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"1022" Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies to Counter Transnational Organized Crime to Support Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism Activities

**Description:** A joint DoD task force that provides support to counter-drug, counter transnational organized crime and counter-terrorism law enforcement

**Purpose:** As stated


**Appropriation:** Only authority

**Guidance:** Subject to all applicable laws and regulations

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by SecDef

**Value of Program:**

**Restrictions:** Authority through FY2020

**Key Players:** Law enforcement, SecDef (USDP//ASD/SO-LIC)

**Execution:**

1. Request by law enforcement organization generally to ASD/SO-LIC for USDP approval; could include requests from US federal or local agencies
2. The applicable implementing agency is tasked to provide support
3. Psuedo LOA procedures generally not used

**Example:** DoD provision of military equipment, services, or training to law enforcement agencies
"1202" Support of Special Operations for Irregular Warfare

**Description:** Allows Sec Def along with concurrence of Chief of Mission to provide support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups or individuals engaged in supporting irregular warfare operations by US Special Operations Forces (SOF).

**Purpose:** To enable foreign forces, irregular forces, groups or individuals engaged or facilitating ongoing irregular warfare operations by US SOF support

**Authorization:** Sec 1202, NDAA FY18, P.L. 115-91, 12 Dec 2017

**Appropriation:** May expend up to $10M for FY18-FY20 from DoD O&M funds

**Guidance:** The authority to make funds available may not be delegated below SecDef

**Countries Eligible:** As requested by USSOCOM and approved by SecDef

**Value of Program:** Variable

**Restrictions:** Authority is not given to conduct covert action, the introduction of US Armed Forces within meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution, for provision of support not otherwise prohibited by law, to support activities directly or indirectly inconsistent with the laws of armed conflict

**Key Players:** Theater SOCCOM CDR, USSOCOM, CCMDs, COM, ASD (SO-LIC)

**Execution:** SecDef shall establish procedures which at minimum will give policy guidance for the execution of and constraints, process through which activities are to be developed, validated and coordinated with relevant USG agencies, and process through which legal reviews and determinations are made to comply with authority

**Example:**
"1206" Training of Security Forces and Associated Security Ministries of Foreign Countries to Promote Respect for the Rule of Law and Human Rights

Description: SecDef is authorized to conduct human rights training of security forces and associated security ministries of foreign countries.

Purpose:

1. Provide human rights training to security forces prohibited from receiving such training under any provision of law only if:
   a. Training is conducted in the country of origin of the security forces
   b. Such training is withheld from any individual of a unit when there is credible information that such individual has committed a gross violation of human rights or has commanded a unit that has committed a gross violation of human rights
   c. Such training may be considered a favorable step, but is not a corrective for meeting the accountability requirement under the exception established in Sec 2249e(b) of 10 USC 2249e
   d. Reasonable efforts have been made to assist the foreign country to take all necessary corrective steps regarding a gross violation of human rights with respect to the unit, including using funds authorized by the NDAA, FY2015
      a. Program authority expires 30 Sep 2020


Appropriation: Any funding authorized is to provide technical assistance or other types of support for accountability

Guidance:

1. This training may conducted only with the concurrence of SecState.
2. SecDef shall consult with SecState on the content of this training, the methods of instruction to be provided, and the intended beneficiaries of this training.
3. Human rights training is defined to include training for the purpose of directly improving the conduct of foreign security forces to:
   a. Prevent gross violations of human rights and support accountability for such violations
   b. Strengthen compliance with the laws of armed conflict and respect for civilian conduct of the military
   c. Promote and assist the establishment of a military justice system and other mechanisms for accountability, and prevent the use of child soldiers

Countries Eligible: Legislation does not specify countries or regions. As determined by SecState and SecDef

Value of Program:

Restrictions:

1. Training is to be conducted in-country with the authority expiring at the end of FY2020
2. Limitation of funds for construction and repair to $10 million for the fiscal year

Key Players: Currently SecState, SecDef, COM, and CCDR

Execution:

Example:
"1208" Support of Foreign Forces Participating in Operations to Disarm Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA)

Description:  DoD authority for the funding of assistance to forces participating in operations to mitigate and eliminate the threat posed by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA).

Purpose:  Fund the provision of logistics support, supplies and services to foreign forces participating in such operations against the LRA


Appropriation:  Not more than $50M of DoD O&M annually

Guidance:
1. Any provided assistance must not otherwise be prohibited by law
2. Replaces very similar Section 1206, NDAA, FY2012, P.L.112-81, 31 Dec 2011, for the same purpose.

Countries Eligible:
1. National military forces of Uganda and national military forces of participating countries
2. The national military forces of any other countries as determined by SecDef, with the concurrence of SecState, to be participating in such operations against the LRA
   a. Any such determination must be notified to Congress

Value of Program:  Up to $50M annually

Restrictions:
1. Logistics support, supplies, and services to be provided are defined within 10 U.S.C. 2350(1)
   a. Generally includes non-lethal articles and services, but specifically not to include SME as defined by Sec. 38, AECA
   b. SecState concurrence is required
2. No U.S. military, civilian, or contracted personnel are to engage in any related combat operations other than in self-defense or in the rescue of a U.S. citizen
3. Congress is to be notified 15 days prior to obligation of any funds for such support
4. This “1206” LRA authority expires at the end of FY2017

Key Players:  USAFRICOM, USSOCOM, DoD, USDP, DoS, ASD/SOLIC, DSCA, Implementing Agency

Execution:  Requirements determined by USSOCOM, in coordination with USAFRICOM, to be approved by DoD and DoS with notification to Congress

Example:  Non-lethal support, normally logistics, but no SME
"1209" Authority to Provide Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition

**Description:** Authorized assistance by DoD to appropriately vetted elements of the Syrian opposition and other appropriately vetted Syrian groups and individuals.

**Purpose:**

1. Provide equipment, supplies, training, stipends, construction and repair of training and associated facilities and sustainment for following purposes:
   a. Defending the Syrian people from attacks by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), and securing territory controlled by the Syrian opposition.
   b. Protecting the U.S., its friends and allies, and the Syrian people from the threats posed by terrorists in Syrian.
   c. Promoting the conditions for a negotiated settlement to end the conflict in Syria.

**Authorization:** Section 1209, NDAA, FY 2015, P.L.113-291, 19 Dec 2014, as amended

**Appropriation:** From already funded DoD programs authorized for this type of assistance.

**Guidance:**

1. SecDef, in coordination with SecState, shall provide a plan for such assistance to Congress not later than 15 days prior the provision of any assistance.
2. The President shall submit a report to Congress describing how such assistance fits within a larger regional strategy.
3. A quarterly report to Congress is required describing assistance provided, appropriately vetted recipients receiving such assistance, plan effectiveness, and any misuse or loss of provided training and equipment.
4. SecDef may receive any contributions from other countries for assistance authorized by this authority.
5. SecDef may also provide assistance to third countries for the purposes of this authorized assistance program.
6. Funds may be used to provide MANPADs as long as SecDef and SecState submit report to the appropriate congressional committee and 30 days elapse after the date of submittal of the report
7. This assistance may not be provided after 31 Dec 2019

**Countries Eligible:** None

**Restrictions:**

1. Strict vetting of recipients; specifically to ensure that any individual/group supported is not affiliated with a violent extremist organizations or the Syrian government
2. Limitation of funds for construction and repair to $10 million for the fiscal year
3. Expenditures limited until after the latter of either the President’s submission of a report on U.S. strategy in Syria or 30 days after the SecDef unclassified report on the efforts of USG to train and equip appropriately vetted Syrian opposition forces

**Key Players:** USCENTCOM, USSOCOM, DoS and DoD, USD/DSD/ASD-SOLIC/DSCA, Implementing Agencies

**Example:** A few Syrian rebels have been trained and some supplies have air dropped into northern Syria.
"1226" Support to Certain Governments for Border Security Operations

Description: This used to be called “1226, Support to the Government of Jordan and Lebanon for Border Security” but was renamed by the FY17 NDAA. This program provides assistance for the Government of Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, Oman and Pakistan for Border Security operations.

Purpose: To provide support on a reimbursement basis for the governments of Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, Oman and Pakistan to improve their security and to sustain increased border security along their borders.


Appropriation: As SecDef determines appropriate from Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund

Guidance: Support under this program may be provided on a quarterly basis. Not later than 15 days before providing support the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report setting forth a full description of the support to be provided, including the amount, timeline, and to whom.

Countries Eligible: Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Oman, Pakistan & Lebanon

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:

1. This assistance may not be provided after 31 Dec 2021.

2. Support provided under this program to the Government of Lebanon may be used only for the armed forces of Lebanon, and may not be used for or to reimburse Hezbollah or any forces other than the armed forces of Lebanon.

3. The Secretary of Defense may not provide such support to the above countries if the Secretary determines that the government of said country fails to increase security and sustain increased security along their borders with Syria and Iraq.

4. No reimbursement to Pakistan allowed without SecDef certification that certain conditions have been met to Congress.

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMDs, DoD, DoS, Implementing Agencies

Execution:

Example:
"1234" Logistics Support for Coalition Forces Supporting Certain U.S. Military Operations

Description: DoD funding to support coalition forces supporting U.S. military and stabilization operations in Afghanistan and Iraq

Purpose: Use DoD funds to provide supplies, services, transportation (including airlift and sealift), and other logistical support to coalition partners


Guidance:

1. SecDef must determine that such support is needed for the coalition forces that are essential to the success of a U.S. military or stabilization operation and the forces would not be able to participate in such operation without the support
2. Such support must be IAW AECA and other export control laws.
3. SecDef is to provide a quarterly report to Congress describing such support just provided.
4. Authority expires 31 Dec 2018

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef

Value of Program: $450M in annual DoD O&M

Restrictions: Support is to be provided IAW with the AECA and other export laws

Key Players: In-theater CENTCOM Cdrs, USCENTCOM, supporting CCMDs, applicable country teams (including the SCOs), SecDef (USDP)

Execution:

1. In-theater Cdrs determine requirements
2. Providing partner country teams (including SCOs) determine requirements
3. USCENTCOM, in coordination with supporting CCMDs, endorse requirements
4. SecDef (USDP and USDC) approve the provision of logistics
5. Pseudo LOA is not used to provide this assistance

Example: Any required U.S. airlift of partner nation military forces to Southwest Asia along with in-theater logistics support during deployment; i.e., airlift of Finish forces in Afghanistan.
"1522" Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund for Interdiction of Improvised Explosive Device Precursor Chemicals

Description: Under specific circumstances, allows the foreign security forces of partner nations to access the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Fund (JIEDF)

Purpose: To provide training, equipment, supplies, and services to ministers and foreign in which the SecDef has determined critical for countering the flow of improvised explosive device precursor chemicals.


Appropriation: $15M of the JIEDF or a successor fund

Guidance:

1. None of the funds made available may be obligated or expended to supply training, equipment, supplies, or services to a foreign country without Congressional notification at least 15 days prior

2. By March 1, 2019, SecDef should submit a plan to Congress to transition funding for this program from OCO to funding provided for JIDO

Countries Eligible: Varies

Value of Program: $15M

Restrictions: Authority expires 31 Dec 2019

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMDs, DoD, Dos, Joint Improvised Threat Defeat Organization, Implementing Agencies

Execution: Can transfer funds to another agency or department for the provision by such department or agency of training, equipment, supplies, and services to ministries and other entities of foreign governments

Example: N/A
"1533" Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund for Training of Foreign Security Forces to Defeat Improvised Explosive Devices

Description: Under specific situations and to a limited amounts allows the foreign security forces to our partner nation's access to the Joint Improvised Explosive Defeat Fund (JIEDF)

Purpose: For use in locations in which DoD is conducting a named operation or in geographic areas where the SecDef has determined that a foreign force is facing a significant threat from improvised explosive devices


Appropriation: $15M

Guidance: The SecDef may transfer funds to another department or agency for the provision of such department or agency of training, equipment, supplies and services to ministries and other entities of foreign governments

Countries Eligible: Variable

Value of Program: $15M

Restrictions: This assistance may not be provided after 30 Sep 2018

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMDs, DoD, DoS, Implementing Agencies, Joint Improvised Threat Defeat Organization

Execution:

Example:
“1021” Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia

Description: DoD funding of assistance to the government of Colombia to support a unified campaign by Colombia against narcotics trafficking and against activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations.

Purpose: As stated above


Appropriation: None specifically except for the use of DoD counterterrorism and counternarcotics appropriations

Guidance:

1. The Leahy human rights vetting process prior to U.S. support of security forces is to be applied
2. This assistance includes authority to take actions to protect human health and welfare in emergency circumstances including the undertaking of rescue operations.
3. No combat activities is allowed by U.S. mil/civpers or U.S. contractors except for self-defense or during rescue operations
4. The number of U.S. personnel in support of Plan Colombia is limited to 600 milpers and 600 U.S. citizen contractors
5. This authority is in addition to any other assistance authority for Colombia

Countries Eligible: Colombia

Value of Program:

Restrictions: This authority is currently valid through FY 2022

Key Players: Country team (including SCO and NAS), USSOUTHCOM, SecDef, USDP (ASD/SO-LIC)

Execution:

1. Country team and deployed military Cdr submits requirements
2. CCMD endorses
3. SecDef (USDP//ASD/SO-LIC) approves request

Example: U.S. support of Colombian forces combating both drug producing and terrorist organizations
Cross Servicing Agreements for Loan of Personnel Protection and Personnel Survivability Equipment in Coalition Operations

**Description:** Provision of certain personnel protection equipment coalition forces operating with the U.S. using ACSA procedures.

