Chapter

14 International Training

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 Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) Manual 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual* (SAMM), chapter 10, explains that the IMET program is a key component of security cooperation (SC), promoting regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military and technical courses and specialized instruction. IMET courses are provided primarily at military schoolhouses in the US, exposing the IMS to the US culture, military students, practices, standards, and professionalism.

Specific objectives of the IMET program include:

- Encourage effective and mutually beneficial relations
- Increased understanding between the US and foreign countries in furtherance of the goals of international peace and security
- Development of rapport, understanding, and communication links
- Develop host nation training self-sufficiency
- Improve host nation 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 SC 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, a broader eligibility of students is offered. Civilians who work in the country's non-defense ministries, legislators, and individuals who are not members of the government may be trained in E-IMET qualified courses, using IMET funds, 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 DSCA for E-IMET status.

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 combatant command (CCMD) and DSCA. Waiver requests must be formatted in accordance with the SAMM, C10.F1.

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.T3. In addition, the FAA, section 660 and SAMM C10.6.4.4 through C10.6.4.5 prohibit 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 can also be 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 applies when equipment is taken out of US stock and given to a country. This training includes how to operate and maintain the respective equipment.

Exchange Training

Exchange training is 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* (U.S.C.) 1051b to be funded by subsequent annual DOD appropriations acts
- Aviation Leadership program training authorized by 10 U.S.C. 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, specifically chapters 10 and 11, are 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 in carrying out policies identified in the SAMM.. 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.

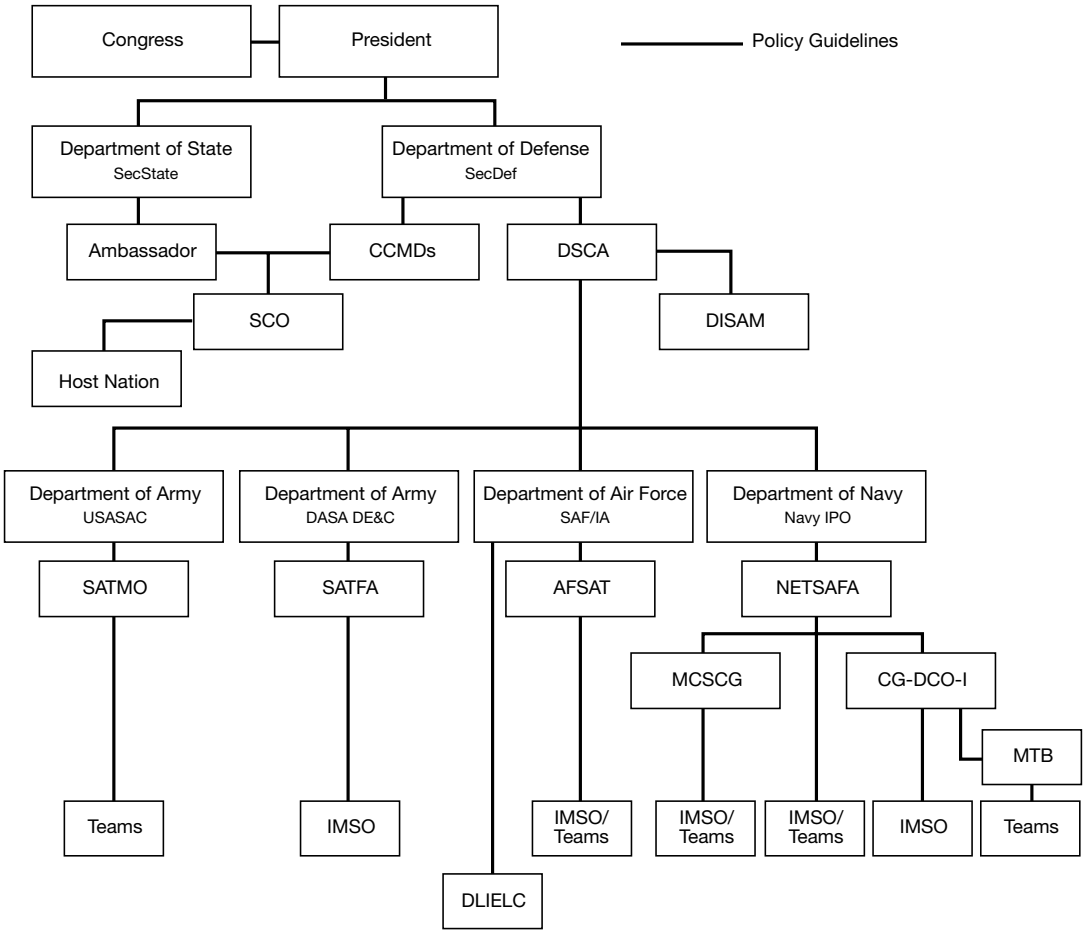
Training Policy

Training policy is guided by a small group of policy makers in the Washington, DC area. This section describes the role and relationships among these policy makers.

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.

Figure 14-1
Training Management Organizations



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 CCMDs and the MILDEPs. Policy coordination and support is provided by the Building Partner Capacity (BPC) 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, as designated Implementing Agencies (IAs), exercise execution oversight of international training and education solutions to country requirements to include fiscal management responsibilities across the various SC authorities. In most cases, the MILDEPs have delegated this responsibility to their respective training commands.

