
SECURITY ASSISTANCE PERSPECTIVES

USASATMO and the SAO

Edited by

Dennis P. Walko

It was a cold Tuesday afternoon in Bandelaria, when COL Smith, the Security Assistance Officer (SAO), walked into the training section.

"LTC Jones," he barked. "I've got a mission for you! The Bandelarian Army has just purchased 25 Jeeps as is, where is. And they're gonna need some training on how to make 'em work. They've got limited funds, as you know, so get with the TRADOC Security Assistance folks and see how we can get the most bang for the buck."

LTC Jones answered. "I'll get right on it, Sir!"

As the colonel headed for the door, he paused briefly to say, "Oh, and of course. I need an answer by tomorrow."

With that he departed for bigger and better things, leaving LTC Jones and his crew to figure things out. LTC Jones turned to his two man shop, and queried, "Suggestions?" SFC Adams, the anchor of the training section replied simply, "If you want CONUS training, call SATFA. If you want training here in Bandelaria, call SATMO. They can tell us what we need, how much it costs, and when we can expect to get it."

LTC Jones said, "I'm familiar with SATFA. They're the guys who coordinate our IMET (International Military Education and Training) Program, but I've never dealt with SATMO before. Tell me about them."

USASATMO

The United States Army Security Assistance Training Management Organization (usually referred to as simply "SATMO") is a U.S. Army TRADOC (Training and Doctrine Command) element specifically organized to deploy Army Security Assistance Training Teams (SATTs) OCONUS (outside of the continental United States) to support overseas SAO (Security Assistance Organization) training objectives. SATMO deploys a wide range of teams, specifically tailored to achieve the objectives set by the SAO.

SATT deployment is an involved process with key responsibilities for the SAO. Inherent complexities of security assistance (SA), coupled with increasing resource constraints associated with the downsizing of the Army, make it important for the SAO to contact SATMO early in the planning phase and maintain contact through mission completion.

SATMO, located at Fort Bragg, NC, was organized in the early 1970s to solve some of the recurring problems with the deployment of SATTs. It is a unique, customer oriented unit, designed as a one-stop shop for SAOs for all Army OCONUS SA training. It is a separate and distinct unit from SATFA (Security Assistance Training Field Activity), the other TRADOC SA

training element located at Fort Monroe, Virginia. SATFA is responsible for coordinating all CONUS SA training. SATMO and SATFA work together to give the SAOs a wide range of options in achieving their host nation's training goals as well as U.S. foreign policy objectives.

TYPES OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE TRAINING TEAMS (SATTs)

"OK," said LTC Jones. "I understand that SATMO is TRADOC'S POC for Army SA training in Bandelaria. What type of training can they provide?"

USASATMO is authorized direct coordination within CONUS and overseas commands and has broad tasking authority over all CONUS Army activities. It deploys all CONUS-based Army SATTs on training missions overseas except QATs (Quality Assurance Teams), which are deployed by the respective Army commodity commands; and English Language Training Teams, which are deployed by DLI (Defense Language Institute). SATMO-deployed SATTs are of two basic types, each with its own timetable for deployment.

(1) The first type are classified as PCS Teams, which include both TAFTs (Technical Assistance Field Teams) and ETSSs (Extended Training Service Specialists). Although there was at one time a significant distinction between the two, now they both do essentially the same thing and use of the terms is geographic. USSOUTHCOM and USACOM use ETSS; the rest of the world uses TAFT.



CW4 Ron Porter, an Instructor Pilot and Squadron Advisor, discusses preflight procedures with MAJ Namek of the Egyptian Air Force. CW4 Porter and the 33 other U.S. Soldiers of the Egypt Apache TAFT are assisting the Egyptians integrate the Apache into their armed forces.

(2) TDY Teams comprise the second category of SATT, and include MTTs (Mobile Training Teams), RSTs (Requirements Survey Teams), TATs (Technical Assistance Teams), and other Surveys of various types.

“Roger,” replied LTC Jones. “They can deploy both PCS and TDY teams, the type selected obviously depends on the funds available and the training required. Now, how does SATMO determine which type of team to use and what’s involved in the team’s deployment?”