**Purpose:** Authority to loan certain equipment to coalition forces in coalition or peacekeeping operations with the U.S. May also be loaned for use during training for such operations.

**Authorization:** Section 1207, NDAA, FY2015, P.L.113-291, 19 Dec 2014

**Appropriation:** None

**Guidance:**

1. Limited to the following categories of “personnel protection and survivability equipment” in the USML, specifically:
   a. Cat I – Small arms (.50 caliber or less)
   b. Cat II – Guns greater than .50 caliber
   c. Cat III – Ammunition for Cat I and II weapons
   d. Cat VII – Ground vehicles (less tanks)
   e. Cat X – Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters

2. Duration of the loan is not to exceed the recipient’s period of participation in the operation

3. Authority expires 30 Sep 2019

4. In the event of loaned equipment combat damage or loss, SecDef may waive reimbursement, replacement-in-kind, or exchange of supplies or services of an equal value, if determined to be in U.S. national security interest

5. This program is not implemented using pseudo LOA procedures

**Countries Eligible:** Coalition partners in coalition contingency or peacekeeping operations with the U.S.

**Value of Program:** None

**Restrictions:**

1. Must be determined by SecDef and SecState that it is in the U.S. national security interest

2. There are no unfilled U.S. in-theater requirements for the articles to be loaned

3. No loans of classified or sensitive technology item

**Key Players:** CCMD, Joint Staff, SecDef (USDP), SecState, Director of Int’l Cooperation (IC)

**Execution:**

1. Supporting and supported commanders determine the SME need for coalition forces

2. Country team (and SCO) of partner nation might be a part of determining this need

3. Joint Staff, SecDef (USDP), and SecState concurs and approves the loan

4. DepSecDef Memo of 25 Nov 11 delegated management to IC in AT&L in coordination with CCMDs, DTSA, and Mildeps

**Example:**
**Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF)**

**Description:** Authorization for DoD and DoS to pool funds to provide security sector assistance to address emergent gaps, challenges, and opportunities important to U.S. national security.

**Purpose:**

1. To enhance the capabilities of a country’s national military forces, and other national security forces that conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces to:
   a. Conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism, and
   b. Participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests
2. For the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons) rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts in a country in which SecDef and SecState determine that conflict or instability in a country or region challenges the existing capability of civilian providers to deliver such assistance

**Authorization:** Section 1207, National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), FY 2012, as amended, P.L.112-81, 31 December 2011

**Appropriation:** FY2018 -- $7.5M from OCO accounts for INCLE, PKO and FMFP [Section 8004(b), S/FOAA, FY2018, Div. K, P.L. 115-141, 28 Feb 2018]

**Guidance:**

1. Any provided assistance may include equipment, including routine maintenance and repair, supplies, small scale construction, and training
2. This GSCF authority is in addition to any other authorized assistance programs
3. SecState and SecDef shall jointly formulate assistance programs to be carried out within the authority of GSCF
4. Other agencies may detail personnel to DoS to carry out the GSCF program
5. Funding contributions for any such activity shall be split with 20 percent from DoS and 80 percent from DoD
6. SecState may accept funding, property, and services for the GSCF
7. Congress is to be notified in detail 30 days prior to initiating any GSCF assistance activity
8. SecState, with the concurrence of SecDef, shall notify Congress 15 days after the date on which all necessary guidance has been issued and the processes for implementation are established and fully operational

**Countries Eligible:** As designated by SecState with the concurrence of SecDef

**Value of Program:** Variable, contingent on DoS transfer limitations through FY2019

**Restrictions:** Not for governments that provide support to terrorist organizations or determined to be in gross violation of human rights

**Key Players:** Country teams, combatant commands, SecDef, SecState, DoS regional bureaus, DoS/PM, USDP/ASD (SO-LIC), Implementing agencies

**Execution:**

1. Is to initially be limited to a small number of countries as jointly determined by SecState and SecDef. DoS is responsible for the supervision and general direction with COMs guiding implementation of all approved programs applicable to the partner nation.
2. GSCF is to be used for emergent challenges that cannot be addressed adequately in the current budget cycle with traditional security assistance with contingencies being the top priority and not to be used to plus-up existing SA programs
3. The written guidance provided thus far is SecState msg 301345Z May 2012 to all diplomatic and consular posts to be passed also to the SDO/DATTs and SCOs

**Example:**

1. Identification and Training Execution Dates for Initial Five Department of State and Department of Defense Global Security Contingency Fund Projects, as of September 2014
Source: GAO analysis of Department of State and Department of Defense information. | GAO-15-75
"1216" Reintegration Activities in Afghanistan

**Description:** Reintegration of former insurgents into Afghanistan society

**Purpose:** Return former terrorists into productive Afghan citizens

**Authorization:** Section 1216, NDAA, FY2011, as amended, P.L.112-383, 7 January 2011

**Appropriation:**
1. $35,000,000 of DoD O&M during FY2013
2. $25,000,000 of DoD O&M during FY2014
3. $5,000,000 of DoD O&M during FY2015

**Guidance:**
1. NLT 30 days after enact of NDAA, FY2011, SecDef was to provide Congress a copy of the guidance issued regarding the allocation of such funds to include a mechanism for the coordination of this program with the GOA and other U.S. departments and agencies, and also a mechanism to track rates of recidivism of participants.
2. Any modification to this guidance is to be provided to Congress NLT 15 days after issuance.
3. Program progress reports are to be provided to Congress every 180 days

**Countries Eligible:** Afghanistan

**Value of Program:** $5M

**Restrictions:**
1. FY2013 funds must be obligated no later than 31 Dec 2013.
2. FY2014 funds must be obligated no later than 31 December 2014.
3. FY2015 funds must be obligated no later than 31 December 2015.
4. No new funding for FY2016 or beyond

**Key Players:** SecDef, USCENTCOM, in-theater commanding general

**Execution:**

**Example:** Turning a captured or surrendered insurgent into a positive and productive Afghan citizen. USG and Japan has jointly sponsored, managed, and funded a series of reintegration projects in Afghanistan.
“1217” Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

Description: Development of infrastructure projects in Afghanistan

Purpose: SecDef work jointly with SecState to restore or improve the civil infrastructure in Afghanistan.


Appropriation:

1. $400,000,000 -- Section 1217, NDAA, FY 2011, as amended, P.L.111-383, 7 January, extends the use of FY2011 AIF funding through FY2012, and any appropriated FY2012 funds available through FY2013.
2. Section 1219(1)(B), NDAA, FY2013, P.L.112-239, 2 Jan 2013, authorizes up to $350M in FY2013 DoD O&M available through FY2014 for AIF.
3. Title IX, DoD Appropriations Act, FY2012, P.L.112-74, 23 December 2011, provides an additional $400,000,000 for FY2012 AIF funding (available through FY2013).
4. Title IX, DoD Appropriations Act, FY2013, P.L.113-6, 26 March 2013, provides $325,000,000 for FY2013 AIF (avail through FY2014).

Guidance:

1. DoD and State jointly develop projects to improve Afghanistan infrastructure.
2. DoD will only implement the project if DoS jointly determines that DoD should implement the project.
3. DoD funds the project.
4. This authority is in addition to any other like projects.
5. DoD and DoS may accept gifts such as funding, services, grant, or otherwise for the AIF program.

Countries Eligible: Afghanistan

Value of Program:

1. $325M for FY2013
2. $199M for FY2014
3. No new funding for FY2015 or beyond

Restrictions:

1. SecDef shall notify Congress NLT 30 days prior to obligating or expending funds or transferring funds to DoS for any such project.
2. Any unexpended funds transferred to DoS for a AIF project shall return to DoD.
3. Projects in excess of $1 million must be able to be audited and physically inspected by authorized USG personnel or designated representatives.

Key Players: SecDef, SecState, USCENTCOM, in-theater DoD commanders, and in-theater USAID reps

Execution:

Example:

1. Types of AIF projects may include:
   a. Water, power, and transportation projects.
   b. Other projects in support of the counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan.
“1233” Coalition Support Fund (CSF)

Description: DoD reimbursement of certain countries supporting U.S. military and stability operations in Afghanistan and post-operation Iraq border security. The Coalition Readiness Support Program (CRSP) is also funded through this program.

Purpose: Use of DoD funds to reimburse key countries in Southwest Asia


Guidance:

1. Payments are to be made in such amounts as SecDef, with the concurrence of Sec State, and in consultation with the Director, OMB
2. Congress is to be notified 15 days prior to reimbursement
3. These funds may also be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting U.S. military operations in Afghanistan. The provision of equipment, supplies, and training under this authority is referred to and managed by DSCA as the Coalition Readiness Support Program (CRSP) and implemented using the pseudo LOA process
4. The CRSP process requires a 15-day advance congressional notification.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef, in concurrence with SecState.

Value of Program: FY2019 - $350M

Restrictions:

1. No funding is to be provided to Pakistan until SecDef certifies to Congress that Pakistan is providing security along the GLOCs through Pakistan for the transshipment of U.S. equipment and supplies, taking steps against terrorism in Pakistan, disrupting cross-border terrorist operations into Afghanistan, and countering the IED threat to include precursor material
2. Authority extends through 31 Dec 2019

Key Players: In-theater CENTCOM Cdrs with country team (including SCOs), USCENTCOM, SecDef (USDP and USDC), SecState, OMB

Execution:

1. In-theater CENTCOM Cdr initiate reimbursement recommendation
2. Country team (SCOs) provide any required detail of equipment and training if the CSRP is to be used
3. USCENTCOM endorsement
4. OSD (USDP and USDC) provide recommendation to SecDef
5. SecState provides concurrence
6. OMB is consulted
7. Congress is notified prior to any reimbursement or obligation
8. DSCA coordinates with applicable implementing agencies for CRSP pseudo FMS reimbursement.

Example: U.S. reimbursement of certain countries supporting U.S. forces in SWA; i.e., reimbursement to Azerbaijan for fuel used by U.S. forces in support of operations in Afghanistan. On 18 Dec 12, it was announced that DoD notified Congress on 7 Dec 12 of a $680M reimbursement to Pakistan for the cost of stationing troops during Jun-Nov 11 along the Afghan border.
“1251” Training for Eastern European National Security Forces in the course of Multilateral Exercises

Description: Authority to cover the incremental expenses of certain Eastern European nations due to participation in multilateral training exercises.

Purpose: The purpose of this authority is to enhance and increase the capacity, capability, and interoperability of Eastern European forces and to improve their ability to respond to external threats; both conventional, unconventional, or a hybrid of both.


Appropriation: $28M per fiscal year

Guidance: In general the multilateral exercise training provided to such countries under this authority will be comparable or complimentary to the types of training that the United States Armed forces receive in the course of such multilateral exercises. Incremental expenses covered under this authority are rations, fuel, training ammunition, and transportation.

Countries Eligible: Signatory countries to the Partnership for Peace Framework (but not a member of NATO) & Countries that became a member of NATO after 1 Jan 1999

Value of Program: $28M

Restrictions:
1. This assistance may not be provided after 31 Dec 2020
2. This authority is limited to multilateral exercises conducted by US forces
3. Incremental expenses does not include pay or allowances

Key Players: SecState, SecDef, EUCOM, applicable SCOs

Execution:

Example:
311, Exchange of Defense Personnel Between United States and Friendly Foreign Countries: Authority

Description: Repeals the following three programs, which Section 311 will replace: “Defense Personnel Exchange Program”, “Engineers and Scientists Exchange Program”, & “Non-Reciprocal Exchange of Defense Personnel.”

Purpose: Codification into permanent U.S. law Section 311 that allows DoD organizations to exchange military or civilian personnel with other friendly countries; the mutual exchange of military or civilian engineers and scientists with friendly countries in a permanent change of station to become producing members of the host nation’s military RDT&E community; and, includes non-reciprocal exchange of defense personnel with allied and friendly countries and international organizations.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 311

Appropriation: U.S. personnel are funded by DoD, defense agency, or mildep funding. Foreign personnel are funded by their own country

Guidance:
1. New guidance is forthcoming, present guidance for Engineer and Scientist (ESEP) exchanges include:
   b. DoDD 5230.11, Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations
   c. DoDD 5230.20, Visits and Assignments of Foreign Nationals
   d. DoDD 5530.3, International Agreements

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef [USD(AT&L) and USDP (DTSA)]

Value of Program: Only an authority

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, SecDef [USD(AT&L) and USDP (DTSA)], mildep (RD&A)

Execution:
1. New execution guidance is forthcoming, current execution steps are as follows:
   a. Country team identifies and communicates the potential for an exchange
   b. CCMD endorses
   c. USD(AT&L) and applicable MILDEP (RD&A) investigates and determines to begin the international agreement process
   d. USD(P)/DTSA determines the releaseability of U.S. data to be shared during the assignment and develops any required DDL
   e. SecState is advised of the agreement and notifies Congress, if required.