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. At the Department of the Army, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Exports and Cooperation (DASA DE&C), within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ASA/ALT), exercises Army-wide oversight of all Army SA requirements to include training. DASA DE&C performs SA training policy and program guidance responsibilities through the Director, FMS Policy and Resources, to all Army agencies involved in the management and execution of Security Cooperation Education and Training Program (SCETP) requirements. DASA (DE&C)'s primary SCETP responsibilities include:

- AR 12-1, Security Assistance, Training, and Export Policy
- AR 12-15, Joint Security Cooperation Education and Training policy
- AR 12-7, Security Assistance Teams
- Coordinating with the HQDA G-3/5/7 and other HQDA offices as required on Chief of Staff, Army country/counterpart invitations for Army War College and Command and General Staff College attendance, Professional Military Education exchanges (PMEX) and country requests for SA Teams.
- Specific SCETP policy and procedural actions related to the management of international military students (IMS)

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

Approved training programs are implemented through SA/SC specialized organizations out to the core DOD training activities.

Military Services

The five Military Service training activities are:

- The Air Force Security Assistance Training (AFSAT) Squadron, Air Education and Training Command (AETC) at Randolph AFB, Texas
- The Army Security Assistance Training Field Activity (SATFA), US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) at Fort Eustis, VA
- The Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA), Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) at Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL
- The Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group (MCSCG) at Fort Story, VA
- The Coast Guard Director of International Affairs & Foreign Policy (CG-DCO-I) at Washington, DC

Each of the training activities listed above is charged with planning and executing the Security Assistance Training Program (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 all USAF-sponsored international 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
- Sourcing and managing USAF Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) that provide OCONUS training as required by country needs/requests
- 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, in the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Training, G-3/5/7, at HQ, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), is responsible for brokering US Army-managed institutional training and PME solutions for country SCETP requirements across the various SC programs to include the central financial

management and distribution of SC program funds to those Army CONUS activities executing training and PME for Army-sponsored IMS. SATFA's primary SCETP responsibilities include:

- Serves, in coordination with the Army Senior SAT Specialist at DASA (DE&C), as the primary point of contact for all Army institutional training and PME conducted under any SC authority
- Manages (programming through closure) valid Country/Program international training and PME requirements, by SC program, within US Army CONUS institutional training requirements and resourcing processes
- Coordinates with US Army training providers for the development of unique training to support the specific requirements of an FMS-purchased equipment/system that best meets the needs of the country
- Develops course costs annually for inclusion in the Army Training Military Articles and Services List (T-MASL)
- Provides guidance and direction to Army training activity International Military Student Offices (IMSO) and their leadership pertaining to any aspect of SCETP execution to include the US Field Studies Program (FSP)
- Coordinates with DLIELC the validated language laboratory requirements approved for execution and funding for all USG grant programs with the US Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) action agent

SATFA coordinates training-related requirements with other Army major commands/activities to meet country specific needs. SATFA also coordinates the programming, scheduling, implementation, and funding of training provided by other major commands. Broad responsibilities for training within the US Army are 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; OCONUS SA training
- US Forces Command—Unit/collective training
- US Army Acquisition Authority ASA/ALT—Program Executive Offices (PEO)/Project-Program Managers (PM)—New Equipment Training; some technical 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 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. 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 agent of Naval Education and Training Command's (NETC) 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 of both former organizations' functions 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). MCSCG is tasked with the coordination, management, execution, and evaluation of USMC SC 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 is 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.

Combatant Commands

The CCMDs 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 CCMD determination of priorities
- Coordinate use of CCMD (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

In addition to the training provided from CONUS-based resources, the service components of the CCMDs 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 CCMD:

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

Country requests for MTTs are frequently filled from CCMD 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 an important role in managing international training. The international training management functions are normally assigned to a training manager within the SCO. The SCO 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. While in the planning phase, the SCO identifies the goals and objectives for the country, as far as training requirements are concerned, for the next two years in the Combined Education and Training Program Plan (CETPP). The SCO must also convey the specific course requests to the appropriate military service training activities, usually via e-mail. Upon relaying the training requests to the military service training agencies, the SCO must then monitor the Standardized Training List (STL) to ensure that it accurately reflects the training requirements. The SCO training manager must then accomplish all of the administrative tasks required to prepare and send the IMS to the US for training or to bring that training to the country via a training team. One of the most important administrative functions, although not the only one for which the SCO training manager is responsible, is the creation of Invitational Travel Orders (ITOs) for the students. In short, the SCO 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 Military Service 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.

DLIELC also manages the English Language Testing program making available several types of English language tests which IMS may be required to take depending on the course they will be attending and provided a waiver has not been granted by DSCA. These tests include: the English Comprehension Level (ECL) testing for listening and reading ability; the Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI) testing for speaking ability; and the American Language Course Placement Test (ALCPT)

which can be used by the US or the host nation as a pre-screener for the ECL test (though it is not a replacement for the ECL test).

Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management

The Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) is responsible for providing international training management instruction for individuals with training management responsibilities. The trained US personnel perform international training management responsibilities in SCOs, the military service 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, 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 CCMD 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, chapters 10 and 11. Representatives from agencies responsible for international training within Department of State (DOS), DSCA and the military service 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 as well as CTFP and Regional Center events. In preparing for the SCETWG, the SCO puts together a Combined Education and Training Program Plan (CETPP) which also is reviewed at 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 CCMD. The CETPP contains the US and host nation goals and objectives of the country's training program for the next two years. It also provides justifications for the training programs which are intended to be executed within the next two years. The online Security Cooperation–Training Management System (SC–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.F3. 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 military service training activities have all the information needed to plan and execute country-specific training programs.

Standardized Training List

The Standardized Training List (STL) is a list of all training that a country has requested and the status of that request. It also contains information such as training dates, locations, and prices. Training requests are entered into the military service training computer systems by SATFA, NETSAFA, AFSAT, MCSCG, and CG-DCO-I. Each training track in a particular program is identified by combining the two-character country code, one-character implementing agency code, three-character case ID, three-character case line, four-character worksheet control number (WCN), and possibly a one-character suffix to identify a specific line of training within a training track that has multiple training lines (i.e. the training track identifier can be constructed as: CC-IA-CaseIDCase Line-WCN-Suffix. An example would be BN-B-154I001-2405). 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 STL.

Each military service 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" indicating the Program Type is IMET (i.e., BN-B-15I).

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. Fifth 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 time line and steps are spelled out in the SAMM, C10. T4. 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 military service 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 SC–TMS (and only upon receipt of this authorization) can the SCO prepare the Invitational Travel Order (ITO). Travel and Living Allowance (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 enabling more students to be trained. 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. No matter if the training on an FMS case is for training only or if it is in support of a materiel purchase, it is essential that the military service training activities be made aware of the training requirement so that it can be programmed into the Standardized Training List (STL) and accounted for.

Once defined, FMS-funded training requests are also entered into the military service training activity's computer system by FMS case identifier, line number (i.e. BN-D-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. If the country wants the FMS case to pay for TLA or medical care, this must be annotated in the Letter of Request and subsequently written into the Letter of Offer and Acceptance with DSCA's approval. 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 countries through US DOD resources is a vital element of SC 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, "Foreign Military Sales Process."

US Army Life-Cycle Management Commands. More and more training is being included or embedded 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 three major systems commands, NAVSEA, NAVAIR, and SPAWAR have organic training managers who are responsible for training associated with that command's system sales. The NAVSEA, NAVAIR, and SPAWAR FMS case managers are responsible for the development of price and availability data for training provided by the FMS material prime contractor. When training under an FMS case includes USN resident training or contractor training other than the FMS material prime contractor, the FMS case manager will coordinate cost and availability data with NETSAFA. FMS case managers will coordinate with NETSAFA to ensure all training associated with the FMS case is properly programmed to allow for Invitational Travel Order authorization.

US Air Force Life Cycle Management and Sustainment Centers. The USAF also includes training in FMS materiel cases managed by their Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLMC) and Air Force Sustainment Center (AFSC). 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 Partner 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
- CCMD allocations used to further CCMD 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 Program Type letter "B" (i.e. BN-D-15B). 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 military service's 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 CCMD CTFP manager for approval and then forwarded on to DSCA/PGM/BPC for final approval. The entire nomination process is done online via SC–TMS. Once approval is received, processing of the student is identical to IMET students.

For additional guidance and policy regarding the CTFP, refer to DOD Instruction 2008.28, DOD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP).

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 SC 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 SC training infrastructure is used to document, fund, and implement these training requirements. A pseudo LOA may be established to accomplish funded training. Thus, training can be identified by the SCO, formalized via the CCMD SCETWG process, entered into the training computer system by the military service training activities, and then implemented when the training quotas become available and funding is authorized.

Sanctions and Training Program Suspensions

Chapter 2 of this text, "Security Cooperation 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 continue their training for up to six months in order to complete the courses

authorized on their ITO, but training may not be added or changed. However, Department of State reserves the right to shorten or lengthen this time period depending on the situation at hand. 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 (Rate C) 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 (Rate A). 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 Foreign Military Training Report

The Foreign Military Training Report (FMTR) is established by section 656, FAA, as an annual reporting requirement due to Congress by 31 January. The FMTR 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 Security Cooperation–Training Management System (SC–TMS), SCOs provide input to the FMTR. When directed by their CCMD and DSCA, the SCO conducts a final review of the STL for completeness and accuracy. 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 report 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. T17.

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 military services' training schoolhouses and DOD agencies. There are three broad categories of training that are offered to international countries and international organizations: English Language Training, Formal Training, and Specialized Training. Each category is described below.

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. Students

who have difficulties with English may attend the Defense Language Institute English Language Center (DLIELC) located at Lackland AFB to learn English before continuing to their follow-on courses. Prior to attending DLIELC, the student must score at least a 55 on the English Comprehension Level (ECL) test unless a waiver has been granted by DSCA and DLIELC through the CCMD.

English Comprehension Level

The SCO training manager is responsible for ensuring that IMS meet all course prerequisites, including English Comprehension Level (ECL) requirements. 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 various 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, the Defense Language Institute English Language Center (DLIELC), located at Lackland Air Force Base, and DSCA reviews the list of countries for which testing is waived and publishes 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 military service training activities that are providing the training.

