
FEATURE ARTICLE

Military Assistance Program - Jordan

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Jordan sits at the crossroads of the Middle East. The history of the area is as old as our biblical beginnings. Moses ended his days on earth near the city of Madaba, where he glimpsed the promised land from Mount Nebo, overlooking the Jordan valley near the Dead Sea. The area now known as Jordan has played a significant role in early trade and commerce throughout the region as reflected in the many important historic sites. The Kingdom has restored and maintained superb ruins from the Neolithic era through the Ottoman period. The Nabataean city of Petra is probably the most spectacular of the historic sites to visit and is a true testament to the skill of the ancient traders of the region along the traditional spice and silk routes.



Map of Jordan

Relations between the U.S. and Jordan have been close for four decades. A primary objective of U.S. policy in the region remains the achievement of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East. Jordan's constructive participation in the [Madrid] peace process is key in achieving that peace. The United States supports Jordan's commitment to democratization, economic growth and development, and moderation.

Since 1952, the United States has provided Jordan with military and economic assistance totaling more than \$3.5 billion, including funds for development projects, health care, support for macroeconomic policy reform and restructuring, and grant and loan-funded acquisitions of U.S. commodities. U.S. military assistance is designed to help Jordan meet its defense needs, including border security, as well as internal and regional stability.

Jordan has generally followed a pro-Western foreign policy and traditionally has had close relations with the United States. During the Gulf War, the Government of Jordan chose not to join the coalition military response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

GENERAL

U.S. military assistance-related activities in Jordan are performed by DoD personnel assigned to the Military Assistance Program (MAP)-Jordan office of the United States Embassy in Amman. The MAP-Jordan mission is identified in Table 1.

Table 1. MAP Mission

- **Promote/execute USCINCCENT goals and objectives thru:**

- **Military to military relations**

- Combined exercises
 - Exercise Related Construction (ERC)
 - Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) leadership visits to U.S.

- **Security assistance**

- International Military Education and Training (IMET)
 - Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
 - Excess Defense Articles (EDA)

- **In conjunction with the Defense Attaché Office:**

- Advise Ambassador and Country Team on military/defense issues
 - Represent DoD, USCENTCOM and the services to the JAF

Throughout its history MAP-Jordan has maintained a close relationship with the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF). MAP personnel enjoy an exceptionally effective working relationship with their Jordanian counterparts in the JAF. Access to all levels of the Jordanian military ensures close cooperation, coordination, and communications. The MAP-Jordan office is headed by the dual-hatted Security Assistance Organization (SAO) Chief/DATT (Defense Attaché), an Army Colonel. Under him are the Deputy MAP Chief who supervises the admin-

istrative section; the Army Section Chief who also manages Training, Supply, and Transportation; the Air Force Section Chief (who doubles as the Air Attaché) who manages Air Force FMS programs and also performs Aviation/Comptroller duties for the organization; and the Joint Actions Officer (JAO) who handles all exercises and U.S. aviation issues. Under him is the JAO NCO who manages all the aircraft issues for the office. Support to the Royal Jordanian Navy (RJN) has traditionally been provided by the Army FMS Officer.

Table 2 illustrates the number and value of open Jordanian Foreign Military Sales cases. As is evident, the majority of the cases are very mature and many are candidates for case closure.

(\$ in millions)			
<u>IMPLEM. AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTIVE CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>	<u>UNCOLLECTED VALUE</u>
Army	115	\$342	\$33
Navy	13	\$3	\$1
Air Force	61	\$250	\$196(\$186M=F-16 Program)
<u>Other</u>	<u>8</u>	<u><\$1</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total	197	\$596	\$231

SOURCE: DSAA/SAAC

JORDAN ARMED FORCES

The Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) consist of three elements: the Royal Land Forces (sometimes called the Jordan Arab Army, i.e., RLF or JAA), the Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF), and the Royal Jordanian Navy (RJN). The personnel strength of each is: RLF—90,000, RJAF—8,000, and the RJN—600.

Royal Land Forces. The RLF is the backbone of the Jordan Armed Forces and traditionally is the senior service. Its equipment is primarily of U.S. origin with some British, French, and Russian equipment. The U.S. M60A3 TTS tank is the most modern piece of equipment in the armored forces. The infantry relies on the U.S. M113 armored personnel carrier. Fire support is provided by both M109 and M110 howitzers. The wheeled fleet consists of mostly M35 and CUCV vehicles obtained through the U.S. Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program. Current FMS programs emphasize support to these weapons systems, with the majority of the effort devoted to ensuring the timely availability of spares in support of equipment readiness.