Example: Many exchanges are with industrialized, allied countries (but not limited to) such as Australia, France, Germany, and the U.K.
312, Payment of Personnel Expenses Necessary for Theater Security Cooperation

**Description:** Repeals the following four programs, which Section 312 will replace: “African Cooperation,” “LATAM Cooperation: Payment of Personnel Expenses,” “Payment of Expenses to attend Bilateral or Regional Conferences,” & “Payment of Foreign Nation Liaison Officer Expenses”

**Purpose:** Codification into permanent U.S. law Section 312 that allows, within certain limitations, the payment of personnel expenses (travel, subsistence, & similar expenses) for defense personnel, or with SecState concurrence, other personnel of friendly foreign governments, and non-governmental personnel that the DoD considers necessary for theater security cooperation

**Authorization:** 10 U.S.C. 312

**Appropriation:** DoD or MilDep O&M

**Guidance:**

1. As follows, until new guidance is provided:
   
   a. Waiving of training and per diem costs for Latin American students, with the applicable MilDep absorbing the costs (for Latin American students)
   
   b. USAFRICOM validates as necessary and requests funding from the applicable MilDep
   
   c. For USSOUTHCOM, waiver is generally determined (or requested for later approval) at the USSOUTHCOM SCETWG
   
   d. Normally, the training is provided using the TMS process (for all students)
   
   e. CJCSM 3500.03C, Joint Training Manual for the Armed Forces of the United States, Appendix D, Enclosure M, 15 Jan 2011 (for payment of expenses to attend bilateral or regional conferences)
   
   f. This includes administrative services and support (travel, subsistence, and some medical) for liaison officers of a foreign country while that individual is temporarily assigned to a DoD headquarters; costs not to exceed $150,000 in any fiscal year

   g. May be used to pay for limited expenses in connection with conferences, seminars, and other similar meetings

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by SecDef (DSCA) and the applicable MILDEP & CCMD

**Value of Program:** Variable

**Restrictions:** Payment of foreign nation liaison officer expenses is only for liaison officers from developing countries and not to exceed $150,000 in any fiscal year. For payment of expenses to attend bilateral or regional conferences the countries must not be subject to USG sanctions or other policy restrictions.

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMDs, DSCA, applicable MilDep

**Execution:**

1. Roughly outlined below:

   a. Request is forwarded by the SCO to the appropriate CCMD for endorsement

   b. DSCA, the applicable CCMD, and/or the applicable MilDep agrees to fund the student/liaison

**Example:** A lesser-developed Latin America country has a star candidate for critical U.S. training. However, the country cannot afford the tuition and per diem expenses for the student to receive advanced U.S. training. The country has been very supportive of peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance in Haiti and the provision of access to exercising U.S. forces.
321, Training with Friendly Foreign Countries: Payment of Training and Exercise Expenses

Description: This section of Chap. 16 of 10 U.S.C. repeals, re-codifies, and replaces the following two programs “1203, Training of General Purpose Forces of the United States Armed forces with Military and other Security Forces of Friendly Foreign Countries” and “Developing Country Combined Exercise Program (DCCEP)” into Section 321, P.L. 114-328, Section 1244(a) & (c).

Purpose: Authorized use of DoD funding to support a developing country participation in a combined exercise

Authorization: Section 321, Chap. 16, 10 U.S.C. 2010 implemented by P.L. 114-328, Section 1244, FY17 NDAA, 23 Dec 16

Appropriation: DoD O&M

Guidance: Allows U.S. armed forces, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, to train with military forces or other security forces of a friendly foreign country if the Secretary determines that it is in the national security interest to do so. Costs allowed includes deployment expenses, the incremental expenses of a friendly foreign force of a developing country as a direct result of participating; and, small-scale construction (not to exceed $750K) that is directly related to the effective accomplish of the training exercise.

Countries Eligible: Determined that the country’s participation is necessary to achieve the fundamental objective(s) of the exercise

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions: Payment of salaries or allowances is not authorized and Small-scale construction is not to exceed $750K

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, Joint Staff

Execution:

1. New guidance is not yet available, current procedures are as follows:
   a. SCO determines partner nation participation (or full participation) in a combined exercise is not possible unless U.S. funding assistance is provided
   b. GCC determines participation is necessary to achieve the objective of the exercise
   c. Recommended to the Joint Staff that DoD funding be made available for supporting the partner country exercise participation

Example: The partner country is invited by the GCC to participate in a scheduled combined exercise with other countries and the SCO determines the country is unable to transport their forces to the exercise site nor has the fuel for their vehicles. The SCO communicates this shortfall to the CCMD for U.S. logistics assistance.
322, Special Operations Forces: Training with Friendly Foreign Forces

Description: Deployment of U.S. special operations forces (SOF) for the dual purposes of self-exercising and training partner nation counterparts this is the program previously known as “Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET).”

Purpose:

1. Provide deployment opportunities for U.S. SOF to enhance:
   a. Combat skills
   b. Instructor skills
   c. Language proficiency
   d. Cultural immersion

Authorization: Section 322, Chap. 16, 10 U.S.C. by P.L. 114-328, Section 1244, FY17 NDAA, 23 Dec 16

Appropriation: DoD and USSOCOM O&M

Guidance:

1. Though the purpose of the JCET is to train U.S. SOF, incidental no-cost training of partner forces will accrue
2. None of the funding made available for may be used any training, equipment or other assistance for the members of a unit of a foreign security force if the SecDef has credible information that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with recommendations from Joint Staff and USSOCOM

Value of Program:

Restrictions: Significant oversight of JCETs is required by OSD and Congress

Key Players: Country, country team (SCO), CCMD, CCMD SOF component, USSOCOM, Joint Staff

Execution: Same as for Combined Exercises except the SOF unit is under USSOCOM operational control with advisory control to the CCMD

Example: SOF units routinely deploy to developing countries for language skill training and cultural immersion not normally available. SOF secondary role in training would prove invaluable to a developing country special operations organization and skills.
331, Friendly Foreign Countries: Authority to Provide Support for Conduct of Operations

Description: The following program has been transferred and recoded into Section 331: “Logistic Support for Allied Forces in Combined Operations” & the following Program has been repealed and replaced with Section 331: “1207, Support to National Military Forces of Allied Countries for Counterterrorism Operations in Africa.”

Purpose: Codified into permanent U.S. law Section 331 that provides support (logistics, supplies, and services) to forces of a friendly foreign country participating in: an operation with the armed forces of the DoD, military/stability operation that benefits U.S. national security interests; and/or solely for the purpose of enhancing interoperability of military forces in a combined operation.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 331

Appropriation: Up to $450M in DoD O&M has been earmarked per fiscal year

Guidance: This logistics, supply, and services assistance can be provided if the SecDef determines that it is in the national security interest and critical to the timely and effective participation of such forces, to do so. Additionally, the Secretary of Defense can also provide this support to operations in which the United States is not participating if the Secretary of Defense and State jointly certify to Congress that the operation is in U.S. national security interests and the appropriate report is filed. Finally, this support also includes the procurement of equipment for the purpose of loaning such equipment to the military forces of a friendly foreign country participating in a U.S.-supported coalition or combined operation. This support also includes specialized training in connection with such an operation and small-scale construction.

Countries Eligible: Allied countries

Value of Program: $450M

Restrictions: The aggregate value of all logistic support, supplies, and services provided in any fiscal year may not exceed $450M

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMDs, DoD, DoS, Implementing Agencies

Execution:

Example: U.S. in-theater logistics support to coalition partner forces deployed in support of the combined operation; i.e., DoD logistics support to NATO forces during operations in Libya
332, Friendly foreign countries; international and regional organizations: defense institution capacity building

Description: Codifies the following two programs into the new Section 332, Chapter 16 of Title 10 U.S.C.: “Assignment of DoD Civpers as MoD Advisors (MODA)” & “Defense Institution Reform Initiative (DIRI)"

Purpose: Codification into permanent U.S. law the program that allows SMEs, civilian advisors, and other expertise in helping a respective country’s MoDs and/or various security agencies with Defense Institution Building (DIB). DIB is the development of effective and accountable foreign defense establishments

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 332

Appropriation: DoD O&M

Guidance:

1. Until new guidance is issued following is the existing guidance:
   a. Provide institutional, ministerial-level advice, and other training to personnel of the ministry or regional organization to which assigned to support of stabilization or post-conflict activities, or
   b. Assist such ministry in building core institutional capacity, competences, and capabilities to manage defense-related processes.
   c. DepSecDef Memo of 7 Aug 2013 emphasizes the value of the program and strongly encourages all DoD components to support the MODA program
   e. Members of armed services can serve as advisors or trainers

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with the concurrence of SecState

Value of Program: Varies

Restrictions: This is for advisor duties only

Key Players: Partner nation MoD, SecDef, GCCs, and SecState. ASD(SOLIC) provides program policy oversight within USDP with day-to-day funding, management, training, and other support to be provided by DSCA. The MODA program office is at DSCA-MODA@DSCA.mil. Per DSCA program recruiting memo of 19 Aug 2013, perspective MODAs will undergo pre-deployment training and report to the SDO/DATT during the assignment.

Execution: Much of this process is described in DoDD 5205.JB “Defense Institution Building”

Example: Has been in place in Afghanistan using ASFF authorities since FY2010, currently totaling 90 advisors during FY2013. Up to fifteen new MODA partners have been nominated by OSD, State, or CCMDs to include Montenegro, Kosovo, Yemen, and others. The Montenegro (logistics) and Kosovo (Security Sector Reform) U.S. MODAs are on-station.
333, Foreign Security Forces: Authority to Build Capacity

Description: Section 333 replaces the following four programs: “1204, Authority to Conduct Activities to Enhance the Capability of Foreign Countries to Respond to Incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction”, “2282, Building Capacity of Foreign Security Forces”, “1033, DoD Assistance for C/N Activities by Certain Countries”, & “Assistance to the Government of Jordan for Border Security Operations.”

Purpose: Codification into permanent U.S. law of a program that allows the Secretary of Defense to provide equipment, services, and training to the national security forces of one or more foreign countries for the purpose of building capacity to do one or more of the following operations: Counterterrorism, Counter-weapons of mass destruction, Counter-illicit drug trafficking, Counter-transnational organized crime, Maritime/border security, Military intelligence, or Activities that contribute to an international coalition operations.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 333

Appropriation: Funding for programs carried out may be derived from amounts authorized for such purposes from DoD O&M, Defense-wide, and that available for DSCA for such purposes

Guidance:

1. In developing and planning a program to build the capacity of the national security forces of a foreign country under this program, the SecDef and SecState should jointly consider political, social, economic, diplomatic, and historical factors, if any, of the foreign country that may impact the effectiveness of the program
   a. SAMM, C15 (undergoing revision)
   b. For interim guidance, see DSCA Policy Memo 18-38 dated 5 Sep 2018

2. Legislative guidance as follows:
   a. National Security Forces under the program will undertake or has undertaken training that includes a comprehensive curriculum on the law of armed conflict, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, and that enhances the capacity to exercise civilian control of the military
   b. Prior to the initiation of the program, that the Department of Defense or another department or agency is already undertaking, or will undertake as part of the security sector assistance provided to the foreign country concerned, a program of institutional capacity building with appropriate institutions of such foreign country to enhance the capacity of such foreign country to organize, administer, employ, manage, maintain, sustain, or oversee the national security forces of such foreign country.

Countries Eligible: Various, countries determined by the SecDef, with concurrence of the SecState, to be appropriate recipients

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:

1. Along with existing restrictions the FY17 NDAA mention specific restrictions for 333, those are marked as such:
   a. Authorized assistance may include the provision of equipment, supplies, training, defense services, and small-scale military construction
   b. Along with various reporting requirements Section 333 prohibits assistance to units that have committed gross violations of human rights
   c. No more than five years of sustainment support can be provided for equipment provided by Section 333 programs
   d. Not for countries not otherwise eligible by law for military exports
   e. Congressional notification

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMDs, USDP (DSCA and ASD/SOLIC), USDC, Implementing Agencies
Execution: The SecDef and the SecState shall coordinate the implementation and each designate an individual responsible for program coordination at the lowest possible appropriate level concerned
Example: Previous 2282 provided equipment and training enhancement to Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Latvia.
Description: A Joint DoD security cooperation program with the National Guard Bureau as the program manager and executed by the States. Each Partnership is authorized by section 341, approved by the SECDEF, in coordination with the SECSTATE, to “support the security cooperation objectives of the United States”.

Purpose: Codified into U.S. law, the State Partnership Program (SPP) allows the National Guard to interact with military, security forces and emergency/disaster response organizations of friendly partner nations.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 341

Appropriation: DoD O&M, GCC RC labor (as available), Service funding (as provided), NG Army National Guard and Air National Guard SPP appropriations (ARNG labor 2060, ARNG O&M 2065; ANG O&M 3840 and ANG MILPERS 3850), and other USG funds as authorized, to include interagency funding in accordance with Title 31 Economy Act procedures. Sections 312, 341 and 382 of Chapter 16 describe authorized expenditures of DoD security cooperation funds.