Oral Proficiency Interview

An additional requirement has been established, primarily for flight training programs, though not limited only to flight training, for an oral proficiency interview (OPI) to be conducted by DLIELC. This interview takes place via telephone in the SCO training office between the IMS and DLIELC to determine the English speaking and comprehension ability of the prospective IMS. 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. As stated above, a waiver must be granted by DSCA and DLIELC through the CCMD 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, phrases, and terminology 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 the 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

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. Training for officer and enlisted technicians and supervisors makes up the largest number of SC students. 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 sometimes followed by a period of on-the-job, or hands-on training, to allow the IMS to gain proficiency in newly-acquired skills. Observer 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 military service 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

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 military service. 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 CCMD, 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. To request an OT, the SCO forwards the OT request to the CCMD, DSCA, NDU, and the IA, with supporting rationale and justification for approval. OT requests are also included in the Combined Education and Training Program Plan (CETPP) for a country. 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, C10.17.16.3 and the JSCET, chapter 12.

Exported Training

At times, it may be more expedient and cost effective to request that US personnel conduct training in-country (via a "team" of instructors) 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. A few other advantages of exported training include the ability to tailor the training to fit the specific needs of a particular country as well as being able to train using the actual equipment which the country owns. Furthermore, it might be possible to use interpreters during training, at the country's expense, if a large number of students cannot speak English and it is determined that it will take too long for them to learn English at the level needed. 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 military service 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 CCMD and DSCA prior to programming.

However, there might be disadvantages with exported training that should be taken into account when requesting this type of training. A few disadvantages could be: more distractions for the students while training near home or the office, students do not get the opportunity to experience the US first hand, it might take longer for students to learn English if they revert back to their native language when not in class, and the equipment might not be available to train on in country.

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 (MTTs) and Mobile Education Teams (METs). 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 CCMD and military service 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 (ETSS) 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 CCMD 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. 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, section 0710. Currently, the SAMM chapter 10.14 identifies five tuition rate categories:

Rate A (Formerly FMS Full Rate)

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

Rate B (Formerly FMS NATO Rate)

Countries with a ratified reciprocal training pricing agreement with the USG that are purchasing training via an FMS case are charged Rate B. SAMM C10.T13 and C10.T14 lists the countries and effective dates of the reciprocal agreements. Note that some of these countries are also eligible for Rate C.

Rate C (Formerly FMS Incremental Rate)

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, the Republic of 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 Rate A (FMS Full) is charged.

Rate D

Training on a case financed with US-appropriated funds receives Rate D. FMS cases funded by US-appropriated funds include cases using Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP) and Building Partner Capacity (BPC) program authorities. This rate is identical to Rate E except that the FMS administrative surcharge will be applied to it.

Rate E (Formerly IMET Rate)

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

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 military service 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 confirmed 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 military service training activity that trains only international military personnel. It is very important to review each of the military service's cancellation penalty policy messages that are updated each year. Some courses identified in the messages are accessed 100 percent penalties no matter when the course is cancelled once it has been on the STL in confirmed status for thirty days. The policy messages can be found on the International Training Management web site (http://www.disam.dsca.mil/pages/itm/pages/messages/). 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 for unfavorable activities, 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 by the embassy country team on IMS candidates to ensure they have no history of involvement in human rights abuses, drug trafficking, corruption, criminal conduct, and/or other activities that are inconsistent with US foreign policy goals. It is up to each country team to determine how that screening process will be conducted and then document the process in local standard operating procedures (SOPs). Normally, the following US organizations at post assist in the screening process: Human Rights Officer, Regional Security Officer (RSO), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Consular Section, Pol-Mil, Defense Attaché Office (DAO), and other offices as appropriate. If an individual's reputable character cannot be validated, the individual will not be approved for training.

Leahy Amendment and Vetting

In addition to IMS screening requirements by the country team, increased Congressional interest in human rights violations worldwide has resulted in more stringent statutory guidance and limitations on training, especially that which is funded with US-appropriated dollars. The so-called Leahy Law or Leahy Amendment—after Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont—was first enacted in 1997 as part of the annual appropriations act for State Department (Title 22) managed programs, such as IMET. It prohibited use of appropriated funds for foreign security force units implicated in human rights violations unless the Secretary of State determined that the host nation was taking effective measures to bring those responsible to justice. Over the years, the Leahy Amendment has taken different forms and is now permanently in FAA section 620M which states that no assistance shall be furnished under the FAA or the AECA to any unit of the security forces of foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible information that such unit has committed a gross violation of human rights. Similar language occurs for DOD-funded training in the annual DOD appropriations act. The DOD Appropriations Act states that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support any training program involving a unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of Defense has received credible information from the Department of State that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights.

Similar language occurs for Title 10 programs which are DOD-funded. Historically, this language has appeared in the annual DOD appropriations act. However, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 permanently codified this requirement by establishing section 2249e in subchapter 1 of chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code. This new section states "Of the amounts made available to the Department of Defense, none may be used for any training, equipment, or other assistance for a unit of a foreign security force if the Secretary of Defense has credible information that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights." According to the law, an exception may be provided if the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines

that the government of such country has taken all necessary corrective steps, or if the equipment or other assistance is necessary to assist in disaster relief operations or other humanitarian or national security emergencies. A waiver may be granted if the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines that a waiver is required for extraordinary circumstances.