STEPS IN SATT DEPLOYMENT

SATT deployment is an involved process, tapping the resources of multiple SA organizations, commodity commands, and troop units. SATMO is specifically organized to negotiate this network and deploy the teams as requested by the SAO. There are several steps in this process. Figure 1 below identifies a model team development sequence.

Figure 1	
MODEL TEAM DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE	
TDY TEAM DEVELOPMENT	
TARGET DATES:	ACTIONS:
D - 12 Months	- SAO submits projected SATT requirement
D - 9 Months	- LOA actions initiated
D - 180 Days	- TRADOC (SAMTO) receives the SAO call-up
D - 170 Days	- Mission analysis conducted
D - 120 Days	- Team source(s) identified
D - 75 Days	- Team members selected
D - 70 Days	- POI/program development
	- Training support requirements determined
D - 30 Days	- POI/program support requirements to requester (SAO)
	- Funding authorization received
	- Training materials prepared and shipped
	- Predeployment team training conducted
D - 15 Days	- Administrative processing complete
D - 14 Days	- Final deployment preparation made
D - Day	- Team departure for mission
PCS TEAM DEVELOPMENT	
TARGET DATES:	ACTIONS:
D - 18 Months	- Concept approval by DoS, DoD, and HQDA
	- Finalization of cost estimate
	- P & A data provided by SATMO to TRADOC
	- Request for LOA from Country (SAO)
D - 15 Months	- LOA preparation
D - 14 Months	- Receipt/attendance of LOA by country
D - 10 Months	- LOA implemented: funding authorization received
	- Personnel requisition sent to USPERSCOM
D - 90 Days	- Team chief predeployment TDY
D - 30 Days	- Team assembly and preparation conducted
D - Day	- Team departure for mission

STEP 1: The Call-up.

The Country Team (SAO and the Ambassador) will match training requirements, training sources (both in CONUS and in country), and funding capabilities and then advise the host nation on their best courses of action. The host nation then decides which training to purchase. If in-country training using U.S. Army assets is required, the SAO will send a "Call-up Message" to USASAC/TRADOC, with USASATMO as an information addressee. The more detail the SAO can provide on the proposed mission, the better the SATT manager can plan and organize the team. Should the SAO have no clue as to training requirements, he should call the SATMO SATT manager for that country, who can offer advice, provide options for team identification, and assist in preparation of the call-up message. Figure 2 below provides call-up message instructions and format.

Figure 2

CALL-UP MESSAGE INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMAT

INSTRUCTIONS. The following instructions are taken from Figure 13-1. AR 12-15, Joint Security Assistance Training (JSAT) Reg.

Submit requests for SATTs in the following format: (If not all information is available, fill in to the extent possible.)

- a. SATT identification. (See para 13-11 for coding. This does not apply to the U.S. Air Force.)
- b. Team composition. (Indicate the quantity, rank, occupational specialty code, and title of the team.)
- c. Security clearance. (Indicate the type of security clearance required for the mission.)
- d. Duration. (Indicate the duration of the mission, in weeks.)
- e. Team restrictions. (Reflect any required limitations or exclusions on the type of personnel, uniforms, equipment, or methods of instruction.)
- f. Mission. (Provide, in detail, the scope of instruction the team is to conduct. This is the most important element of the request.)
- g. Training goal. (Include a statement of the results the team effort is expected to achieve. Provide justification for the team in terms of its effect on the security assistance objective. Do not restate the team mission.)
- h. Personnel to be trained. (Indicate the technical qualifications of prospective Foreign Military Trainees (FMTs), to include educational level, and number of FMTs by officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians.)
- i. Summary of host country capabilities.
- j. Equipment on which training is to be conducted and availability. (The equipment list must be detailed enough for the furnishing agency to identify it by make, model, or type.)

Figure 2 continued

k. Availability of tools and ancillary equipment. (List tools and equipment required for the mission.)

l. Availability of training aids. (List training aids required for the mission.)

m. Interpreter support.

n. Training locations. (If there is more than one training location, indicate the distance between locations, time requirements for travel to be performed, and modes of anticipated transportation.)

o. Desired in-country arrival date. (Indicate the desired arrival date in the foreign country.)

p. Type of quarters available. (Indicate whether quarters are provided by the foreign government.)

q. Uniform and clothing. (Describe requirements for both on and off-duty uniforms and civilian clothing.)

r. In-country transportation. (Indicate the means of in-country transportation to be provided to and from quarters, duty location, and dining facilities.) Specify rental car authorization.

s. Facilities. (Indicate the availability of medical, dental, shopping, and laundry facilities.)

t. Confirmation of country team approval.

u. Additional information.