Guidance:

1. DoD Instruction 5111.20 of Oct 2016, identifies authorities and funding that may be used for SPP activities when jointly approved by the applicable CCMD and COM. These authorities are cross-walked/referenced to the new authorities under Chapter 16. DoS/PM will coordinate any DoS concurrence as required;

   Military/Security Force Organizations:
   b. Section 311 of Chapter 16 formerly Section 1207, NDAA, FY2010, P.L.111-84, 28 October 2009, Non-Reciprocal Personnel Exchanges
   c. Section 333 of Chapter 16 formerly 10 U.S.C. 2282 (previously 1206 program), Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces
   d. 10 U.S.C. 166a, Combatant Commander Initiative Fund (CCIF)
   e. Section 342 of Chapter 16 formerly 10 U.S.C. 184, Regional Centers for Security Studies (RCSS) & section 321 of Chapter 16 formerly P.L. 113-66, section 1203
   f. Section 345 of Chapter 16 formerly 10 U.S.C. 2249c, Regional Defense Combating Terrorism and Irregular Warfare Fellowship Program (CTIFWP)
   g. Section 385 Department of Defense support for other departments and agencies of the United States Government that advance Department of Defense security cooperation objectives of Chapter 16
   i. Section 312 of Chapter 16 formerly 10 U.S.C. 1050, LATAM Cooperation & 10 U.S.C. 1050a, African Cooperation

Emergency and Disaster Response Organizations under sections 10 USC 401, 402, 404, and 2557, and 2561 implemented iaw SAMM Chapter 12 and FY12 OSD OHDACA cable.

2. Each partnership is required to have a Partnership Support Plan synced to the geographic CCMD Theater Campaign Plan’s Country Security Cooperation Sections. NDAA 17 Security Cooperation Reform has re-designated multiple authorities from previous legislation efforts throughout Chapter 16, notably section 333. SPP is but one of a series of security cooperation programs which will be reviewed as part of DoD’s quadrennial review iaw section 1252 of NDAA 17.

Countries Eligible: All countries are eligible for partnership consideration but the selection process starts with a country request for a partnerships through the appropriate US Embassy, endorsed and prioritized by the CCMD with final determination by the SECDEF in coordination with SECSTATE. Currently 79 countries are in the SPP.

Value of Program: Variable and country dependent. SPP matches State NG capabilities to a partner nation’s security requirements for the military, security forces (border forces, constabulary, port (air and land) forces), and first responder organizations with emergency and disaster response, to include medical and infectious disease. SPP is one of the few programs authorized to engage across the spectrum of country governmental organizations and is a multi-categorization security cooperation tool.
Restrictions:

1. The National Guard member must be on active duty unless the activity is to be conducted within the affected state, then 32 U.S.C. 502f duty status applies. Outside of affiliate state borders the NG duty status is typically 10 U.S.C 12301(d). All SPP activities must receive a Leahy determination prior to expending DoD funds, as mandated in 10 U.S.C., Chapter 16, §341 and §362. Congressional notification is required if activities includes security forces and/or disaster and/or emergency response organizations. No Invitation Travel Orders may be processed to support participation of countries who are designated as “High Income” iaw SECDEF memo and section 311.

2. The total amount of payments for incremental expenses of foreign countries as authorized under activities under program in any fiscal year may not exceed $10M

Key Players: COM, Country team, geographic CCMD, SecDef, National Guard Bureau, applicable State National Guard

Execution: See procedures previously stated for each activity authority. All SPP activities must align with the geographic CCMD’s Intermediate Military Objectives and/or Lines of Effort. Emergency and Disaster Response activities will be iaw SAMM Chapter 12 OHDACA and the FY12 OSD cable on OHDACA execution. All SPP activities will be entered into G-TSCMIS, and if using OHDACA authorities - also in OHASIS. Annually, DoD will submit a report to Congress on the previous fiscal year’s SPP activities iaw §386.

Example: U.S. Army Africa recently reported over 100 SPP events conducted annually in Africa with 8 U.S. States engaged in long-term training missions within the area of responsibility. During 21-28 Sep 14, the Oregon NG conducted Search and Rescue training with Vietnam National Committee for Search and Rescue. SPP State NG could be used more often to support FMS cases, through the appropriate Implementing Agency and if approved and funded could also support Title 22 efforts.
342, Regional Centers for Security Studies (RCS)

Description: Five (5) regionally focused security studies centers that conduct academic-like programs to build institutional capacity and promote common perspectives on regional security.

Purpose:

1. RCS are institutional capacity building (ICB) providers that support OSD(P) and CCMDs by:
   a. offering executive-level educational, outreach, and research programs that foster long-term collaborative relationships;
   b. developing and sustaining relationships and communities of interest among security practitioners and national security establishments, especially in the defense sector, and
   c. enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of the region.

2. As directed by Congress, RCs prioritize three functional areas of engagement: territorial and maritime security, transnational and asymmetric threats, and defense sector governance.

3. Information for each RC is as follows:
   b. Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Hawaii; apcss.org, 808-971-8900
   d. Africa Center for Strategic Studies in Wash, D.C.; africacenter.org, 202-685-7300

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 342

Appropriation: Annual DoD O&M provided for each RC

Guidance:

1. Participants may be military, defense and non-defense government civilians, and non-governmental civilians
2. Many programs are offered in languages other than English
3. Tuition is on a reimbursable basis
4. Tuition may be waived by SecDef for developing country participants when determined to be in the U.S. national security interests
5. Up to $1,000,000 may be waived for attendance by civilians from non-government organizations and international organizations each FY

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, regional ASDs, DSCA

Execution:

1. Country team (SCO), CCMD, or regional ASD provides nomination to attend a course or conference
2. The applicable center accepts the nomination
3. DSCA manages the funding process throughout the fiscal year

Example: In coordination with ASD(ISP) and USEUCOM, the director of the Marshall Center announces an upcoming seminar on strategic airlift capabilities. The applicable country teams (SCO) nominate individuals from his country to attend. The director accepts the nomination.
344, Participation in Multinational Military Centers of Excellence

Description: Participation in multilateral military centers of excellence (COEs)

Purpose: Authorizes DoD to partially fund and participate in any multilateral military center of excellence

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 344

Appropriation: DoD O&M IAW DoDD 5100.3, Support of the Headquarters of Combatant and subordinate Joint Command.

Guidance:

1. Participation is by a negotiated international agreement
2. The purpose of any such center is to include:
   a. Enhancing other countries’ military and civilian personnel to engage in joint exercises or coalition of international military operations
   b. Improve interoperability between U.S. forces and other countries’ forces
3. DoD O & M funds may be used to pay the U.S share of operating any such centers and to pay expenses to attend any such center
4. DepSecDef memo of 28 Jan 2009 delegates the legislated SecDef authority to USDP.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with the concurrence of SecState.

Value of Program: Only an authority to use designated funding within the GCC approved resource levels

Restrictions: The DoD participation international agreement is to be coordinated with SecState

Key Players: SecDef, SecState, applicable CCMD, and partner nation counterparts

Execution: Under construction

Example:

1. A second DepSecDef memo of 28 Jan 2009 to EUCOM and the now de-activated JFCOM initially designated the following COEs (with locations) as authorized for DoD personnel participation and expenditure of U.S. funds to pay as the U.S. share of expenses:
   a. Joint Air Power Competence Center (Germany)
   b. Defense Against Terrorism (Turkey)
   c. Combined Joint Operations from the Sea (U.S.)
   d. The NATO School (Germany)
   e. There are 24 COEs all together.
345, Regional Defense Combating Terrorism and Irregular Warfare Fellowship Program (CTIFP)

**Description:** DoD funding of international student attendance in counterterrorism and combatting irregular warfare courses. Program formerly known as Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program.

**Purpose:**

1. Provide funding assistance for international attendance at:
   a. Military or civilian educational institutions
   b. Regional centers
   c. Conferences
   d. Seminars

**Authorization:** 10 U.S.C. 345

**Appropriation:** Use of DoD O&M

**Guidance:**

1. IAW DoDI 2000.28, 14 Nov 2013
   a. Funding is allocated by ASD(SO-LIC)
   b. Program is administered by DSCA using TMS
   c. Students are nominated by the country team (SCO) with CCMD endorsement to be approved at the annual CCMD -sponsored SCETWG
   d. Permits payment of transportation and travel/subsistence costs.

**Countries Eligible:** As approved by ASD(SO-LIC)

**Value of Program:** $35M annually

**Restrictions:**

1. Overall funding remains available to expire at the end of the fiscal year
2. Managed using established IMET procedures
3. Funding may be used for a class beginning in one fiscal year but extending into the next fiscal year
4. No funding of equipment for foreign governments, construction purposes, lethal training, joint combat exercises, social events, or participation of USG personnel unless they are course or training event administrators or instructors.

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMD, ASD(SO-LIC), DSCA, MilDeps

**Execution:**

1. Country team nominates student(s) to attend specific course
2. GCC endorses nomination
3. ASD(SO-LIC) allocates funding by country
4. Quotas are filled at the annual SCETWG
5. MilDeps provide the training
6. DSCA manages the program throughout the year using TMS

**Example:** A country experiencing terrorism receives training in a DoD counterterrorism institution or attends a DoD-sponsored counterterrorism conference.
346, Distribution to Certain Foreign Personnel of Education and Training Material and Information Technology to Enhance Military Interoperability with the Armed Forces

Description: International students enroll in DoD distance learning courses this program was previously called “Electronic Distribution of Training Material.”

Purpose: To allow international students to enroll in DoD distance learning courses, to include computer-based training, advance distributed training, and computer-assisted training. The overall goal is to develop and enhance allied and friendly military and civilian capabilities for multinational operations and exercises.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 346

Appropriation: None

Guidance: Participation by international students must be approved by the student’s government.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with the concurrence of SecState

Value of Program:

Restrictions: As in the case of traditional classroom training, technology transfer and releasability authorities must be considered.

Key Players: Country team (SCO), MilDep, U.S. training organization

Execution:

1. Country team (SCO) forwards country request to enroll in a distance learning course
2. Applicable mildep approves the request
3. Applicable training organization enrolls the student.

Example: A country’s security cooperation management organization urgently needs security cooperation training and cannot obtain an immediate CONUS classroom quota. The country requests that the student be allowed to enroll in a basic DISCS distance learning course. An example DL lesson would be the writing of LORs with enrollment and access using the DISCS web site.
347, International Engagement Authorities for Service Academies

**Description:** Repeals the following two programs; which Section 347 will replace: “Attendance at Military Academies” & “Military Academy Exchange Program,”

**Purpose:** Codification into permanent U.S. law of Section 347 that allows the service academies (The U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Military Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy), under the authority of each Service Secretary, to permit persons from foreign countries to receive instruction at said service academy. This includes student exchanges with foreign military academies for educational purposes or cultural activities.

**Authorization:** 10 U.S.C. 347

**Appropriation:** N/A

**Guidance:**

1. For the purposes of this program, “Service Academy” refers to one of the following:
   a. U.S. Military Academy
   b. U.S. Naval Academy
   c. U.S. Air Force Academy

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by USDP

**Value of Program:** Variable

**Restrictions:**

1. Are as follows:
   a. Tuition is generally reimbursable; however, USDP may waive part or all with costs to be absorbed by the MilDeps.
   b. Each service academy shall bear the costs of such attendance from funds appropriated for that academy and from such additional funds as may be available to that academy from a source, other than appropriated funds, to support cultural immersion, regional awareness, or foreign language training.
   c. Expenditures from appropriated funds in support of exchange program for each Academy not to exceed $1M during any fiscal year
   d. Expenditures from appropriated funds in support of activities under this subsection for any Service Academy may not exceed $40K during any fiscal year
   e. The number of persons permitted to receive instruction at each Academy under this program may not be more than 60 at any one time

**Key Players:** USDP, MilDeps, country team (DAO), Service Academies

**Execution:**

1. Until new execution guidance is issued the following is the current process:
   a. USDP announces eligible countries
   b. Academy superintendents provides invitations for admission

**Example:** 58 students from 32 countries, many already commissioned in their navies, are enrolled at the USNA during 2012-13. The USNA has graduated more than 400 students from 70 countries since 1863. Currently in 2013, four each from Georgia and Tunisia and three each enrolled from Lebanon, Singapore, RoK, and Taiwan.
348, Aviation Leadership Program (ALP)

Description: Obtain undergraduate pilot training with any associated training

Purpose: Provide grant pilot training, any associated training to include language training to friendly, less-developed countries

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 348

Appropriation: USAF O&M funded.

Guidance:

1. DoDI 2010.12
2. Managed and priced as if an IMET program, but is not a security assistance funded program
3. Limited in the number of participants.
4. Is SAF-funded to include tuition and a living allowance

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with concurrence of SecState

Value of Program:

Restrictions: As in the case of traditional S.A. training, technology transfer and releasability authorities must be considered.