The purpose of the DOS and DOD Leahy Laws are three-fold:

1. To ensure that FAA and AECA-funded assistance and DOD Annual Appropriations-funded training do not support units of individuals who have committed a gross violation of human rights.
2. Encourage accountability and professionalism in foreign security forces.
3. Protect the US Government (USG) from accusations that the USG supports human rights abusers.

Once the country team has accomplished their local screening to validate a student's reputable character, depending on certain requirements such as if DOS or DOD funds are being used to pay for the training, the country team then submits the student's name and unit name via the International Vetting and Security Tracking (INVEST) system to Department of State (DOS) in Washington DC to be Leahy Vetted for gross violation of human rights. If an entire unit is being trained in country by a "team" of US instructors, the unit is Leahy vetted by submitting the unit name and unit commander's name via INVEST to DOS in Washington DC. DOS's vetting process usually takes a minimum of ten days, upon which DOS will reply to post approving or rejecting the individual or unit to attend training. More details are in chapter 16 of this textbook.

DOS has implemented two policies in order to reduce the burden of work on the embassy country team and the SCO in regards to Leahy Vetting. First, for certain "fast track" countries, only embassy-country team level screening is required for the SCO to continue processing the IMS. Second, the Leahy vetting performed by DOS 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. Information on Leahy Vetting can also be found in the Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) under SCO/COCOM > DISAM Presentations > SCM-O Course > Reference Materials > Leahy Vetting.

It is important for the embassy country team to document the process for local student screening for reputable character and Leahy Vetting in local standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Medical Screening and Medical Coverage

The SCO must ensure that the student and any accompanying dependents are medically screened by a qualified physician and dentist to be sure they are physically fit to attend training and have no communicable diseases.

The SCO also must determine how medical coverage will be paid in the event the student and/or accompanying dependents get hurt or sick while in training. The five ways medical coverage can be paid for are:

1. Foreign Government Indemnification
2. FMS Case
3. Grant Program (cover student only)

4. Reciprocal Health Care Agreement (RHCA) or NATO/Partnership for Peace (PfP) Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)

5. Commercial Healthcare Insurance

The SCO will identify on the student's Invitational Travel Order (ITO) the medical screening date as well as the means of medical coverage for the student and any accompanying dependents.

For detailed guidance on medical screening and medical coverage requirements, refer to DSCA's guidance in the SAMM, C10.8.5.1 and C10.9.

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 via the International Training Management (ITM) web site.

Arrival Message

It is absolutely essential that the SCO provides timely notification to the IMSO at the first training location as to when and where the IMS will arrive. This will enable the IMSO to meet the student at the airport and get them successfully checked into billeting thereby ensuring the student begins their training with a positive experience. 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 SC-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 SC-TMS and should notify the IMSO immediately.

Invitational Travel Order

When authorized by the MILDEP, the SCO generates an Invitational Travel Order (ITO) using the Security Cooperation Training Management System (SC–TMS). The ITO identifies where and when the IMS is authorized to receive training, provides the accounting information to pay for the training, and provides guidance for determining the extent of funded support, student status, and privileges that the IMS is authorized while attending DOD training. 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 14-2 is a sample ITO. DSCA has 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 hosted 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 while in training at a schoolhouse, the military services 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 to an individual as an additional duty. 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 US 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 military service training activities installations are responsible for establishing, operating, and administering a field studies program (FSP) for international students attending SC 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 military service training activity, and then to the SCO for resolution of problems and/or clarification of the sponsoring country's desires.

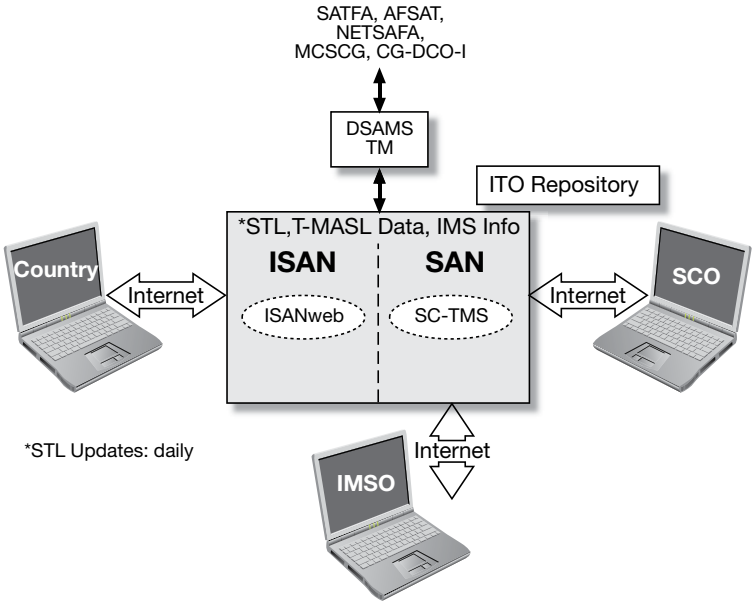
Post Training Phase

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 trained 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 if their training was funded by the IMET program.