Royal Jordanian Air Force. The RJAF controls all of the military aviation assets in the country. It currently flies the F-5 (U.S.) and F-1 (French) fighters, and the UH-1 helicopter for troop transport. The RJAF also flies the French Super Puma and has a few U.S. UH-60s. The

newest acquisition programmed for the RJAF will be 16 F-16s, with deliveries scheduled to begin in late 1997. RJAF personnel to fly and support this program are already in training.

Royal Jordanian Navy. The RJN is charged with keeping the port and gulf of Aqaba open to traffic and with protecting the Jordanian coast and waters of the Dead Sea. The RJN operates a mix of U.S. and British patrol boats. The Navy is small, but essential to Jordan, for it maintains and protects the only international seaport access available to Jordan.

ARMY SECTION

FMS: The Army FMS program is the largest of the three service programs. MAP-Jordan successes in support of the JAF requirements over the last several years have been numerous. The JLF has a current case load of 115 cases valued at \$342M. Many of the cases are very mature. The case closure process should eliminate approximately 25 percent of these cases within the coming years. This will allow MAP-Jordan personnel to concentrate on support to RLF modernization and restructuring efforts.

Excess Defense Articles (EDA): The current focus of the JAF is on the acquisition of EDA. Recent deliveries of vehicles and ammunition have enhanced the ability of the JAF to go to war. These deliveries of excess items have cost the JAF approximately \$10M for equipment originally costing over \$135.8M. While not necessarily modernizing their forces to the level they would like, the equipment has filled some important shortages at all levels.

\$100M Drawdown: A special \$100M U.S. military drawdown for Jordan was authorized in the FY 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act (Section 572, P.L. 104-207). It has been used to provide M60A3 tanks, CUCV's (Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicles), UH-1H helicopters, 40-foot personnel boats, a 65-foot air-sea rescue boat, and night vision devices. Deliveries in December 1996 culminated over one year's worth of work on the program. Of particular significance was that all equipment arrived fully mission capable.

The highlight of the drawdown delivery occurred on 14 December when His Majesty King Hussein visited Aqaba during which he viewed the new equipment and attended a reception and press conference on board the MV Cape Wrath. The American Ambassador subsequently hosted a lunch, attended by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Jordan and other high level officers in the JAF, RJAF, RJN, and civilian sector. (For additional information, see "U.S. Military Drawdown for Jordan," *The DISAM Journal*, Spring 1997, pg. 97.)

One C-130 aircraft and spare parts were delivered in February 1997, completing Phase I of the Drawdown. Currently, Phase II drawdown equipment will be delivered to Jordan in the winter of 1997. This will include additional M60A3 tanks, M110 howitzers, spares for these vehicles, plus M113s and UH-1Hs for use as spares.

Demining: After the 1967 war, over 300,000 mines (220,000 anti-personnel and 80,000 anti-tank) were planted along the borders with Syria, Israel, and the West Bank. The JAF started demining operations in the Jordan valley and Wadi Araba in 1993, prior to signing the peace accords with Israel. United States support for demining operations began in FY 1996 with the allocation of \$300K personal protective equipment for Jordanian military personnel conducting demining operations. Funding in FY 1997 increased to \$400K. The JAF has established a model program for demining operations and has experienced few incidents and no deaths since the inception of the program.

Humanitarian Assistance: The drawdown of U.S. forces worldwide has enabled the US to provide much needed humanitarian supplies to the Jordanians. These supplies are primarily medical in nature.

Mapping: MAP-Jordan and the U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), has had a long term relationship with the Royal Jordanian Geographic Center (RJGC) involving the co-production of maps. Current projects include establishing Global Positioning sites and Specific Gravity sites. The RJGC produces the maps and provides NIMA with the product. This program also assists the Jordanians with a training and sustainment program for very perishable skills in a technically complicated field of study.

Military-to-Military Cooperation: The U.S.-Jordan military-to-military (Mil-to-Mil) relationship is strong. Particular emphasis is placed on DoD-funded military-to-military relations due to constrained FMF funding and scarce national monies. Ten joint-level military exercises are conducted annually and range in size from Special Operations Forces (SOF) teams to Army Battalion and Marine Amphibious Readiness Groups. Such exercises enhance the coalition war fighting capabilities of Jordan and the United States.

Exercise Related Construction (ERC) has also played an important role in military-to-military relations. In FY 1996, \$435,000 was programmed for an assault landing strip for C-130s and a MOUT (Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain) site for Special Forces training. FY 1997 ERC funding will exceed \$700,000.

Visitors: In the last two years, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Commander-in-Chief (CINC) CENTCOM, the CINC's Component Commanders, and representatives from the Army, Air, and National War Colleges have all visited Jordan. Their Jordanian counterparts have also undertaken return or related visits to CONUS.