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, DSCA, SAF

Execution:

1. Country team (SCO) forwards ALP request to CCMD for endorsement and forwarding to SAF
2. Managed within the S.A. training environment using TMS procedures

Example: A lesser-developed country air force has a young bright career potential officer who is an ideal candidate for flight school. However, the country cannot afford the tuition and per diem required for the necessary English language and flight school training. The country desperately needs qualified pilots to support coalition operations with the U.S.
350, Inter-European Air Force Academy

Description: Authority to operate the Inter-European Air Forces Academy

Purpose: Provide military education and training to military personnel of countries that are members of NATO or signatories to the Partnership for Peace ( PfP ) Framework Documents.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 350

Appropriation: Air Force O&M; the use of SA/SC funding is not addressed.

Guidance:

1. The following may be provided by the USAF:
   a. Transportation incident to the education and training.
   b. Supplies and equipment to be used during the education and training
   c. Billeting, food, and health services

2. The USAF may provide a living allowance to the students

3. SecAF is to provide an annual report to Congress on the progress of Academy.

Countries Eligible: NATO and PfP countries

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:

1. Participation by specific countries require SecState concurrence

2. Country must be otherwise eligible by law to receive such education and training

Key Players: USAF, NATO, PfP countries

Execution: Students must be nominated by their respective country to the SCO in that country. Students who attend IEAFA are not eligible to attend the standard USAF Squadron Officer School or NCO Academy. Among other requirements students must have an ECL score of 80 or higher.

Example: So far IEAFA has trained 155 students from the following 20 countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, & the United States.
352, Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School

Description: Authority for SecDef to operate the Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School

Purpose: The purpose of the school shall be to provide the military and security forces of one or more friendly foreign countries education and training related to naval small craft instruction and training and to increase professionalism, readiness, and respect for human rights through formal courses or mobile training teams.

Authorization: Sec 1208 NDAA FY19, P.L. 115-232 to be codified into permanent law under title 10 ch 16 Sec 352

Appropriation: Fixed costs of operation paid from DoD O&M Funds

Guidance: To be determined by SecDef

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions: Personnel or countries receiving training must otherwise be eligible by law

Key Players: DoD, SecDef

Execution: To be determined by SecDef

Example:
Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)

Description: Provision of minor U.S. logistics support to foreign military forces generally on a reciprocal basis

Purpose: By international agreement, authorizes the mutual support of each other’s military units when U.S. commercial sources are not reasonably available

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 2341-2350

Appropriation: DoD O & M, to conducted a reimbursable basis with cash, assistance-in-kind, or supplies and services of equal value

Guidance: DoDD 2010.9, CJCSI 2120.01, and International Cooperation in AT&L handbook, Section 5.3.2

Countries Eligible: Originally authorized with NATO countries, later extended to other allied/friendly countries, to include now to over 100 different countries

Value of Program:

Restrictions:
1. The pseudo LOA process is not used for implementation
2. Advance notification and approvals are required before CCMDs enter into ACSA agreements
3. Significant military equipment (SME) is not to be transferred via ACSAs
4. SecDef may not use an agreement with any government or organization to facilitate the transfer of logistic support, supplies, and services to any country without an ACSA

Key Players: CCMD, Joint Staff, SecDef (USDP), SecState

Execution:
1. CCMD proposes the agreement
2. SecDef, Joint Staff, SecState concurs
3. Congress is notified prior to agreement negotiation and conclusion

Example: Routine fuel, minor repair parts and services, bed-down, and port services for visiting forces during exercises or operations. Further defined within 10 USC 2350.
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF)

Description: DoD authority for the funding of assistance to the security forces of Afghanistan

Purpose: Such assistance may include the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction and funding


Appropriation:
1. FY2018 -- $4.6B available through FY2019, Title IX, OCO, Div. C, P.L.115-141, 23 Mar 2018
2. FY2019 -- $4.9B available through FY2020, Title IX, OCO, Div. A, P.L. 115-244, 28 Sep 2018

Guidance:
1. Any contribution of funding from non-USG sources may be credited to the ASFF and used for such purposes. Congress is to be notified of any details of the receipt of such funds and its eventual use.
2. This funding is in addition to authorities to provide assistance to other countries
3. Congress is to be notified in writing fifteen days prior to obligation of any ASFF
4. $10M of funds have been earmarked for the recruitment, integration, and retention of women in the Afghan Security Forces.
5. Funds available for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund may be used to provide limited training, equipment, and other assistance that would otherwise be prohibited by 10 U.S.C. 362 (DoD Leahy) to a unit of the security forces of Afghanistan only if the SECDEF certifies to the congressional defense committees that this is crucial to U.S. interests.

Countries Eligible: Afghanistan security forces

Value of Program: About 50 percent annual ASFF funding is expended using the pseudo LOA process to obtain defense articles and services. Remaining funds used to support Afghanistan government budget.

Restrictions:
1. DSCA and the SC community will normally use pseudo LOA procedures for the management of any defense articles and services provided using ASFF [SAMM, C15]
2. Golden Sentry End Use Monitoring procedures will be used to ensure delivery, receipt, and registration of DoD-provided defense articles [DoDI 4140.66, 15 October 2009]

Key Players: Commander, Combined Security Transition Command, Afghanistan, USCENTCOM, USDC, USDP, ASD (SO-LIC), DSCA, DoS/PM/RSAT, Implementing Agencies

Execution:
1. As the DoD requesting authority, CSTC-A submits proposals/requirements for defense articles and services to OSD for begin the congressional notification preparation process
2. USDC and USDP/ASD(SO-LIC) coordinates with DSCA and DoS prior to the required 15-day notification
3. After the 15-day period, USDC releases ASFF funding to generally DSCA or CSTC management for eventual obligation
4. A diplomatic 505 agreement must be in-place.
5. The requirements for pseudo LOA are administered by DSCA for execution by the applicable implementing authorities, normally the MilDeps

Example: Use for all DoD-funded and furnished defense articles and services within Afghanistan. ASFF is also used by CSTC separately (non-LOA) to fund the support of Afghanistan security forces and other Afghanistan activities.
African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP)

Description: Assistance for African Peacekeeping

Purpose: Build international peacekeeping capacity and promote regional security operations so that African partner nations can execute their own internal security responsibilities and provide support for African Union/United Nations sponsored peace operations in Africa.

Authorization: Peacekeeping Capacity Building Assistance program established in FY 2015 under the title 22 authority

Appropriation: at least $110M per year

Guidance: The focus for this program is creating the ability for African countries to support peace operations and possibly enhancing their capability to respond to various humanitarian and disaster crises. The type of assistance usually provided is logistics, lift, medical, engineering, interoperability, and training/deployment centers. There are also several Congressional notification requirements.

Countries Eligible: Senegal, Ghana, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda

Value of Program: $267M budget FY 2015-2017

2. Partner nations need to provide long term sustainment of capacity provided by this assistance

3. Significant vetting is required

Key Players: Country team (SCO), AFRICOM, DoD, DoS

Execution: In general, the appropriate African SCOs need to develop implementation timelines, country level objectives, and the respective focus areas and milestones to support those country level objectives. Once these are in the respective Country Cooperation Plan and coordinated with the respective resource requests; they will be inserted into the AFRICOM program Sync Matrices for AFRICOM consideration

Example:
Assist in Accounting for Missing USG Personnel

Description: Train and equip foreign personnel to assist in accounting for missing U.S. government personnel.

Purpose: Provide equipment, supplies, services and training to any foreign nation assisting DoD with recovery of and accounting for missing U.S. government personnel.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 408

Appropriation: None; however, up to $1M in DoD funding may be used annually.

Guidance:
1. SecState must approve the provision of this assistance.
2. SecDef must submit an annual report to Congress each fiscal year regarding the provision of such assistance.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with approval of SecState.

Value of Program: Not to exceed $1M annually.

Restrictions: This assistance is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance.

Key Players: Country team (including the SCO), CCMD, JPAC (Hawaii), SecDef (USDP), SecState.

Execution:
1. Applicable country team (SCO) determines requirements.
2. CCMD endorses the requirements.
3. SecDef (USDP) forwards the requirement to SecState for approval.
4. SecState approves the assistance.
5. Pseudo LOA process is not used to provide this assistance.

Example: In early April 2012, the U.S. Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) detachment in Hanoi reported the recovery one possible U.S. serviceman killed during the Vietnam War. Also stated that since 1975, 684 sets of remains have been repatriated from Vietnam with another 1,678 servicemen still unaccounted for throughout SEA, to include 1,287 in Vietnam. Generally aimed at Vietnam era but also can be used for Korean War and WWII era MIA. Recent estimates state more than 83,000 Americans remain missing from WWII, Korea, and Vietnam.
Attendance at the USCG Academy

Description: International students to attend the U.S. Coast Guard Academy

Purpose: Provide invitations to countries to enroll qualified prospective officer candidates to attend the USCG academy to receive an undergraduate college education


Appropriation: None

Guidance:

1. Not more than 36 international students may enroll at the USCG Academy
2. USCGA web site at http://cga.edu/admissions under International Cadets provides information, standards, processes, and timelines for selection

Countries Eligible: As determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security

Value of Program:

Restrictions:

1. Normally conducted on a reimbursable basis, unless waived with the use of limited USCG funding
2. Security assistance training and funding procedures are not used.

Key Players: Secretary of Homeland Security, superintendent of the USCGA, country team (USDAO)

Execution:

1. Secretary of Homeland Security announces eligible countries
2. Academy superintendent provides invitation for admission
3. USDAO provides the invitation with admission instructions to the country

Example: A young, educated English-speaking officer candidate shows promise to be successful as an undergraduate student and is navy/coast guard career material. The country’s navy is generally equivalent in size and mission as the USCG. Attendance at the USCG academy appears to be the answer for his further education and establishing a long-term positive relationship with the U.S. To date in 2013, 117 international cadets from 37 countries have graduated from the Academy with 19 currently enrolled.
Center for Complex Operations

**Description:** Establishment of the Center for Complex Operations

**Purpose:**
1. Effective coordination in the preparation of DoD and other USG personnel for complex operations
2. Foster unity of effort among USG organizations, foreign government personnel, international NGOs, and U.S. NGOs during complex operations
3. Conduct research, collect, analyze, and distribute lessons learned and compile best practices
4. Identify gaps in the education and training of USG personnel and facilitate efforts to fill any such gaps

**Authorization:** 10 U.S.C. 409

**Appropriation:** DoD O&M

**Guidance:**
1. Complex operations includes stability operations, security operations, transition and reconstruction operations, counterinsurgency operations, and irregular warfare
2. The Center has been established and is located at the National Defense University on Fort Leslie McNair in Wash, D.C. since early 2009.

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by SecState

**Value of Program:**

**Restrictions:** Prior concurrence from SecState is required before including other countries or international NGOs as participants

**Key Players:** SecState, USAID, SecDef, USDP, ASD/SO-LIC

**Execution:** Under National Defense University

**Example:**
Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DMHA)

Description: Provide and facilitate education, training, and research in civil-military operations, particularly operations that require international disaster management and humanitarian assistance and operations that require coordination between DoD and other agencies

Purpose:

1. Host and participate in courses and seminars conducted both in-country or in-residence focusing on the delivery of knowledge and sharing of information between humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) practitioners.
2. Provide support to military exercise planner staffs.
3. Provide subject matter expertise (SME) in HADR operations and exercises.
4. Provide expertise during HADR response operations. The COE is not an operational first responder organization.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C.182

Appropriation: DoD O&M, with additional funds provided by participating countries, USG agencies, international organizations, and NGOs

Guidance:

1. Initially authorized in 1997 as a Center for Excellence (CFE).
2. Directly reports to USPACOM and is located at Camp Smith, Hawaii.
3. Generally in support of HADR activities in the PACOM AOR but is expanding to global activity support.
4. Section 8093, DoD Appropriations Act, 2003, P.L.107-248, 23 Oct 2002, authorizes the use of CFE funds to pay the expenses of providing or facilitating COE training and education for appropriate military and civilian personnel of foreign countries.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef (ASD/SO-LIC) and USPACOM

Value of Program:

Restrictions: While HADR subject matter experts in support of operational commanders or organizations, not a “first responder”

Key Players:

Execution: View web site at http://www.coe-dmha.org or e-mail frontoffice@coe-dmha.org, or phone 1-808-433-7035 for additional organization information to include references, best practices repository, or events such as on-going or future HADR courses, workshops, and conferences.

Example:

1. CFE-DMHA recently co-hosted with the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) a senior multilateral capstone pandemic influenza conference in Jakarta. Also recently conducted humanitarian assistance response training (HART) to USG military and civilian, NGO, and partner nation personnel on board USNS Mercy (T-AH-19) while enroute to its medical and humanitarian civic action mission in Southeast Asia.
2. Has developed and published on-line country disaster response handbooks for Bangladesh, Vietnam, Nepal, Indonesia, and Thailand.
Coalition Readiness Support Program (CRSP)

Description: DoD reimbursement of certain countries supporting U.S. military and stability operation in Afghanistan and post-operation Iraq border security with U.S.-funded equipment, supplies, and training.