(1) Identify any important data requiring more emphasis or containing information useful to the MILDEP or team chief in selecting and preparing the SATT.

(2) Include, if applicable, information on sensitive areas, subjects to avoid, taboos, and personalities involved.

(3) Reflect additional data such as availability of monetary facilities in the foreign country for converting personal funds, procedures, and numbers to be used for telephone contacts.

(4) Make reference to any previous team effectiveness evaluations that contain data pertinent to this request.

(5) Indicate which type passport, if any, is required and whether a visa is required.

(6) Add (for requests for TAFTs/ETSSs only) estimates for in-country expenses for anything required by the team that requires funding [housing, transportation, security, medical/dental care, maintenance, telephones, TDY (both in and outside country), QOL, etc.].

(7) If any of this data requires classification or special handling, it may be attached to the request as an annex.

v. SAO point of contact. (Indicate the name, grade, DSN and commercial telephone numbers, and message and mailing addresses for the SAO.)

w. Additional information as applicable.

STEP 2: The Cost Estimates and the Contract.

(1) Using data in the call-up message, USASATMO's SATT managers consult subject matter experts at various military installations and determine the team composition and required mission duration, and then request cost estimate data from the TRADOC Cost Analysis Branch at SATFA. Included in cost estimates are those activities required to occur, as well as those that could occur, to ensure the LOA has sufficient funds to cover unexpected contingencies. USASATMO routinely plans for a Predeployment Site Survey (PDSS), a trip to the Passport Office in Washington, D.C., and a post-deployment trip to Fort Bragg. Countries, however, are billed only for those services received.

(2) When the estimates have been finalized, USASATMO provides SATFA with the cost data for inclusion in the LOA (Letter of Offer and Acceptance). The LOA is the formal contract between the host nation and the US Government.

(3) Once the case is signed and funded, obligating authority is passed from DFAS (Defense Finance Accounting Service) to TRADOC DCSRM/SATFA, to the USASATMO budget section in SASD (USASATMO's Security Assistance Support Division), which then manages the mission funds.

STEP 3: Personnel Selection.

(1) PCS Teams. USASATMO provides PERSCOM with personnel selection criteria based on data in the SAO's call-up message. PERSCOM then provides USASATMO with nominees for the various team positions. Upon USASATMO acceptance, PERSCOM follows normal PCS assignment procedures based upon USASATMO instructions. Since most TAFT/ETSS positions are nominative, the SAO has the opportunity to scrutinize the nominees and surface any concerns to the SATT manager.

(2) TDY Teams. USASATMO identifies the source of the expertise and directly tasks TRADOC Centers/Activities, USASOC, FORSCOM, and other MACOMs, as appropriate. If none can support the mission, HQDA is requested to revalidate the requirement and resolve the impasse. The command best able to provide support will be directed to provide the personnel, or HQDA will communicate other alternatives.

(3) USASATMO needs approximately ten months to requisition fully-qualified individuals to fill PCS positions and ideally six months for TDY positions. This requisitioning period is needed to overcome manpower constraints such as the effects on U.S. Army readiness, manpower requirements, and availability of trained soldiers in the various MOSs (military occupational specialties). Special predeployment training time for selected SATT members must also be programmed.

STEP 4: Mission Development.

(1) SATT managers will begin mission development as soon as they receive the "heads up" notification that training is being requested. Again, the better and more complete the call-up message, the better the SATT manager can plan and organize.

(2) While the mission preparation process is going on, the SATT manager coordinates with the SAO in-country to ensure that training aids, students, tools, and publications are available at the training location and that arrangements have been made for the team's logistical and administrative support.

(3) When considering whether to expedite the host country's signing of an LOA, the SAO should remember that USASATMO cannot do anything requiring the expenditure of funds, including the team chief's predeployment survey and the team assembly, until after SATFA receives obligation authority for the funds. This process normally takes three to six weeks from the time the funds are deposited at the Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS) or the program data is received at TRADOC.

