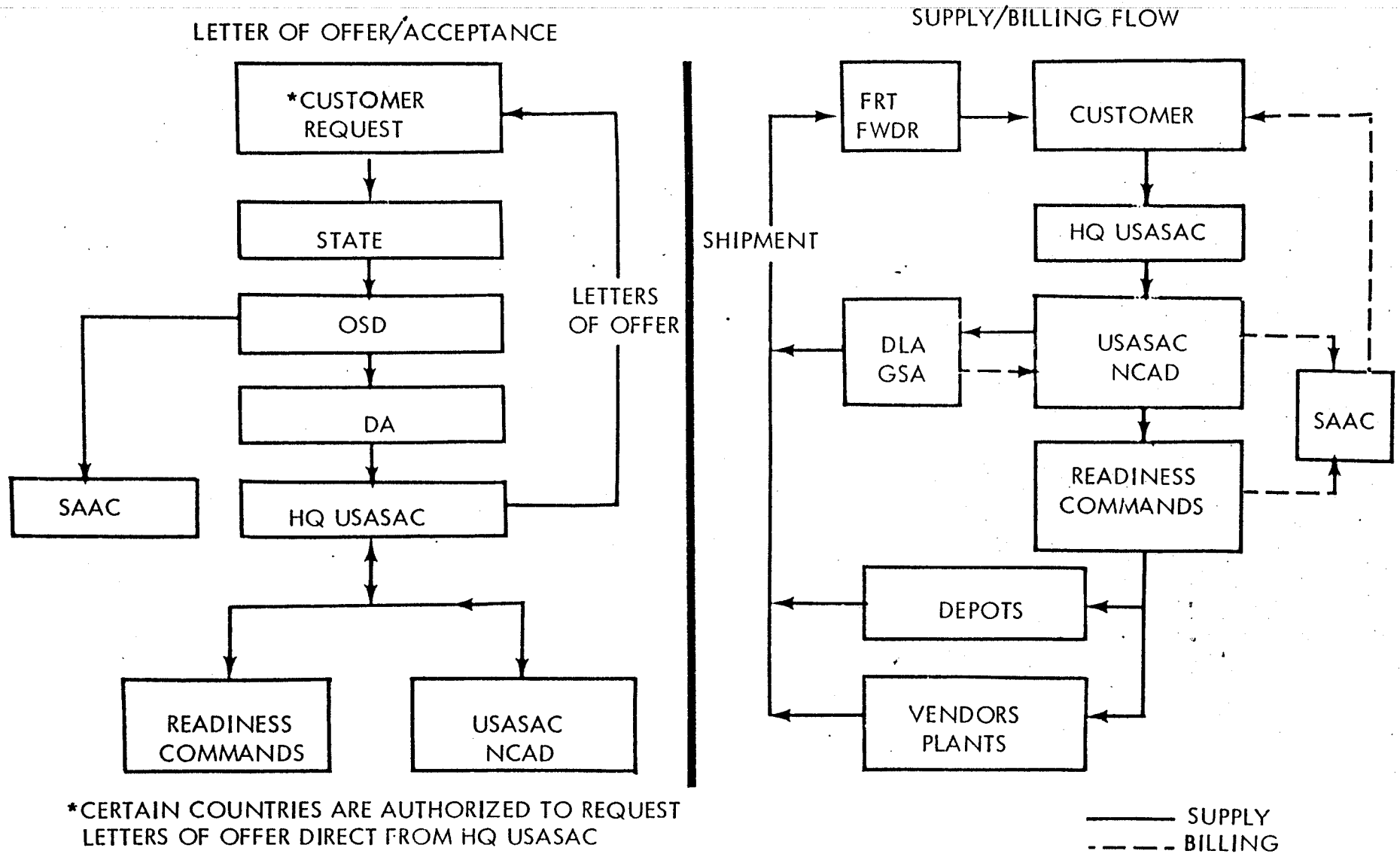
There are two Freight Forwarder Assistance Offices assigned to the Deputy for Operations. The New York City office has two civilian traffic management specialists; the Oakland, California office has one. These offices provide representation on both the east coast and the west coast of the United States to monitor and assist in processing Army Security Assistance shipments through freight forwarder commercial facilities and military terminals.