ROYAL JORDANIAN AIR FORCE

The RJAF numbers approximately 8,000 personnel. The air defense function is the responsibility of the RJAF. The RJAF is equipped with many U.S.-originated weapon systems including the C-130H, the F-5E/F, the F-16A/B (projected arrival December, 1997), the TPS-43 and TPS-63 radar systems, and the HAWK and VULCAN air defense systems.

The Air Force section in MAP-Jordan is responsible for all fixed-wing aircraft cases, HAWK Air Defense System cases, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy radar system cases.

Currently, the largest program in the RJAF is the PEACE FALCON F-16 program. In January, 1996, Secretary of Defense Perry offered Jordan sixteen F-16 (Block 15) aircraft on a no-cost lease basis with an accompanying support package. The program has been moving at an accelerated pace to ensure initial deliveries in December, 1997.

The program has been designed as a total-package and includes maintenance and pilot training, spares support, vehicles, infrastructure, training munitions, aerospace ground equipment, and in-country training. The program includes the training of eight pilots, to include three instructor pilots (IPs), and over 100 technicians.

The United States will further support this program, with a TAFT (Technical Assistance Field Team) that will include one IP, logistics officers, and DoD civilians with extensive F-16 support experience.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE TRAINING MANAGEMENT

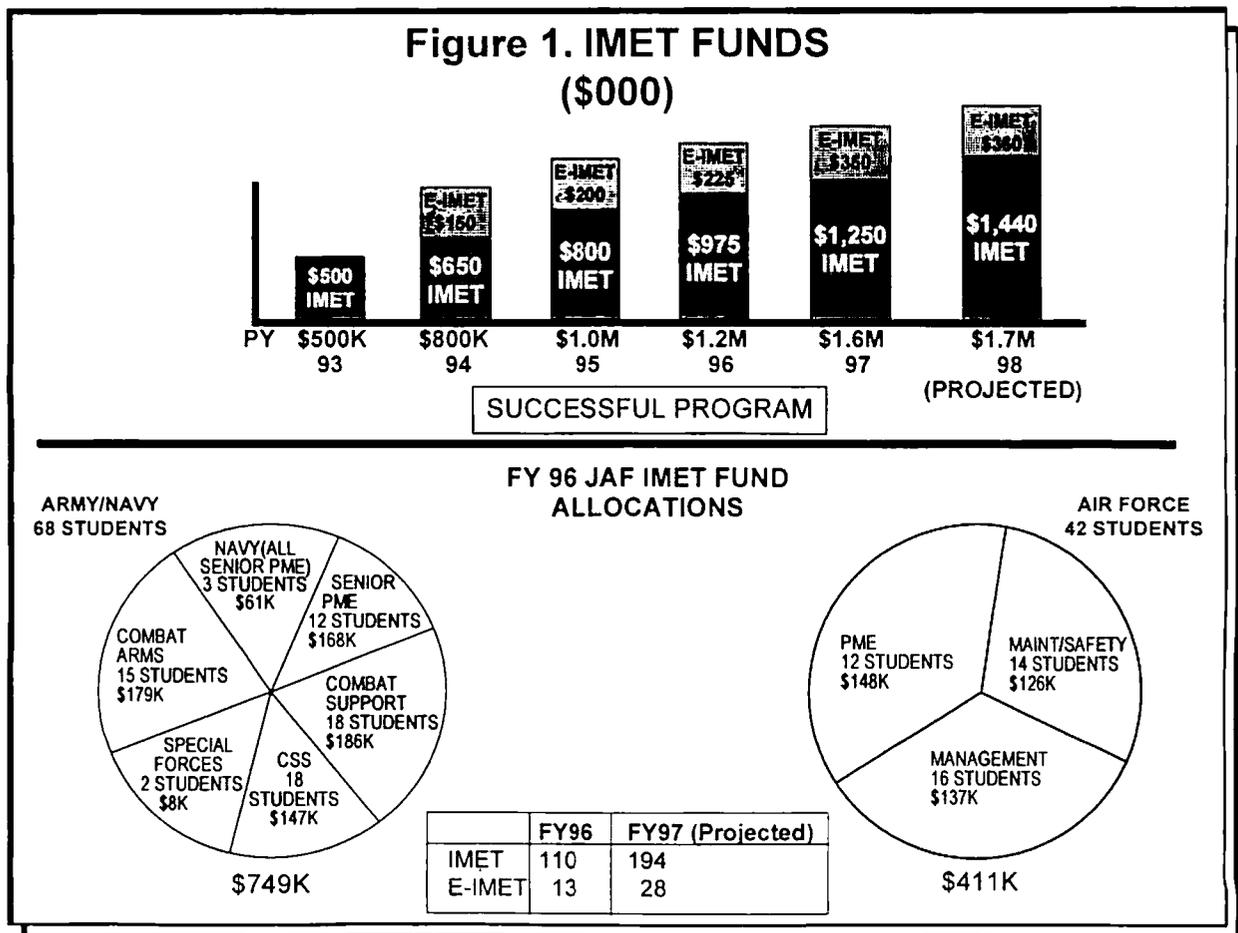
The Training Officer in the Military Assistance Program-Jordan office is responsible for coordinating International Military Training and Education (IMET), FMS training, and special