Purpose: Use of DoD funds to reimburse key countries in Southwest Asia with equipment, supplies, and training


2. The CRSP process requires a 15-day advance congressional notification.
3. CRSP is a component of the "1233" Coalition Support Fund (CSF) for the management of defense articles and services transfers.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef, in concurrence with SecState.

Value of Program: Varies

Restrictions:

Key Players: In-theater CENTCOM Cdrs with country team (including SCOs), USCENTCOM, SecDef (USDP and USDC), SecState, OMB

Execution:

1. In-theater CENTCOM Cdr initiate reimbursement recommendation
2. Country team (SCOs) provide any required detail of equipment and training if the CSRP is to be used
3. USCENTCOM endorsement
4. OSD (USDP and USDC) provide recommendation to SecDef
5. SecState provides concurrence
6. OMB is consulted
7. Congress is notified prior to any reimbursement or obligation
8. DSCA coordinates with applicable agencies for CRSP pseudo FMS reimbursement.

Example: Transfer of equipment, supplies or training as reimbursement to countries supporting U.S. forces in SWA. $238,000,000 in CRSP pseudo LOAs during FY2010
Combatant Commander Initiative Fund (CCIF)

Description: DoD funding of CCMD SC program proposals to SecDef

Purpose: Provide DoD funding to approved generally emergent CCMD program proposals

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 166a

Appropriation:

2. FY2019 -- $7.5M in DoD O&M appropriated by Title II, DoD Appropriations Act, FY2019, Div. A, P.L. 115-244, 28 Sep 2018

Guidance:

1. The annual codified authority to be funded is $25M but recent appropriations have been at different levels
2. Approved by SecDef to be managed by the Joint Staff IAW CJCSI 7401.01F, CCIF, 30 Nov 12 (No-Rel)

Countries Eligible: Those nominated by CCMD to be approved by the SecDef

Value of Program: FY2019 -- $7.5M

Restrictions:

1. Of the funds made available:
   a. not more than $20M may be used to purchase items with a unit cost of excess of $250,000
   b. not more than $10M may be used to pay for expenses of foreign countries participating in joint exercises
   c. not more than $5M may be used to provide military education and training
2. Funds may not be provided for any activity that has been denied by Congress

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, Joint Staff

Execution:

1. The SCO identifies a last minute funding deficiency for the partner country to participate in an exercise (or operations) planning conference to be conducted at the CCMD headquarters
2. The CCMD determines the partner nation presence at the conference is essential and nominates the use of CCIF funding.
3. The Joint Staff concurs and provides the funding to the CCMD for country use by the SCO

Example:

1. Types of activities authorized for the use of CCIF includes:
   a. Training of partner nation military personnel – with the expiration of ISFF funding on 1 Oct 12, $1.7M of CCIF authority was used by USCENTCOM to continue U.S. training of Iraqi security forces for first 90 days in FY2013.
   b. Contingencies
   c. Combined exercises
   d. Selected operations
   e. Force protection
   f. Force training
Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP)

Description: U.S. military commanders in Afghanistan carry out small scale urgent relief humanitarian relief requirements or reconstruction

Purpose:
1. Provide immediate humanitarian relief resulting from terrorism in Afghanistan
2. Provide an immediate and direct benefit to the people of Afghanistan
3. Provide voluntary payments for damage, personal injury or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Libya or Yemen

Authorization: Section 1201, NDAA, FY2012, as amended, P.L.112-81, 31 December 2011

Appropriation: FY2019 – Not to exceed $10M of Army O&M, Sec 9005, Title IX, OCO, Div. A, P.L. 115-244, 28 Sep 2018

Guidance:
1. NLT 30 days after enactment of NDAA, FY2012, SecDef is to provide Congress a copy of the guidance issued to commanders in Afghanistan regarding the use of CERP funds.
2. Any modification to this guidance is to be provided to Congress NLT 15 days after issuance.

Countries Eligible: Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Libya, and Yemen

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:
1. NLT 15 days before obligating funds, Congress is to be notified of any CERP project exceeding $500,000 in total anticipated cost
2. No CERP project is to exceed $2M in value.
3. Expires 31 Dec 2019

Key Players: SecDef, USCENTCOM, USAFRICOM, in-theater commanding general, local commanding officers

Execution: See guidance and restrictions.

Example: A local village experiences significant property and life or limb damage from either terrorists or accidental U.S. friendly fire.
Cooperative Research, Development, and Production

Description: Bilateral or multilateral agreement to cost-share in the development and production of a weapons system required by all participants

Purpose:
1. Cost-sharing in the fielding of a U.S. weapons system
2. Collaborative RDTE and production of a new weapons system
3. Standardization and interoperability with allied and friendly countries

Authorization:
2. Section 65, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2796(d)] – no-cost loans of equipment for RDT&E
3. 10 U.S.C. 2350a – agreement to conduct cooperative R&D
4. 10 U.S.C. 2350l – agreement for reciprocal use of test facilities
5. 10 U.S.C. 2358 – general R&D authority and to use foreign sources as appropriate
6. Major ref: IAC Handbook, Chapter 8

Appropriation: DoD RDTE & production funding along with other countries’ furnished funding

Guidance: 30-day advance congressional required prior to concluding the international agreement

Countries Eligible: SecDef (USD (AT&L)) determined allied and friendly countries

Value of Program:

Restrictions:

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, USD(AT&L), USDP (DTSA), applicable mildep (RD&A), SecState

Execution:
1. Country team (SCO) identifies and communicates the potential for an agreement
2. CCMD endorses
3. USD(AT&L) and applicable mildep (RD&A) investigates and determines to begin the international agreement process
4. USD(P)/DTSA determines the releaseability of U.S. data to be shared and develops any required DDL
5. SecState is advised of the agreement and notifies Congress, if required.

Example: F-35 Joint Strike Fighter with U.K., Italy, Netherlands, Turkey, Canada, Denmark, Australia, Norway, Singapore, and Israel
Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program

Description: Eliminate or provide improved storage security to former Soviet Union (FSU) weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

Purpose:
1. Eliminate strategic offensive weapons to include nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons
2. Provide for secure transportation and storage for WMD
3. Prevent proliferation
4. Dismantle and dispose of nuclear submarines in the Russian Far East and North

Authorization:

2. 15-day advance notification prior to obligation of any funds for programs other than those authorized by Section 1302, NDAA, FY2015, P.L.113-235, 19 December 2014.
3. The program with Russia may be in jeopardy with the Russian takeover of the Ukrainian Crimea region in 2014.
4. Russia recently closed or prohibited any activities by the DTRA (and ODC) offices in Russia.

Countries Eligible: Within the former republics of the Soviet Union but over the years only within Russia as WMD are transported into Russia or destroyed. WMD control assistance recently extended to Pakistan

Value of Program: FY19 - $335M

Key Players: Country team (SDO/DATT) Russia, USEUCOM, USD(AT&L), DTRA
2. USD(AT&L) validates for the budget submission
3. DTRA provides both OSD and in-country weapons expertise for execution

Example: Several countries were, as former republics of the USSR, in possession of nuclear weapons and material. These weapons were either transported to Russia for secure storage or destruction. A report on the movement of 78 KG of highly enriched uranium from the Czech Rep to Russia was published on 5 Apr 13. Nuclear weapons material has even been transported to the U.S. for destruction. Overall, 7,600 nuclear warhead were deactivated, with the destruction or elimination of 900 ICBMs, 500 silos, 680, SLBMs, and 900 nuclear ASMs. A new bi-lateral agreement for CTR was signed on 14 Jun 2013. Recently (2 Feb 14) reported the use of $45M in CTR funding to contract the rebuilding and safeguarding of the Libya chemical weapon destruction site.
Counter ISIS Train and Equip Fund

Description: DoD authority, in coordination with DoS, to provide assistance to the government of Iraq (GOI) to defend Iraq, its people, allies, and partner nations from the threat posed by the Islamic State of Syria (ISIS) and groups supporting ISIS, and for securing the territory of Iraq. Formerly known as the Counter ISIL Train and Equip Fund. Also sometimes referred to as the Iraq Train and Equip Fund.

Purpose: Such assistance may include training, equipment, logistics support, supplies, and services, stipends, facility and infrastructure repair and renovation, and sustainment, to military and other security forces of or associated with the GOI, including Kurdish and tribal security forces, or other local security forces.


Appropriation: FY2019 $1.35B though 30 Sep 2020, DoD Appropriations Act, 2019, Title IX, Div A, P.L. 115-244, 28 Sep 2018

Guidance:

1. Prior to provide such assistance, elements of recipient forces are to be appropriately vetted assessing such elements for associations with terrorist groups or groups associated with the government of Iran, and receiving commitments in promoting respect for human rights and the rule of law.
2. SecDef may accept and retain contributions, including assistance in-kind, from other governments, including the GOI, and other entities to carry out this assistance program for Iraq.
3. Not later than 120 days after the date of FY2016 NDAA enactment the Secretary of Defense & the Secretary of State will jointly submit to congress an assessment of the extent to which the Government of Iraq is increasing political inclusion, addressing ethnic grievances, and minority integration of Iraq political and military structures.

Countries Eligible: Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces, or other local security forces fighting ISIS in Iraq and Syria (see “1209” Authority to Provide Support to Vetted Syrian Opposition)

Value of Program: $1.35B

Restrictions:

1. Sec. 40, AECA, regarding transaction with countries supporting acts of terrorism, and Sec. 40A, AECA, regarding end-use monitoring, may be waived with a report to Congress by SecDef that such provisions would prohibit, restrict, delay, or otherwise limit such assistance.
2. Authority expires 31 Dec 2020

Key Players: OSC-I, USCENTCOM, USDC, USDP, ASD(SO-LIC), DSCA, DoS, Implementing agencies

Execution: Similar to ASFF and with the possible use of pseudo-LOA procedures.

Example: Rifles, radios, counter-IED eqmt, and vehicles for Iraq to also include training, advice, and assistance for up to 12 Iraqi brigades plus enable the ordering eight brigade sets of eqmt worth over $400M.
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF)

Description: Provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support, or facilitate counterterrorism and crisis response activities under authority provided to DoD by any other provision of law (“underlying DoD authority”).

Purpose:

1. To provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals for counterterrorism and crisis response activities in the USCENTCOM (less Iraq) USAFRICOM AORs.
2. To improve the capacity of U.S. armed forces to provide enabling support to such counterterrorism.


Appropriation:

1. FY2015 -- $1.3B DoD Appropriations Act, Title IX, OCO, P.L. 113-235, 16 Dec 2014
2. FY2016 -- 1.1B, DoD Appropriations Act, Title IX, OCO, P.L. 114-113, 18 Dec 2015

Guidance:

1. This authority may be used to fund activities conducted by contract, including contractor-operated capabilities if SecDef typically acquires such services or equipment by contract in conducting similar activities.
2. Funding is available for obligation through FY2018.
3. Standard vetting standards and procedures are to be used for any recipient of training, equipment, or other assistance under this authority.
4. Up to $600M may be used to provide assistance to the government of Jordan to support the armed forces of Jordan and to enhance security along its borders.
5. As of NDAA FY19, Sec 9016, equipment procured using funds provided by this program for use in “1209” Authority to Provide Assistance to Vetted Syrian Opposition and not yet transferred to authorized recipients may be transferred to foreign security forces, irregular forces, groups or individuals authorized to receive assistance using amounts listed by the program, "Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund"

Countries Eligible:

1. Normally for such authorized activities in countries (less Iraq) within the USCENTCOM and USAFRICOM AORs.
2. Such assistance may be provided to countries in other AORs if determined by SecDef with a 15 day advance notification with justification to Congress.

Value of Program: FY2016 -- $1B in DoD O&M.

Restrictions:

Key Players: Deployed CDRs, CCMDS, USDC, USDP, ASD (SO-LIC), DSCA, implementing agencies, possible affected SCOs.

Execution: CTPF is a source of funds; which is made available for other existing SC Programs to use in support of CTPF goals. Practical Execution is somewhat similar to 333 BPC program that uses the pseudo FMS process.

Example: In 2015 $16M was made available to develop count-IED capabilities of Maghreb and Sahel forces to maintain freedom of movement.
Defense Health Program

Description: DoD provides HIV prevention education to African countries

Purpose: DoD funds and provides HIV prevention education activities during U.S. training, exercise, and humanitarian activities primarily in the African AOR

Authorization: None

Appropriation: Title VI, DoD Appropriations Act, FY2019 Div. A, P.L.115-244, 28 Sep 2018, earmarks $8M of annual DoD health program funding for this program.

Guidance:

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef (Joint Staff and applicable CCMD)

Value of Program: $8M

Restrictions: This funding is to be made available notwithstanding any other provisions of law

Key Players: Country team (SCO), USAFRICOM, USSOCOM, deployed force commanders

Execution:

1. SCO identifies the opportunity for U.S. forces deployed for either for operations, exercises, humanitarian assistance, or training to provide authoritative HIV prevention education to local forces and community members.