(4) USASATMO's SATT Manager then provides administrative guidance (deployment instructions) to the team members' units and installations or to DA/PERSCOM for the preparation of TDY or PCS orders. The deployment instructions cover passport/visa information, special authorizations, finance, transportation, and medical instructions—in short, everything necessary to prepare the deployment orders. Also contained are the requests for the team's country/area clearance from the SAO and from DoD (if required).

(5) If provided for in the case, teams are authorized to establish an in-country account to purchase mission essential items. SAOs are expected to assist and monitor the administration of the account, but the team chief is held accountable and will provide periodic reports. Guidance is provided to the team chief prior to deployment by SASD.

STEP 5: Predeployment Activities.

USASATMO manages all predeployment activities for both PCS and TDY SATTs.

(1) DA has directed that all USASATMO deployed training teams will attend SATTOC (Security Assistance Team Training and Orientation Course) conducted at Fort Bragg. This three day course introduces SATT members to the world of security assistance and presents information classes on the following subjects: Country Orientation; Intelligence/Threat, Public



Members of Security Assistance Training Teams (SATTs) deploying to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Chad, Eritrea, and Egypt attend Counter-terrorism training during SATTOC in preparation for deployment. SATTOC is conducted at the U.S. Army JFK Special Warfare Center and School at Fort Bragg.

Affairs, Legal and Medical briefings; Fraud, Waste and Abuse briefing; Anti-Terrorism instruction; Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape, and Code of Conduct Briefings. Those team members who deploy to high-risk areas also receive Weapons Orientation/Range Firings. Course attendance can be waived only by HQDA's Director of Security Assistance, or by Commander, USASATMO. The latter will waive SATTOC only with the SAO's concurrence.

(2) SATTs will assemble at the direction of the Team Chief to organize and meld as a team. This assembly is usually done in conjunction with SATTOC, but can occur elsewhere, especially if all team members are from the same location.

(3) All PCS SATTs must inprocess at Fort Bragg, since team members will be assigned to the OCONUS TDA. This is often done in conjunction with SATTOC, especially when SATTOC is scheduled enroute. If not, inprocessing will be scheduled immediately prior to overseas deployment. Inprocessing normally takes about 2-3 days and covers such activities as unit, finance, personnel, medical, and dental. Upon PCS, SATTs become OPCON to the Unified Command/SAO.

(4) SASD will issue SATTs the training equipment required for the mission. This usually happens in conjunction with one of the above events, but is sometimes done through mail and parcel post.



SSG Hillard Ireland, a member of the Egypt M1A1 TAFT, receives uniforms and equipment from the USASATMO Security Assistance Support Division (SASD). SATTs are routinely issued special equipment for their missions as required, and funded, by the host nation.

(5) Frequently, team members (especially the Team Chief) may be required to conduct additional predeployment travel. Such a mission might include a PDSS to ensure all is ready for the training, a trip to the Passport Office to pick up late passports, or travel to a particular TRADOC school to receive individual training.

(6) Other predeployment activities, such as preparation for overseas movement, acquisition of passports/visas, and development and assembly of POIs and training materials, generally occur while the team members are at their units.

STEP 6: Deployment.

(1) When the team deployment date draws near, USASATMO requests that the SAO certify that everything required for training is on site prior to calling the team forward. After SAO certification has been received, the SATT is deployed.

(2) Once the team departs CONUS, control of the team is transferred to the in-country SAO. USASATMO monitors and assists where possible, but the in-country management and administrative and logistic support of the team are the responsibility of the SAO.



SSG Marty Tamburo, an Armament and Fire Control Systems Repairman, instructs members of the Egyptian Land Forces in servicing M1A1 tank batteries. SSG Tamburo is part of the 11 man M1A1 TAFT in Egypt there to assist the Egyptian Army integrate the M1A1 tank, which is being coproduced in Cairo, into their army.

STEP 7: Post-deployment Activities.

(1) PCS Teams. All team members must return to Fort Bragg to outprocess before proceeding to their follow-on assignments. This is a two day event that will be scheduled when the Personnel Management Branch prepares the reassignment orders. At this time, the team chief will submit a copy of the After-Action/Training Effectiveness Report which he provided to the SAO prior his redeployment. Figure 3 identifies SATT after-action report instructions and format.