Currently, USASAC has an authorized strength of 610 people, 26 military, and 584 civilians. Of the total, 180 are assigned to the Alexandria, Virginia element and 430 are assigned to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania element.

THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS) PROCESS

As shown in Figure 2, requests for FMS cases for Army materiel and services are submitted by the customer countries to the State Department, which in turn forwards them through the DOD system to USASAC. In coordination with the DARCOM Materiel Readiness Commands, GSA, DLA, and other supply sources as appropriate, USASAC insures that Letters of Offer and Acceptance, DD Forms 1513, are

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES PROCESS



*CERTAIN COUNTRIES ARE AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST LETTERS OF OFFER DIRECT FROM HQ USASAC

FIGURE 2

developed and finalized. The flow of supply actions for FMS cases runs through the normal supply channels used by the Army to supply its troops. The only significant difference is the role of freight forwarders identified by the country customers. Shipments to supply U.S. Army troops travel through the Defense Transportation System.

In the billing portion of the cycle, the Security Assistance Accounting Center, an arm of the DSAA, plays a key role. The Security Assistance Accounting Center, or SAAC, is located in Denver, Colorado. Military departments bill SAAC for the materiel, services, and training which are provided under FMS. SAAC, in turn, bills the foreign customer countries and uses the money collected to reimburse the military departments.

THE FMS PROGRAM

The Army has more than 6,000 open FMS cases valued at approximately over $39 billion. The USASAC/DARCOM amount is approximately one-half of that amount, while the balance is administered by such Army components as the Corps of Engineers, TRADOC, and The Adjutant General. Of the total amount, $2 billion is DLA/GSA in support of Army initiated and managed programs. Customer country and USASAC initiated requisitions, totalling 689,000, have been processed during the first ten months of FY 80.

There are currently 81 countries and international organizations involved in Army FMS programs. These programs vary greatly in size and technical sophistication. The smallest Army FMS country program has a dollar value of $1,000. The largest Army FMS country program, which is for Saudi Arabia, amounts to well over $20 billion. Other large programs are on-going for Israel, Germany, Korea, Jordan, Taiwan, and Egypt.

THE GRANT AID PROGRAM

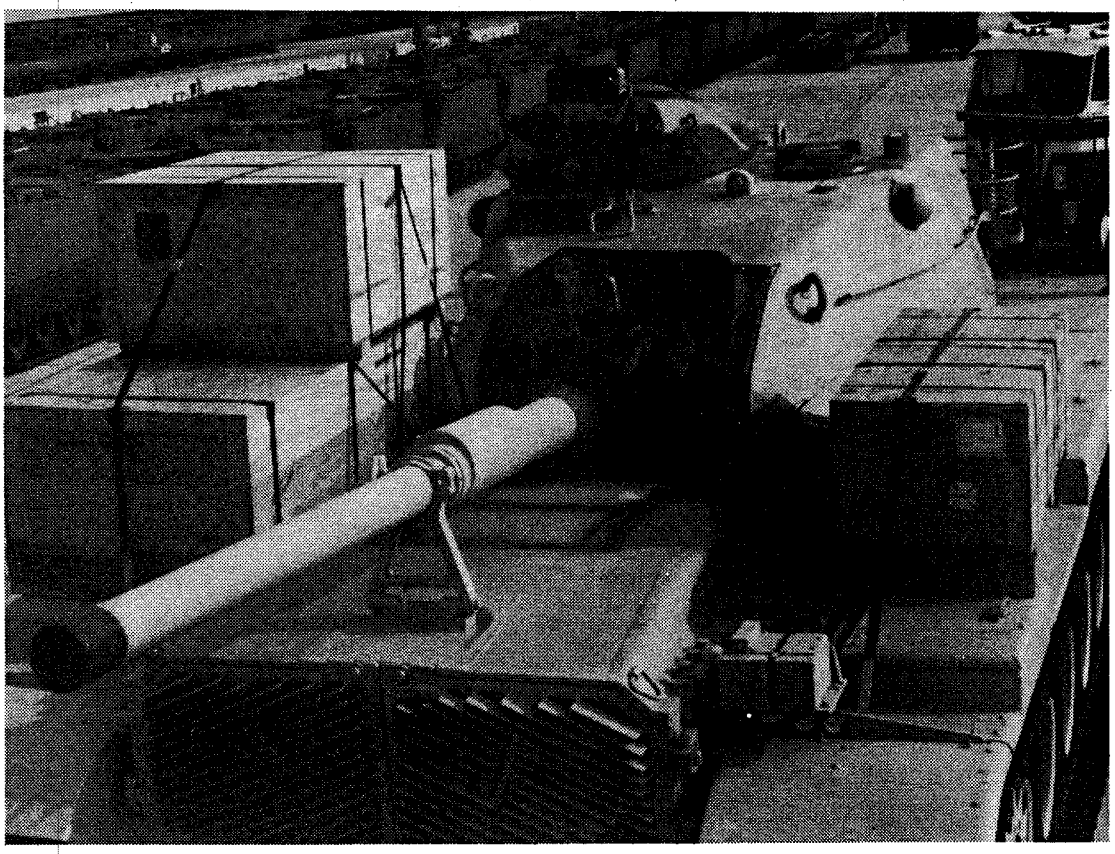
For many years the Army has had a sizeable Grant Aid program. However, many significant customer countries have migrated from Grant Aid recipients to FMS purchasing nations. Oil producing nations of the Middle East are in this category. In FY 1980, the Army had only four countries (Portugal, Spain, Jordan, and the Philippines) with a dollar value of $41 million. The total ongoing program for all years includes 25 participating countries and is valued at approximately $262 million. Because of the overview of Congress, specific delivery cut-off dates for individual countries are imposed for each fiscal year program.