Training Program Automation

SC training managers use multiple automation systems for the successful management of training programs. These tools include: the ITM web site and the SAN (with access to SC-TMS). The ITM web site can be used by training personnel worldwide and most training personnel also have access to the SAN. SCOs and IMSOs use the SC–TMS system on the SAN. International customers use the ISANweb and Partner (SC-TMS) to manage their training program. Military service training activity program managers primarily use the Defense Security Assistance Management System–Training Module (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 web site is available at http://www.disam.dsca.mil/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, and other helpful publications. The intended users are SCOs, IMSOs, DOD/MILDEP/military service 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 SC training community worldwide. It contains the SC 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 SC training management functions. Rosters for CCMD, military service training activities, DSCA, and DLIELC points-of-contact are available via the SAN training menu. SC training personnel access the SAN via the Internet. SCO support on the SAN is provided by the CCMD user group administrator, but requests for assistance can also be directed to DISAM. See appendix 1 of this textbook, "Security Cooperation Automation," for further information on the SAN.

SC–TMS for IMSOs

IMSOs have access to certain functions within Security Cooperation–Training Management System (SC–TMS) based on the IMSO role type. IMSOs are able to see and manage training as well as IMS at their schoolhouse. Functions available to the IMSO within SC–TMS include:

- Review course data and course descriptions contained in the MILDEP T-MASL database
- Input information about their schoolhouses (location information)
- Input specific information about their courses that are important for IMS (international notes)
- 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

SC–TMS for SCOs

SC–TMS for SCOs provides an online view function for SCO training managers and instant access to the data that is entered by the IMSO. Functions available to the SCO through SC–TMS include:

- Access training data online (i.e., Standardized Training List [STL])
- 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 (POC) and location information
- Access Military Service Training Activity Country Program Manager POC information
- Submit the CTFP IMS nomination form
- Prepare the CETPP

ISANweb

The ISANweb and Partner SC-TMS 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 military service 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 and then passed to

the SAN. 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 SC–TMS. DSAMS provides significantly enhanced functions for military service country training program managers and increases information flow between SCOs and military service training activities.

Summary

Training has been called the people side of SA/SC. People fly airplanes, drive tanks, and conn 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 US SA and SC efforts.

References

Department of Defense

DSCA Manual 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual* (SAMM). Chapters 10 and 11. http://www.samm.dsca.mil/.