2. The supported and supporting CCMDs concur with the recommendation and forward the request to the Joint Staff for funding approval.

Example: Partner country forces experiencing readiness problems because of HIV/AIDS epidemic, to include military personnel and families. Education from deployed U.S. counterparts especially with medical and language training is seen as a way to assist the country forces (and community). This epidemic is becoming a significant readiness factor especially when the country wants to support regional peacekeeping efforts.
Direct Commercial Sales (DCS)

Description: The sale of defense articles and services by U.S. defense industry to other countries

Purpose:
1. Regulate the export or import of defense articles and services and its technical data
   a. Defines a defense article or service subject to regulation [provided in the U.S. Munitions List [22 C.F.R. 121.1]
   b. Register every person or corporation (other than USG employees conducting official business) engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any defense article or service [22 C.F.R. 122]

Authorization: Section 38, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2778]

Appropriation: Normally purchasing country cash, but with limited exceptions (approval by DSCA), certain countries may use FMFP funding

Guidance:
1. International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) [22 C.F.R. 120 – 130]

Countries Eligible: Any country not prohibited by 22 C.F.R. 126.1

Value of Program:
1. $33B in defense articles licensed during FY2012
2. $128B in defense services licensed during FY2012.
   a. Not all licensed transfers take place
   b. Licenses are generally effective for a four year period

Restrictions:
1. Applicant must register with State Department.
2. Any defense article, service, or technology in the USML requires an export license.
3. During FY2013-2014 as a part of significant export reform, DoS overhauled the USML allowing the transfer of certain military articles and services (generally non-lethal) from the USML to the commerce control list (CCL) as a “600 series item” to be regulated by Commerce Dept IAW the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).
   a. However, new Sec. 38(f)(5), AECA, allows the President to approve the transformation of any MDE within the 600 series CCL to a defense articles if determined to be in the U.S. national interest and the SFRC and HFAC are notified IAW Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA.
   b. New Sec. 38(f)(6), AECA, requires the congressional notification of any MDE removed from the USML and the new 600 series items continue to be included within any required AECA notification or reporting to Congress.
   c. New Sec. 38(k), AECA, allows DoS to license the export of items on the CCL if to be used in or with USML defense articles being licensed for export. Separate Commerce Dept approval is not required.

Key Players:
1. DoS Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM), Directorate of Defense Trade Control (DDTC)
2. DoD Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA)
3. U.S. defense industry

Execution:
1. U.S. defense industry, with a signed contract, applies to PM/DDTC for the export license
2. DTSA provides any requested DoD recommendations to PM/DDTC regarding technology transfer for any license to be issued
3. State notifies Congress IAW Sec. 36(c) or 36(d), AECA, as required prior to issuing any license
4. After any congressional notification, PM/DDTC issue export license to U.S. industry
5. PM/DDTC manages end-use monitoring program (Blue Lantern) for DCS IAW Sec. 38(g)(7), AECA, normally with the country team political-military attache

Example: Lockheed-Martin sale of F-16s to UAE, Boeing sale of C-17s to UK, or sale of F-15s to Singapore. These turned out to be hybrid sales meaning the major end-items were purchased commercially via DCS directly from U.S. industry while the high technology components, weapons, electronics, training, and initial support repair parts were purchased via FMS from DoD.
Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours (DVOT)

Description: The Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tour (DVOT) Program is a United States Security Cooperation Program that provides a country’s defense leadership the unique opportunity to learn about specific assets of the U.S. defense establishment in order to address objectives specific to their own militaries and governments. DVOT delegations visit a variety of military installations, professional military education institutions, training facilities, and government organizations throughout the U.S. to learn from experts on specific subject matters.

Purpose: DVOTs provide a country’s defense leaders a time-sensitive way to learn how to better manage their country’s defense resources, or how to interact within their new civil-military defense structure, or how to better train their Armed Forces. DVOTs are usually limited to countries with lesser developed relations with the United States, but in recent years, transitioning countries not new to security assistance have conducted tours to deepen their knowledge of democracy, peacekeeping, military modernization and interoperability, and counterterrorism.

Authorization: Section 636(g)(2), FAA [22 U.S.C. 2396(g)(2)]


Guidance:
1. SAMM, C10.17.18.3
2. JSCET, C12
3. National Defense University (NDU) is responsible for conducting DVOTs and OTs.
4. Generally authorizing the use of IMET and FMFP funding to reimburse military officers assigned as Escort Officers in connection with orientation visits of foreign military and related civilian personnel.
5. DVOTs are for those senior officers below the position of Chief of Staff of a service and are not to exceed 14 calendar days in length and consist of not more than five visitors.
6. Orientation tours are for those senior officers in the position of Chief of Staff of a service or higher and are to be funded by the sponsoring DoD organization. OTs should not exceed seven members in size.
7. Visits by international military cadets to U.S. service academies are not authorized for IMET or FMF funding.

Countries Eligible: Those countries allocated IMET, FMFP, and some FMS funding.

Value of Program:

Restrictions: See the ‘Purpose’ section above.

Key Players: SCO, CCMD, DSCA, NDU

Execution:
1. Country is authorized to receive a VIP tour generally in the U.S.
2. The SCO is required to provide an escort officer; NDU provides tour director.
3. A request is submitted to NDU either directly or via the CCMD to the applicable MilDep to use IMET, FMFP, or FMS funding allocated to the country.
4. DSCA approves the use of IMET or FMF funding to cover the expenses of U.S. Escort Officer and tour director.

Example: It is determined important by the SCO, CCMD, and MilDep that the developing partner nation conducts a tour of U.S. installations with the group consisting of senior military officers and civilian personnel. The purpose of the tour is to establish relationships and also see and learn from viewing U.S. military training and education facilities. None of the personnel have been to the U.S. before thus requiring a U.S. escort/tour director to ensure transportation, living services, and access. The use of a SCO member already fluent in the country’s language appears to be the best choice for the U.S. Escort duty. NDU will provide a tour director. The SCO is not routinely funded to conduct this type of service.
DoD Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR)

Description: The international humanitarian system calls for the delivery of life-saving aid in the most effective manner, which may at times, justify the involvement of foreign military assets. As part of its responsibilities as lead federal coordinator of FDR, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) may request unique capabilities from DoD based on validated humanitarian needs. This typically comes in the form of logistics support, transportation, and technical expertise (e.g., air traffic control).

Purpose: Support USG FDR, led by USAID’s Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The U.S. will continue to lead the world in humanitarian assistance. Even as we expect others to share responsibility, the U.S. will continue to catalyze international responses to man-made and natural disasters and provide our expertise and capabilities to those in need. Alleviating human suffering is an important expression of humanitarian concern and a tradition of the American people.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 404 or 10 U.S.C. 2591

Appropriation: OHDACA

Guidance:
1. DoDD 5100.46, 6 Jul 12
2. Assistance is only provided when requested by both the PN and the COM and is validated by USAID/OFDA to address the immediate humanitarian needs of foreign civilian disaster victims
3. DoD FDR may be provided on a non-reimbursable basis (OHDACA) or on a reimbursable basis
4. Requires SecDef approval

Value of Program: Approximately $20 million

Restrictions:
1. IAW 10 U.S.C, 404, Congress is to be notified NLT 48 hours after commencement of FDR activities
2. Congress is to be notified NLT 48 hours after commencement of FDR activities under 10 USC 404

Key Players: Partner Nation, COM, USAID/OFDA, Department of State, OSD SO/LIC, DSCA (HDM), CJCS

Execution:
1. PN (Head of State or MOFA) requests U.S. disaster assistance, generally to the COM
2. USAID validates humanitarian need and in the USG interest to support; COM issues a disaster declaration.
3. USAID-Washington DC validates humanitarian disaster requirements and, as appropriate, begins providing assistance. If DoD assistance is required, USAID or State Executive Secretary will send a formal request to the DoD Executive Secretary, after socializing with ASD SO/LIC.
4. ASD SO/LIC, in coordination with CJCS, DoD Office of General Council, DoD Comptroller, and DSCA, makes a recommendation to SecDef regarding military support.
5. If approved, SecDef will notify GCC of approved mission pursuant to authorities and available funding. DoD support will be based on validated OFDA humanitarian requirements. GCC will be required provide timely cost accounting to OSD Comptroller, ASD SO-LIC and DSCA.

Example:
1. At the request of the Indonesian government following a major earthquake and validated by USAID, DoD provided logistics support (C-130J airlift and aerial port services).
2. DoD provided technical support/expertise to assist the Kingdom of Thailand with the search and rescue of a youth soccer team trapped in a cave.
DoD Humanitarian Assistance (HA)

Description: The DoD conducts steady-state HA to relieve or reduce endemic conditions such as human suffering, disease, hunger, and privation, particularly in regions where humanitarian needs may pose major challenges to stability, prosperity, and respect for universal human values. HA activities may also bolster a PN’s capacity to reduce the risk of, prepare for, or respond to humanitarian disasters, thereby reducing reliance on foreign disaster relief.

Purpose: HA activities provide a valuable resource for Geographic Combatant Commands (GCC) to support DoD HA program goals; theater campaign plan objectives, including security cooperation; and U.S. interests. Steady-state HA projects are collaborative DoD engagements with PN government authorities to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger or privation. HA projects are commonly developed jointly with PN ministerial-level authorities and include activities such as the construction, training, and equipment to address health services, education, and disaster preparedness requirements.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 2561, 10 USC 407, 10 USC 2557

Appropriation: Multiple sources, including the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative (APRI); however, the primary source is the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation

Guidance:
1. Policy Guidance For DoD Humanitarian Assistance Programs, SecDef, Washington, DC, 101458Z Aug 16
2. SAMM Chapter 12

Countries Eligible: As determined by the SecDef

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:
1. Must benefit the civilian population on an objective assessment of humanitarian needs; not on ethnic, racial, gender or religious considerations
2. Should supplement or complement, but not duplicate or replace, the efforts of other USG agencies that have primary responsibility for providing foreign assistance
3. Shall address basic humanitarian needs, including: (1) disaster preparedness; (2) health-related projects and activities; (3) primary education support; and (4) basic infrastructure
4. Shall not benefit foreign militaries or paramilitary groups unless the ultimate beneficiary is the civilian populace and the military/paramilitary group has an official role in providing humanitarian services directly to the public
5. May not be used for reconstruction and long term development

Key Players: Partner nations, COM, SCO, U.S. Agency for International Development, OSD/SO-LIC, DSCA, and GCCs

Execution:
1. DoD HA projects will be coordinated with appropriate partner USG agencies and PN ministries, as well as applicable intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Coordination serves to 1) identify PN gaps, 2) design projects to address those gaps, 3) synchronize and integrate efforts, 4) improve efficiency, 5) identify opportunities for cooperation on projects, and 5) promote long-term project sustainability.
2. HA projects involving NGOs or non-military PN entities should be closely coordinated with the USG agency that works most closely with such entities. GCCs are also encouraged to discuss disaster preparedness projects with the regionally and GCC-based representatives from USAID’s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).
3. DoD country team representatives will seek concurrence on project nominations from the USAID Mission Director or his/her designee prior to submission of the nomination to the Chief of Mission (or designee) for concurrence.

Example: The SCO identifies a medical clinic in need of renovation, confirms that the school is government property, and submits a project request via OHASIS to the CCMD. Once submitted by the CCMD as a priority to DSCA, DSCA places the project into oversight review, coordinating the project through Legal and OSD if necessary. Once coordination is complete, DSCA approves the project in OHASIS, and the CCMD may then fund the project for execution.
DoD Participation in European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services (ATARES Program)

**Description:** Authorizes DoD participation the Movement Coordination Centre Europe Air Transport, Air-to-Air Refueling and other Exchanges of Services (ATARES) program

**Purpose:** Provide mutual airlift and inflight refueling services

**Authorization:** Section 1276, NDAA, FY2013, P.L.112-239, 2 Jan 2013

** Appropriation:** DoD O&M

**Guidance:**

1. Authority is to expire five years after the date SecDef enters into the written agreement with the Movement Coordination Centre Europe, with the concurrence of SecState.
2. Participation is limited to the reciprocal exchange or transfer of air transportation, air refueling services on a reimbursable basis or by replacement-in-kind or the exchange of air transportation or air refueling services of equal value.
3. Any accrued credits and liabilities resulting from an unequal exchange or transfer shall be liquidated not less than once every five years.
4. SecDef may assign U.S. military or DoD civilian personnel for duty at the Movement Coordination Centre Europe from among members and personnel within billets authorized for USEUCOM.
5. Additional information can be viewed at https://www.mcce-mil.com/Pages/MCCE-Background.aspx.