THE MUNITIONS CONTROL PROGRAM

As part of the assignment to the DARCOM Commander as the DA Executive Agent, USASAC has operational responsibility for the Army Munitions Control Program. This program involves the development of Army positions with respect to granting US Government licenses to private industry for export of military items and technical data to foreign countries.

Export license applications, commonly called munitions cases, pertain to the export of defense articles and services or technical data described in the US munitions list and itemized in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) published by the Department of State. Munitions cases are received by USASAC directly from the Department of State and forwarded to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering citing the coordinated Army recommendations. USASAC processes approximately 1,250 munition cases each year.

TENETS OF ARMY SECURITY ASSISTANCE



Above:

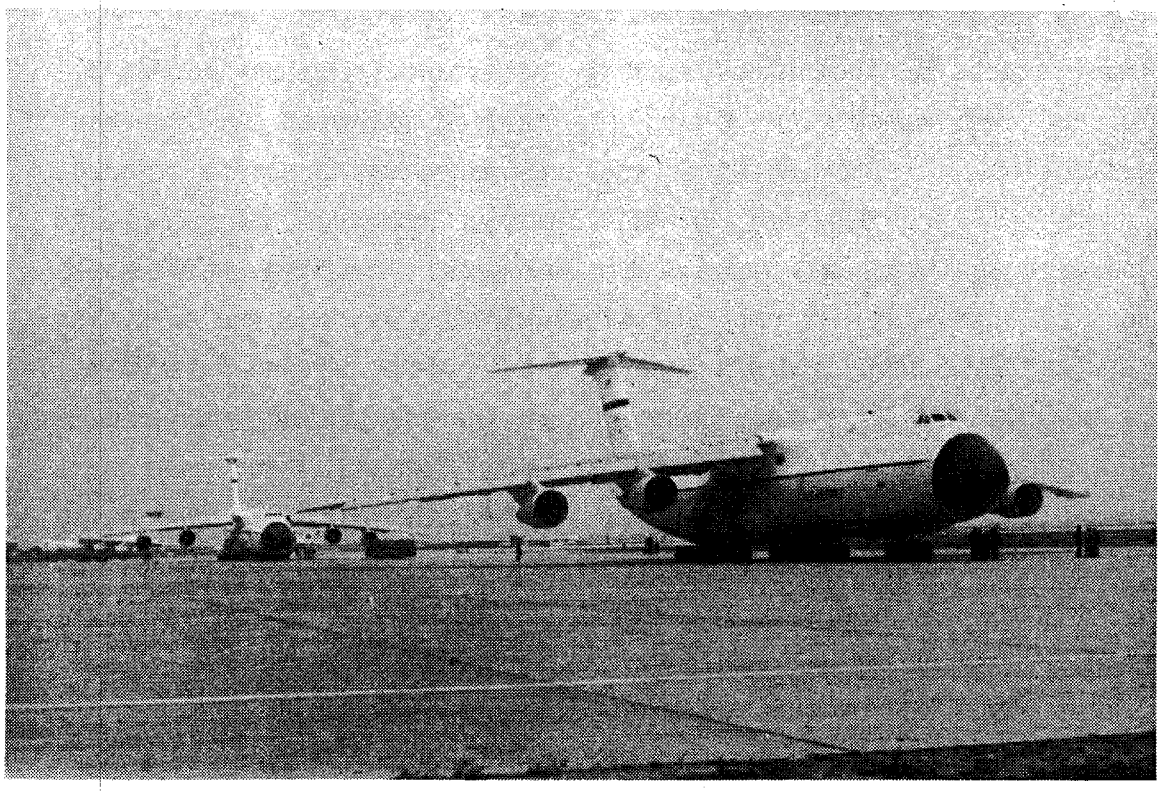
M60A1 prepared for shipment. [Photograph courtesy of USASAC.]