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

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

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

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

How to Read an STL

SC-TMS User's Guide

ATTACHMENT 14-1
SAMPLE STANDARDIZED TRAINING LIST

Bandaria STL Report

Case Identifier Sfx	MASL	Trk MASL Title	Name	AN	ECL	Dur	Loc	SC Grade Report Dt	PO Start Dt	SCN End Dt	TLS	ECL Sec	ECL Pri	ECL Est	Stu Class FY	UPrice	T+LA	Other	Total Cost	FS
BN-B-15I001-0001		**MED**							**B**											
A	B365003	MEDICAL COST-CONUS-IMET		MF		0.0	B834				P	U	A	2015		$0	$0	$0	$525	U
B	B365003	MEDICAL COST-CONUS-IMET		MF		0.0	B834				P	U	B	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
C	B365003	MEDICAL COST-CONUS-IMET		MF		0.0	B834				P	U	D	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
BN-B-15I001-1100		**IMS**							**B**											
A	B171807	INTERNATIONAL FELLOWS ORIENTATION		AA	80	6.0	217	19-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	31-Jul-15	C	U	A	2015		$6,577	$6,579	$0	$13,156	U
B	B171800	ARMY WAR COLLEGE (RESIDENT COURSE)		AA	80	45.0	217	31-Jul-15	03-Aug-15	10-Jun-16	C	U	A	2015		$14,651	$48,195	$0	$62,846	U
BN-B-15I001-1101		**IMS**	**Vulke Hadin**					**OFF 04**	**B**	**BN003120**		**85**			**Secret**					
A	B171766	INTERNATIONAL OFFICER PREPARATORY		AA	80	2.8	701	19-Jun-15	30-Jun-15	17-Jul-15	C	U	A	2015		$1,859	$5,017	$0	$6,876	U
B	B171782	COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF OFFICER'S COURSE PREP		AA	80	1.6	701	20-Jul-15	22-Jul-15	31-Jul-15	C	U	A	2015		$1,558	$2,422	$0	$3,980	U
C	B171768	COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF OFFICER'S COURSE		AA	80	44.0	701	03-Aug-15	10-Aug-15	10-Jun-16	C	S	A	2015		$13,454	$54,495	$0	$67,949	U
BN-B-15I001-1103		**IMS**							**B**											
A	B171805	IF PREPARATORY COURSE		AA	80	6.2	703	19-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	03-Aug-15	C	U	A	2015		$39,327	$14,076	$0	$53,403	U
B	B171806	EISENHOWER SCHOOL		AA	80	46.0	705	03-Aug-15	03-Aug-15	17-Jun-16	C	U	A	2015		$36,378	$97,614	$0	$133,992	U
BN-B-15I001-1114		**IMS**	**Mohammed Alanezi**					**OFF 03**	**B**	**BN003125**		**80**			**Secret**					
A	B171699	MANEUVER CCC IMSO PREP		AB	75	6.2	809	23-Mar-15	30-Mar-15	27-Apr-15	C	U	A	2015		$1,279	$2,262	$0	$3,541	U
B	B171701	MANEUVER CAPTAINS CAREER		AB	75	23.4	809	21-Apr-15	28-Apr-15	08-Oct-15	C	U	A	2015		$5,929	$10,307	$0	$16,236	U
BN-B-15I001-2212		**IMS**							**D**											
A	B175283	MEDICAL STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP PROGRAM		BL	80	3.2	081	12-Mar-15	13-Mar-15	04-Apr-15	C	U	A	2015		$4,114	$2,624	$0	$6,738	U
BN-B-15I001-2213		**IMS**							**B**											
A	B151845	JOINT LOGISTICS		BE	80	2.0	907				P	U	A	2015		$662	$1,718	$0	$2,380	U
BN-B-15I001-6301		**IMS**							**B**											
A	B175482	PRE-HOSP TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT		EM	80	0.6	767	20-Mar-15	27-Mar-15	29-Mar-15	C	U	A	2015		$292	$1,093	$0	$1,385	U
B	B175483	TRAUMA NURSING CORE COURSE		EM	80	0.6	767				S	U	A	2015		$292	$1,530	$0	$1,822	U
C	B175481	ADVANCED TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT		EM	80	0.6	767				S	U	A	2015		$292	$1,530	$0	$1,822	U
D	B175281	COMBAT CASUALTY CARE		EM	80	0.8	767				S	U	A	2015		$390	$437	$0	$827	U
																Programmed Totals for SATFA :			$377,478	
BN-D-15I001-0001		**MED**							**D**											
A	D365003	MED IMET ESTIMATES - SVC		MF		0.0	D000				P	U	A	2015		$0	$0	$0	$490	U
B	D365003	MED IMET ESTIMATES - SVC		MF		0.0	D000				P	U	B	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
C	D365003	MED IMET ESTIMATES - SVC		MF		0.0	D000				P	U	D	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
D	D365998	MED CIV FACILITY - SVC		MF		0.0	D000				P	U	A	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
E	D365995	MED MIL FACILITY - SVC		MF		0.0	D000				P	U	A	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
F	D365997	MED IMS INS POLICY REVIEW - SVC		MF		0.0	D000				P	U	A	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
G	D365996	MED FLT PHYSICAL - SVC		MF		0.0	D000				P	U	A	2015		$0	$0	$0	$0	U
BN-D-15I001-1431		**IMS**							**D**											
A	D171014	INTL OFF SCH (FOR ACSC)		AA	80	8.0	DMAX	01-Jun-15	08-Jun-15	30-Jul-15	C	U	A	2015		$5,980	$8,100	$0	$14,080	U
B	D171002	AIR COMD & STAFF COLLEGE (ACSC RESIDENT CRS)		AA	80	44.0	DMAX	03-Aug-15	05-Aug-15	06-Jun-16	C	U	A	2015		$3,790	$42,120	$0	$45,910	U
BN-D-15I001-1432		**IMS**							**D**											
A	D171011	INTL OFF SCH (FOR AWC)		AA	80	8.0	DMAX	18-May-15	26-May-15	14-Jul-15	C	U	A	2015		$6,120	$7,830	$0	$13,950	U
B	D171010	AIR WAR COLLEGE (AWC) RESIDENT PROGRAM		AA	80	44.0	DMAX	15-Jul-15	20-Jul-15	19-May-16	C	U	A	2015		$4,190	$41,850	$0	$46,040	U
BN-D-15I001-6001		**IMS**							**D**											
A	D177009	AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE GET AND SET		EQ		20.0	DLACDLI				P	U	A	2015		$17,363	$17,928	$0	$35,291	U
B	D122011	AIRFIELD OPERATIONS OFFCR		EA	80	16.0	DKEE				P	U	A	2016		$1,202	$11,409	$0	$12,611	U

12/9/2014 **STL Report Selection Criteria-> CC:All CaseID: 15i IA:All FY: ProgType:All** Page 1 of 3

Attachment 14-2

Sample Invitational Travel Order International Military Education and Training

SAMPLE ITO - NOT OFFICIAL - USE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES

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

1.ITO Number: BNB15I0011408 2.Country/Organization: Bandaria 3.Date: 5-Apr-15

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: ODC Bandaria
   b. Mailing Address: Unit 8874, Box 3333
      DPO, AP 55555-6354
   c. E-mail Address: ddisamer@mail.mil

5.Program Type: IMET: 1-Year Intl. Military Education and Training BN-B-15I001

6. IMS Information:
   a. Surname: Torres
      First Name: Dante
   b. Sex: MALE
   c. Country Service Rank: LTC
   d. U.S. Equivalent Rank/Pay Grade: O5
   e. Country Service: Army
   f. Country Service Number: O-321456
   g. Date of Birth: 09-Dec-69
   h. Place of Birth: Harare, Bandaria
   i. Passport Number: 488885594
   j.Country of Citizenship: Bandaria
   k. Visa Number: F88850050
   l. Visa Type: A-2
   m. Miltitary Unit/Organization: 1st Division

7. Invitation.
   The Secretary of Department of the Army invites the IMS listed in Item 6 of this Order, to proceed from Bandaria to San Antonio, TX 78236, reporting on 08-Apr-15 for the purpose of commencing training listed in Item 8 of this order.

8. a. Authorized Training: No additional training to that specified in this order will be provided.