Figure 3

**SECURITY ASSISTANCE TEAM AFTER-ACTION REPORT
INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMAT**

INSTRUCTIONS. The following instructions are taken from Figure 13-2, AR 12-15. Joint Security Assistance Training (JSAT) Regulation.

A. Team Information. (Team type, designation number, and composition by name, grade, MOS, and parent unit location.)

B. Relevant Dates.

1. Date departed home station.
2. Location and dates of assembly and orientation for team.
3. Date of arrival in the host country.
4. Dates on which training started and ended.
5. Date of departure from the foreign country.
6. Date of return to the parent unit.

C. Mission.

D. Locations. (Indicate the locations at which training was conducted.)

E. Number. (Indicate the number of indigenous persons trained by type; for example, maintenance, supply, or instructor. Indicate whether FMTs were officers, enlisted personnel, or civilians. Use the number of persons rather than referring to battalions.)

F. Installations. (Indicate schools, courses, or training installations that were used or established.)

G. Adequacy. (Indicate the adequacy of foreign country training installations relating to the mission of the team.)

H. Materiel. (Indicate the type, quantity, condition, and state of maintenance of materiel on which training was conducted.)

I. Interpreter Support. (Indicate the adequacy and effectiveness of interpreter support provided.)

J. Training Conditions. (Provide a summary of training conditions as they existed on arrival.)

K. Effectiveness. (Evaluate the effectiveness of training. Provide a summary of the success of the team effort to improve the effectiveness of the training program in the foreign country and qualification of foreign country personnel to carry on.)

L. Problems. (Discuss problems encountered that affected the training mission.)

M. Preparation. (Indicate preparation for the mission.) Answer the following questions:

1. Did notification of the selection of the team provide adequate guidance on mission, type and level of training desired, training materiel, and training aids required?

2. Were special or unusual problems anticipated?

Figure 3 continued

3. Was the lead time adequate for proper preparation for the mission?

N. Support. (Indicate the adequacy of the country teams' support. Indicate any comments considered appropriate concerning accommodations, meals, medical facilities, transportation, and overall treatment.)

O. Conclusions. (Indicate conclusions and recommendations.) Provide the following:

1. Indicate the necessity for the team as requested to accomplish the assigned mission.

2. Indicate if the mission was accomplished and how the team could have been more useful. Indicate the usefulness of a similar type SATT or FTS, or suggest a complement.)

3. Indicate follow-up actions the SAO might take.

4. Provide recommendations for the further improvement of the foreign country's military that can be furnished by SATP.

5. Include essential information that should be passed on to SATTs or FTSs attached to SAOs to make teams more effective.

(2) TDY Teams. The team chief is required to submit the After-Action/Training Effectiveness Report to the SAO prior to release from the mission. Normally, all team members, to include the team chief, will redeploy directly to their parent units. If the team chief is required to clear an in-country AOA (Advice of Obligation Authority), or special circumstances require a mission debriefing, he will redeploy through SATMO enroute to his home station.

DOWNSIZING AND SATT DEPLOYMENT



SFC John P. Cole, an Armament Repairer, instructs MSG Panchamrus and SGT Sarathong of the Royal Thai Army on 155mm gun tube installation. SFC Cole, a North Carolina National Guardsman, is part of the six man M109A5 MTT that deployed to Thailand to assist in the integration of the M109A5 howitzer into the Thai army.

"Whew!," exclaimed LTC Jones. "That is involved! Has the downsizing of the Army impacted on this process at all?"

The downsizing of the Army and the subsequent personnel reduction at all installations and most commands has adversely affected the SATT deployment process. Commanders are increasingly reluctant to release personnel for TDY missions and PERSCOM is having more difficulty in balancing the needs of the Army with manning PCS security assistance teams. This has resulted in the increased lead times required to provide teams to the SAOs. Recognizing that this situation will get worse before it gets better, SATMO is pursuing alternative means of manning teams:

- (1) The National Guard and the Army Reserve are being tapped more than ever for personnel to man SATTs. Not only is there an increase in the sale, lease, and gifts of older Army equipment no longer in the active inventory, which requires the expertise available only in the Guard and Reserve, but sometimes they have the only qualified soldiers *available* to do the job. USASATMO is working closely with DA and NGB officials to streamline the procedures to be more responsive to SAO requirements.
- (2) DA is currently reviewing the entire SATT selection, organization, and deployment process. As a result of this review, some procedures and time-lines are likely to change to meet the new realities of a smaller, leaner Army. Other approaches to fielding SATTs, such as using civilian contractors to backfill Army personnel to release them for service down range, will be thoroughly studied for feasibility and cost effectiveness. The goal remains to provide the SAO and the Host Nation the training expertise they need in a timely fashion.