Army logistics policy dictates that we support equipment provided under the Security Assistance program which are common to US forces with comparable support given to our own troops. Items not supportable under this criterion are not included in the Security Assistance program unless the offer clearly states that the receiving country is responsible for support of the equipment and that no US support is expected. Additionally, statements reflecting the projected timeframes of support and other information needed to portray supportability concept and status are maintained on all major Army items provided to foreign customers.

There are many factors that must be entered into this Security Assistance equation. Before equipment is furnished the foreign customer, all potential problem areas must be identified and resolved. Otherwise, equipment could be provided to a foreign customer only to become inoperative or ineffective for the intended purpose. Early logistics planning is crucial to the supportability of US military equipment proposed for a foreign country. For complex systems or sizeable additions of equipment, adequate logistic and other support services within the total package approach (TPA) are essential. The total package approach refers to the means of ensuring that customers are aware of and afforded the opportunity to plan for and obtain all necessary support items, training, and services required to efficiently introduce and operationally sustain major items of equipment/systems considered for purchase.

At the time we plan modifications of a major item or system, we contact all foreign customers who have the item to determine if they desire to participate in the purchase of the modifications. This procedure allows each customer the opportunity to have the latest configuration of the equipment. In those instances where modifications are made at customer direction, it is the responsibility of the foreign country to support the modifications on a country-to-industry basis. Of course, all country proposed modifications such as adding brackets or reinforcements, do not require follow-on support. If we adopt any of the foreign country modifications, follow-on support then becomes available through the US system. For example, we have adopted some of the changes proposed by Israel for our own M48 and M60 tanks.