CASE: 15I001
a.WCN: 1408L MASL: D177014 Title: PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUC
Military Service Course No: DLIELC School: DLIELC, LACKLAND AFB TX
Location: San Antonio, TX 78236 Report Date: 08-Apr-15 End Date: 12-Jun-15
CASE: 15I001
b.WCN: 1408A MASL: B171766 Title: INTERNATIONAL OFFICER PREP
Military Service Course No: 2G-F67X School: COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
Location: FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS 66027-1352 Report Date: 15-Jun-15 End Date: 17-Jul-15
CASE: 15I001
c.WCN: 1408B MASL: B171782 Title: COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF OFFICER'S PREP
Military Service Course No: 2G-F68 School: COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
Location: FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS 66027-1352 Report Date: 20-Jul-15 End Date: 31-Jul-15
CASE: 15I001
d.WCN: 1408C MASL: B171768 Title: COMMAND AND GENERAL STAF OFFICER'S COURSE
Military Service Course No: 1-250-ILE School: COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
Location: FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS 66027-1352 Report Date: 03-Aug-15 End Date: 10-Jun-16
*****Last Line*****

9. Funding.
   Fund Cite: 5757574393300040405557738843840555 55

10. Language Prerequisites:
   a. Highest Required ECL: 80
   b. IMS completed in-country English language testing as follows:
      ECL Exam No: 95A Date Completed: 06-Mar-15 Score: 85

11. Security and Student Screening:
   a. Human Rights, Security and Medical Screening have been completed in accordance with the E-SAMM Paragraphs 10.8.1 and 10.8.5 and JSCET 10-39 for IMS listed in Item 6 of this Order.
   c. U.S. security requirements have been complied with. The home government has granted the IMS a security clearance. This of itself does not permit the disclosure of classified U.S. information. Such disclosure must be specifically authorized by an officially delegated authority and U.S. foreign disclosure regulations or directives.
      (1) The highest U.S. classification level required for training is Secret.
      (2) The U.S. equivalent classification level of the security classification granted by the home government is Secret.

SC-TMS generated ITO # BNB15I0011408 Page 1 of 3 Sample ITO - Not Official

For Illustration Purposes Only

12. Conditions:
    a. Dependents: Dependents are authorized by U.S. authority to accompany the IMS or join the IMS while in training. Dependents are not authorized to be transported or subsisted at U.S. Government expense. Only the following authorized dependents will be issued the U.S. DoD/Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card.
    Accompanying Dependents:

Name	Relation	DOB	Passport No.	Visa No.	VISA Type
Loralle Torres	Wife	16-Nov-71	77749959504	5775993449	A-2

    b. Medical Services.
    IMS:
    IMS under IMET.
    Charges for DoD and Military Treatment Facility-referred civilian medical and emergency dental care are chargeable to the IMET program and will be forwarded to the appropriate MILDEP for processing.
    MilDep Billing Address: Army:
    HQ MEDCOM ATTN:MCRM-F
    2748 WORTH RD STE 9
    JBSA Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234
    Or items may be scanned and emailed to: usarmy.jbsa.medcom.mbx.medcom-IMS
    DD Forms 7 and or 7A will be used for DOD reimbursements and SF 1034 for civilian reimbursements.

    (d) Medical Examinations (Before CONUS Arrival)
    Medical examination, to include HIV Test, was completed on 18-Feb-15.

    Dependents:
    Dependents.
    Non-NATO/PfP SOFA Authorized Dependents-Insurance. Dependent has acquired IMSO-verified qualifying health insurance for DoD and civilian medical care covering the entire period he/she will be present in the U.S. for scheduled training.

    Health Insurance:
    Company: United Health
    Policy Number: AV345678
    Address: 999 10th St.Tacoma, WA 55555
    Phone: 800-555-7634

    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 SC-TMS Course Description, International Notes, and Prerequisites for prerequisite physical fitness requirements.

    e. Leave.
    Upon completion of training, IMS is authorized 5 days leave at no cost to the U.S. government. Upon completion of leave, IMS will proceed immediately to home country or as directed by competent authority.

    f. Living Allowances.
    Living allowance is authorized during period covered by this order, from day of departure from, to day of return arrival in home country, 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.
    IMS has been issued one way ticket to San Antonio, TX.
    Cost of OCONUS travel chargeable to fund cite in Item 9 of this Order, is $1,500; Government transportation request is 4665755. Last training installation will arrange return transportation to home country.

    h. Travel by POV.
    IMS is not authorized to travel by POV.

    i. Baggage.
    Training 36 weeks or more in total duration: IMS authorized 5 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 en route to and to include living allowance for not less than the first 2 weeks and not more than 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.

For Illustration Purposes Only

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.

14. Implementing Authority:
a. MILDEP AUTHORIZATION: ARMY STL b. Date: 04-Dec-14

15. Special Remarks:
IMSO and SATFA authorized dependents to accompany the student.

16. Distribution:
COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS 66027-1352
DLIELC, LACKLAND AFB TX
San Antonio, TX 78236
1 - AMEXCO
1 - JPSC-TNG
1 - RP Emb, US
1 - PA/G8; PAF/A8; PN/N8
1 - SATFA-ATFA-RE
1 - US Emb, RP
1 - GHQ/J8
6 - IMS

17. ITO Authorization:

a. Signature of U.S. Authority Authenticating Orders: // SIGNED // Col. Max Precision
b. Title: ODC Chief

For Illustration Purposes Only