training such as Mobile Training Teams (MTTs), for programs for all services of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF).

The IMET program continues to grow, with the Jordanians carefully scrutinizing all their military personnel selected to attend schools in the United States. The FY 1997 funding, and the proposed FY 1998 budget make the Jordanian IMET program one of the largest in the world.

Training for the JAF in 1996 and 1997 has been associated with a wide variety of programs including standard IMET training, FMS training, F-16 Lease Agreement, and several Drawdown training opportunities relating to specific types of equipment. IMET programs emphasize the professional, management, and technical training required to perform various missions. IMET will provide at least 222 seats in U.S. military schools in FY97, supplementing the Jordanian military education system which includes comprehensive basic and advanced enlisted training, a four-year officer academy, and a Command and Staff College staffed largely by Jordanian graduates of U.S. Command and Staff Colleges.

Jordan's language training program produces a cadre of officers, NCOs, and junior enlisted personnel capable of providing a base of qualified individuals to attend a wide variety of U.S. training. The courses most sought after range from Officer Basic and Advanced courses, to technical maintenance courses. The Land Forces and the Air Force operate separate language schools using American Language learning materials.



The F-16 Program provides the second most important source of training for the Jordan Armed Forces in the United States. One hundred thirteen personnel are scheduled for training to support this program.

The C-130 provided in the FY 1996 Drawdown Package is also an important component in Jordan's military training program. A single C-130 aircraft has been delivered to the Jordanian Air Forces, but with its unique systems comes a requirement for training in areas not before necessary. Forty-eight personnel will attend training in various areas unique to this aircraft, including seven aircrews involved in simulator training.

UH-1 helicopters have also been delivered as a part of the Drawdown Package. These aircraft produced a requirement for approximately 45 personnel to receive training, including twenty involved with a U.S. Mobile Training Team (MTT) fielded from Fort Rucker, to instruct in Helicopter Maintenance Repairer duties. The UH-1 is in service in several variants in Jordan, but the MTT provided a necessary opportunity for vital refresher training.

An important part of the land forces segment of the Drawdown Package was the delivery of M60A3 tanks. To provide train-the-trainer instruction, an MTT trained approximately 35 personnel in country in two team areas: Hull Systems and Turret Systems.

Jordanian civilian and military leadership, in an effort to emphasize the importance of understanding the U.S. security assistance system, hosted a Mobile Education Team (MET) from the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) which conducted a training mission in Jordan in July, 1997. The MET was a cost-effective means that trained over 60 Jordanian personnel involved with security assistance programs at a fraction of the cost of sending that same group to the U.S. for training. One group consisted of forty junior field grade officers, and met for two weeks for in-depth study of the security assistance process, focusing on materiel procurement and training. The other group consisted of twenty senior officers who received one week of instruction on security assistance processes and procedures.

CONCLUSION

The work that MAP-Jordan accomplishes on a daily basis is diverse and exciting. The Jordanians are wonderful people to work with and to live among. Jordan's strategic location puts the U.S. Security Assistance Officer in the middle of some of the most critical current issues that engage the United States Government.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Major John C. Taylor, an Ordnance Officer by trade, was assigned to MAP-Jordan as the Army FMS Officer in October 1995. He then became the Army Section Chief in June 1996. Previous assignments include S-3, 215th Forward Support Battalion and Commander B Company 15th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood Texas. He has also had assignments in Germany with the 1st Armored Division and Korea with the 2d Infantry Division.

Major Herb Phillips was assigned to the Military Assistance Program (MAP) office, American Embassy, Amman, Jordan in June, 1996, as the Air Force Foreign Military Sales Officer. Previous assignments include: Squadron Maintenance Officer, 41st Airlift Squadron, Pope AFB; Maintenance Supervisor, 23d Maintenance Squadron, Pope AFB; Aircraft Maintenance Operations Support Officer, 438th Supply Squadron, McGuire AFB; and Materiel Management Officer, 3480th Supply Squadron, Goodfellow AFB.

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