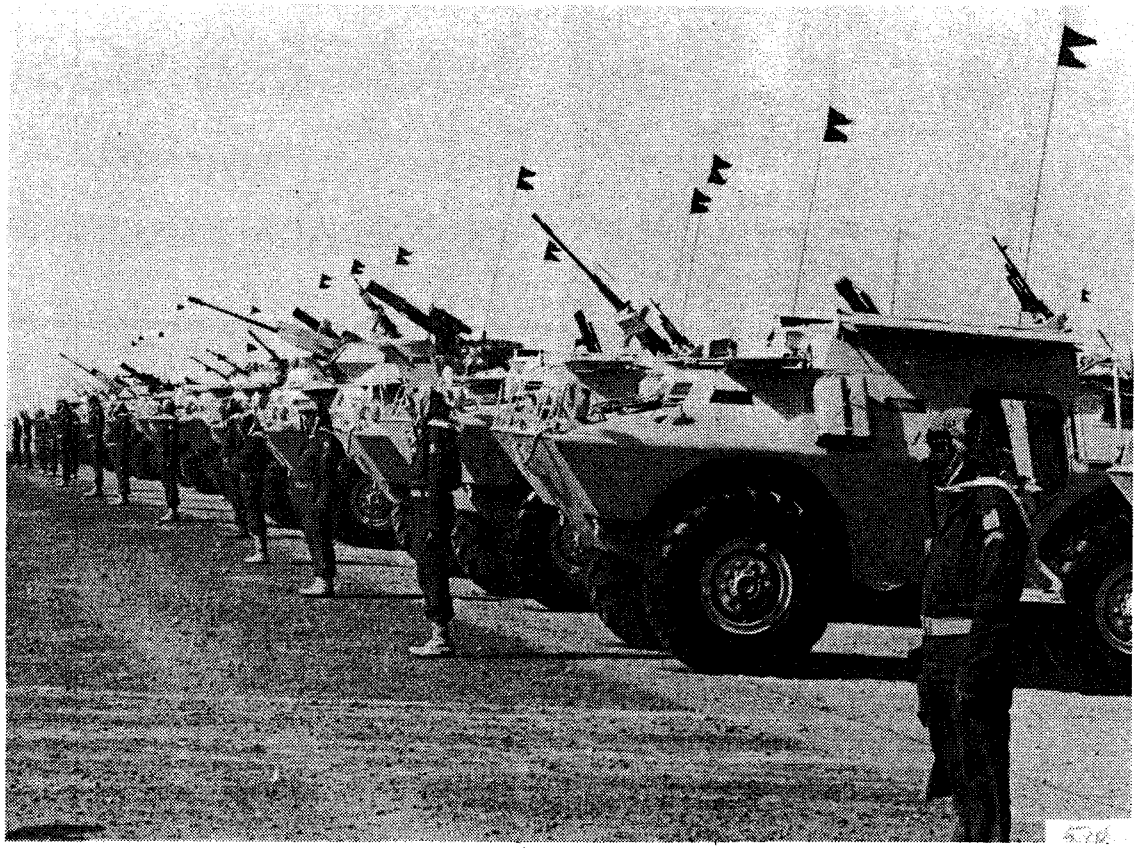
In the beginning stages of the Army Security Assistance program, equipment and weapons came from excess World War II stocks. Today, the Army is providing modern and sophisticated hardware. For most instances, equipment must be produced in the private sector of our economy. However, diversions may be made from direct



Above: Aircraft transporting M113's on runway. Below: M113 off-loading. [Photographs courtesy of USASAC.]

Army stocks or from other Security Assistance programs to fulfill urgent requirements of friendly or allied nations. In a recent situation, a Letter of Offer and Acceptance was prepared, signed, processed, and delivery of M113 Armored Personnel Carriers with support equipment was made within one week. The items were loaded on C5A and C-141 aircraft and within three days the equipment had arrived in-country and had been accepted by the foreign government. A quality assurance team comprised of representatives from the US Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command, Red River Army Depot and USASAC was on the runway when the aircraft arrived to insure a smooth transfer of equipment. A Mobile Training Team (MTT) was deployed concurrently with the equipment to remain in country for 90 days. Unplanned and unprogrammed actions, such as those required in this example, obviously impact on the orderly flow of on-going programs, but they must be accomplished and accomplished well.

Statistics are often used to measure progress, or the lack thereof, and to provide the basis for future action. However, programs can also be measured by the accomplishment of significant milestones. One such milestone involved the Saudi Arabian National Guard (SANG) modernization program. The USASAC Commander attended a ceremony in Saudi Arabia celebrating the graduation of the SANG Fourth Combined Arms Battalion (CAB). This graduation marked the successful completion of an initial program which set the stage for a follow-on establishment of four more Combined Arms Battalions and a Logistics Support Battalion. During the graduation ceremony, about 250 vehicles, including V-150 Armored Cars with 50 caliber machine guns, TOW missiles and 81mm mortars, passed in review. The ceremony was followed by a well executed live fire and movement exercise in which the Saudi Arabian Air Force gave close air support to the National Guard for the first time ever.



Above:

Fourth SANG CAB in review. [Photograph courtesy of USASAC.]

The purpose of our Security Assistance program is to assist friends and allies in the world to achieve and maintain the capability of protecting themselves. We believe that the United States will be a lot more successful in asking other nations to share our goals for a better, safer world if we are willing to help them accomplish their goals of better and safer lives for their own people. This basic tenet is outlined in the USASAC official mission statement and is an integral part of the day-to-day Security Assistance operation in USASAC.