KEY SAO RESPONSIBILITIES

"Understand," said LTC Jones. "Now, what do we have to do in this process? Bottom line it for me, please."

SATMO works for the SAO to provide the SATTs needed to effect the training desired by the host nation. While SATT deployment is SATMO's *raison d'être*, the SAO is the major driving force with several key responsibilities:

- (1) Advise host nation on SATT options and on time limitations associated with SATT deployment.
- (2) Provide USASATMO a complete, detailed call-up message.
- (3) Provide arrival and departure messages to SATMO and to the team members' installations.
- (4) Provide in-country SATT support.
- (5) Assist the SATT Chief in managing and administering funds.
- (6) Ensure the SATT Chief prepares an After-Action/Training Effectiveness Report prior to departing for CONUS. SAOs will then endorse the AAR, forward it through the unified command to DA (DALO-SAC), and provide information copies to appropriate offices.

USASATMO exists for one reason—as TRADOC's focal point to provide OCONUS training to foreign countries in support of United States security interests. To accomplish this

mission, USASATMO has broad tasking and coordination authority in deploying SATTs to the far corners of the world. SATT mission and goals as stated by the SAO in the original country request are of primary importance in preparing the SATT for deployment. USASATMO needs as much time and as much detail as possible to best satisfy all requirements. Proper composition of the team and selection of personnel hinges on a complete understanding of mission requirements among the host country, SAO, USASATMO and the SATT. All parties must strive to do their part in the accomplishment of this critical mission in support of US foreign policy objectives.

LTC Jones looked up with a smile. "Now I have a better understanding of how the various pieces of the security assistance training puzzle fit together. It's obvious that we need to call SATMO as soon as possible and solicit their assistance. I'll assume you have the number."

SFC Adams answered, "But, of course. POC lists are vital to us all here in the field. So, I always try to ensure that I have one up-to-date. I'll call right away."

Figure 4

**U.S. ARMY SECURITY ASSISTANCE TRAINING MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION
(USASATMO)**

1 SEP 95

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER (AOJK-SA)

COL Dennis P. Walko, Commander, Extension 121

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Mrs. Betty L. Carter	Sr Security Assistance Tech, Ext 116
Mr. James O'Connor	Security Assistance Tech, Ext 117

USSOUTHCOM/USACOM BRANCH

Mr. Ralph Corella, Branch Chief, SATT Manager, Ext 102	Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Grenada, Panama
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Mr. David Hunter, SATT Mgr, Ext 103	Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela
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MAJ Mike Jaje, SATT Mgr, Ext 101	Eastern Caribbean, Belize, Chile, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname
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USCENTCOM BRANCH

Mr. Adolph Knackstedt, Branch Chief, SATT Mgr, Ext 112	Saudi Arabia-USMTM/OPD, Pakistan
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MAJ Mike Murley, SATT Mgr, Ext 105	Saudi Arabia (OPM-SANG), Oman
MAJ (P) Rick Clifton, SATT Manager, Ext 104	Jordan, Yemen, UAE, Bahrain

MAJ Dave Guzman, SATT Manager, Ext 106	Saudi Arabia (SWORD Project), Kuwait, Qatar
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Figure 4 continued

USPACOM/USEUCOM BRANCH

Mr. Jim Grastie, Branch Chief, SATT Manager, Ext 107	Africa, less Egypt (Mali, Nigeria, Chad, Morocco, Botswana, Somalia, Djibouti), Europe (Israel)
MAJ Greg Fields, SATT Mgr, Ext 109	Europe (Greece, Turkey, Sweden, Netherlands), All PACOM (Madagascar, Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan)
MAJ Tom Antwine, SATT Mgr, Ext 110	Egypt, Europe (Baltics, Poland)

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Ms. Sarah Herbert	Budget Assistant, Ext 125
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