**Countries Eligible:** Participant countries within the ATARES program

**Value of Program:**

**Restrictions:**

1. U.S. balance of executed flight hours whether as credits or debits may not exceed 500 hours
2. U.S. balance of executed flight hours for air refueling may not exceed 200 hours.
3. An annual fiscal year report on U.S. participation in ATARES is to be submitted by the SecDef to Congress

**Key Players:**

**Execution:** Requires an international agreement and managed by EUCOM/J4; initially included in-theater C-130s.

**Example:**
Drawdown Authorities

Description: Transfer of defense articles and services as immediate assistance for a country or international organization

Purpose:
1. To meet an unforeseen emergency which requires immediate military assistance
2. The emergency requirement cannot be met under the authority of the AECA or any other law

Authorization:
1. Section 506(a)(1), FAA [22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)] for up to $100M for military assistance from DoD stocks, DoD services, and military training and education in a fiscal year,
2. Section 506(a)(2), FAA [22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)] for up to $200M from any USG inventory and military training and training (not more than $75M from DoD) in a fiscal year for:
   a. INCLE (not more than $75M annually from DoD),
   b. International disaster assistance,
   c. Anti-terrorism assistance,
   d. Nonproliferation
   e. Migration and refugee assistance, or
   f. Support cooperative efforts to locate and repatriate USG military or USG employed civilians who remain unaccounted for during the Vietnam War in Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos (not more than $15M annually).
3. Section 552(c)(2), FAA [22 USC 2348a] for up $25M for unforeseen emergency PKO from any USG agency in a fiscal year.

Appropriation: None, only an authority

Guidance:
1. Drawdowns are normally only directed by a presidential determination to SecState and the providing agency.
2. All drawdowns are to be notified to Congress. Sec. 506(a)(2), FAA, drawdowns for INCLE and anti-terrorism purposes require a 15-day advance notification.
3. The value of the drawdown normally includes any initial logistics and training support and transportation costs to be funded by the implementing agency.

Countries Eligible: As determined by the President

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions: This authority is last resort for emergency assistance. Providing USG agencies are normally not reimbursed.

Key Players: President, SecState, SecDef, USDP, DSCA, applicable implementing agency, applicable CCMDs, and country teams to include the SCO if defense articles and services are to be provided.

Execution: The country team and CCMD express urgency to both DoS and DoD
Example: All USG and partner nation funding authorities have been exhausted and urgent assistance is required immediately for a military threat or natural disaster. A recent example includes the presidential determination of 11 Feb 13 to drawdown $50M in military assistance services [IAW Sec. 506(1)(a)] for Chad and France to counter terrorists and violent extremists within Mali. A more recent example includes the PD of 10 Dec 2013 to drawdown $60M in DoD articles and services in support of operations in Central African Republic. On 11 Aug 14, a PD was published authorizing the drawdown of $10M in DoD articles and services support of France in its C/T operations in Mali, Niger, and Chad. On 10 Sep 14, a PD was published authorizing the drawdown of $25M defense articles, services, and training to Iraq to include the Kurdistan regional govt. On 24 Sep 14, the President delegated to SecState to authorize the 506(a)(1) drawdown of up to $5M of defense articles and services and the 552(c)(2) drawdown of nonlethal commodities and services for the government of the Ukraine.
Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Description: Economic and development support funding for countries or international organizations for non-military purposes. While the program used to be funded through a separate account, for FY 2018 and FY2019, the Congressional Budget Justification requests that this program be combined with other accounts to be funded through the Economic Support Fund (ESDF).

Purpose:
1. Under special economic, political, or security conditions, the national interests of the U.S. may require economic support for countries or international or regional organizations.
2. Promote economic or political stability


Appropriation: FY2018 -- $1.8B, S/FOAA, Div. K, P.L. 115-141, 23 Mar 2018; with additional funding from Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations Funds, bringing the total to $4.6B

Countries Eligible: As determined and justified by SecState in cooperation with the Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Value of Program: FY2018 – Approximately $4.6B

Restrictions: No military or paramilitary assistance by this program

Key Players:
1. SecState
2. Administrator, USAID
3. Country team USAID attache

Execution: By the Admin, USAID and any assigned in-country USAID organization or representative

Example:
1. During FY2010 -- $160M for Haiti, $383M for Iraq, $153M for Liberia, $2,037M for Afghanistan, $1,033M for Pakistan
2. For FY2019 the CBJ requests ESF no longer be solitarily funded and for it to be combined with other requests in the new Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) totaling $5B.
European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)

Description: Provide for programs, activities, and assistance in support of the governments of Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia.

Purpose:
1. For the SecDef solely for the following purposes:
   a. Activities to increase the presence of U.S. armed forces in Europe,
   b. Bilateral and multilateral military exercise and training with allies and partner nations in Europe,
   c. Activities to improve infrastructure in Europe to enhance the responsiveness of U.S. armed forces,
   d. Activities to enhance the prepositioning in Europe of equipment of the U.S. armed forces, and
   e. Activities to build the defense and security capacity of allies and partner nations in Europe.


Guidance:
1. Provide training, equipment, logistical supplies, support and services.
2. Also provide for the incremental expenses of the armed forces associated with prepositioning additional equipment and undertaking additional or extended deployments in such countries and adjacent waters.
3. Not less than $75M of ERI funding shall be available for assistance to the Ukraine.
4. Not less than $30M of ERI funding shall be available for assistance to build the capacity of European Allies and partner nations.
5. Not later than 15 days prior to any transfer of funding, SecDef shall notify Congress of the ERI plan to include any support requested by USEUCOM for support, urgent operational need, or emergent operational need.


Value of Program: $175M in DoD O&M

Restrictions: Sec, 1535, NDAA, FY2015, authorizes the appropriation of $1B for ERI during FY2015; however, the DoD Appropriations Act, FY2015, only appropriates $175M available through FY2015.

Key Players: USEUCOM, USDC, USDP, ASD (ISA), DSCA, applicable SDO/DATT

Execution:
Example: On 11 Mar 15, it was reported that Ukraine is to receive $75M in non-lethal equipment to include Humvees, counter-mortar radar, drones, radios and medical equipment.
Excess Defense Articles (EDA)

Description: Transfer of defense articles determined no longer needed by the USG either on a grant basis or by FMS sale

Purpose: Providing no longer needed USG defense articles to countries justified to receive such assistance

Authorization:
1. Section 21, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2761] by FMS
2. Section 516, FAA [22 U.S.C. 2321j] by grant transfer

Appropriation: None, only an authority.

Guidance:
1. Secretaries of military departments declare items excess to their mildeps causing them to be available for transfer to other USG agencies, local governments, or foreign governments eligible to receive them either by FMS or grant transfer
   a. Major end items are normally retained by the mildep for final deposition
   b. Minor end items and parts are normally retained by DLA for final disposition
2. SecState/PM/RSAT coordinates and provides DoS approval to DoD/DSCA for any required congressional notification prior to transfer
3. In each case, the recipient must be determined eligible to receive the applicable technology
4. Once approved for transfer, a joint visual inspection (JVI) of the EDA is strongly encouraged [SAMM, C11.5.5] prior to transfer

Countries Eligible:
1. Countries determined eligible for FMS are normally eligible for FMS EDA
2. Countries eligible for grant EDA are identified and notified to Congress via a joint DSCA/State FOUO letter to Congress each fiscal year.
3. Prior to grant transfer, the recipient country must enter into a Sec. 505, FAA, agreement (a DoS diplomatic process) which includes the following stipulations:
   a. Limits use to government officers, employees, and agents
   b. Does not permit unauthorized transfers
   c. Does not permit use for purposes other than those for which furnished
   d. Maintains required security
   e. Will permit observation and furnish information
   f. Returns equipment to the U.S. when no longer needed.
4. A 505 agreement is normally in place for all grant transfers including those using the pseudo LOA process

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:
1. If by FMS, generally priced based on usability ranging from 5 to 50 percent of its origin acquisition value
2. If by grant, the concept is “as is-where is.”
   a. Articles are drawn from existing DoD stocks
   b. No DoD procurement funds are to be expended for the transfer
   c. The transfer will not have adverse impact on U.S. military readiness
   e. Must be determined to have no adverse effect on opportunities for any sale by U.S. industry
3. Excess construction, emergency, or firefighting equipment or vehicles are not eligible for the EDA sales or grant transfer programs
4. Total current value of grant EDA transfers in one fiscal year is not to exceed $500M.
5. Grant transfer of ships require specific legislation for each case [10 U.S.C. 7307]

**Key Players:** Military department, DLA, country team (SCO), CCMD, DSCA, State/PM/RSAT, Commerce Dept

**Execution:**

1. Country identifies a requirement for possible EDA to the SCO
2. SCO forwards the request with any endorsement
   a. The SCO must ensure the country understands EDA generally means there is no promise of future support of any sort, and any modification or transportation expense is to be reimbursed to the USG
3. CCMD endorsement can assist to allocate in the case of competing requirements
4. Mildeps determine if EDA exists
5. DSCA coordinates with DoS and Commerce to determine eligibility and allocation among the requirements
6. Congressional notification completed by DSCA for grant EDA transfer of significant military equipment or any transfer exceeding $7M
   a. FMS EDA notifications are IAW Section 36(b), AECA, with the FMS LOA process used for the transfer by sale
7. USDP/DSCA approves the transfer for implementation by the applicable mildep or DoD agency

**Example:**

1. Countries purchase weapons systems (or parts) no longer needed by the USG but is to remain in the purchasing country inventory. $10.8M in EDA were overall authorized during FY2012.
2. Israel is reported to receive about 2,400 vehicles and an unspecified number of MLRS systems via grant EDA
3. Jordan accepted 35 MRAPs in Nov 2013 [excess from U.S. SWA draw-down].
4. 6 M1A1 tanks, 8 M88s, 50 HMMWVs, and 200 Harris field radios to Iraq during FY14
Excess Nonlethal Supplies: Availability Relief, Domestic Emergency Assistance and Homeless Veterans Assistance

Description: Provide excess non-lethal supplies as humanitarian assistance requested by the country team

Purpose: DoD provides refurbished excess non-lethal equipments and supplies for humanitarian purposes

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 2557

Appropriation: OHDACA

Guidance:

1. SAMM, C12
2. The Humanitarian Assistance Program – Excess Property (HAP-EP) has three staging locations to collect, refurbish, store, and arrange for transportation when directed – all with the use of OHDACA funding
   a. Marines Corps Logistics Base, Albany GA
   b. Leghorn Army Depot, Livorno, Italy
   c. Camp Kinser, Okinawa, Japan

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef and SecState

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:

1. Any provided property must primarily benefit recipient country civilians
2. The property is donated without warranties or guarantees
3. The property cannot be sold by the recipient government
4. The property can be donated to the military if the ultimate beneficiary of the project is the civilian populace and the military has an official role in providing humanitarian services directly to the public.

Key Players: Country team, CCMD, DSCA, ASD/SO-LIC

Execution:

1. Country team submits request to the CCMD via OHASIS for validation and collation
2. CCMD forwards request to DSCA for staffing
3. DSCA provides approval to the CCMD for implementation; transportation is supported with OHDACA funds allocated at DSCA’s HQ

Example: Excess DoD furniture or technical equipment for recipient country use in schools, orphanages, clinics, etc. Excess construction equipment, generators, shelters, and emergency vehicles for developing countries.
Exercise-Related Construction (ERC)

Description: Limited overseas construction by U.S. forces in support of a combined exercise

Purpose: Deploy U.S. construction forces to conduct minor construction overseas in support of exercising U.S. combat forces


Appropriation: DoD O&M

Guidance:

1. CJCSI 4600.02A, ERC Program Management, 18 Mar 11
2. CJCSM 3500.03C, App C to Encl M, Exercise Related Construction, 15 Jan 11
3. Construction is to enhance the overall effectiveness of the exercise, enhance troop quality of life, and evaluate and increase operational readiness
4. The construction is used by U.S. forces but typically remains intact for host nation use after U.S. departure
5. U.S. and/or partner nation(s) engineer units and construction contracts may be used
6. Interoperability benefits from exercising with partner engineer units during the construction
7. The Joint Staff/J4/ED manages the ERC program through the CCMD engineer divisions

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with recommendations from the Joint Staff and CCMDs.

Value of Program: Any construction must be related to the overall exercise & cannot exceed $750K in cost

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, Joint Staff, CCMD construction/engineer components

Execution:

1. SCO forwards any country requests for alongside or integrated exercises with U.S. construction units
2. SCO determines if there is to be any utility of any construction remaining after the exercise
3. CCMD forwards any endorsed construction elements to JCS/J4 within a combined exercise

Example: During the combined exercise Beyond the Horizon – El Salvador 2013, the state of Maine Army National Guard, along with participation from other states and the country of Colombia, constructed three new schools and bathrooms in Sonsonate, El Salvador.
Expanded IMET Program

Description: As a component within the overall IMET program, provides grant military education and training to military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries

Purpose:

1. Grant funding for the education and training of foreign country personnel in DSCA-approved courses of instruction designed to:
   a. Contribute to responsible defense resource management,
   b. Foster greater respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian control of the military,
   c. Contribute to cooperation between the military and law enforcement personnel with respect to counternarcotics law enforcement efforts, or
   d. Improve military justice systems and procedures in accordance with internationally recognized human rights.


Appropriation: From the annual IMET appropriations

Guidance:

1. For military and related civilian personnel with eligible civilians to also include personnel from ministries other than the ministry of defense, to also include legislators and individuals not members of the foreign government (NGOs)
2. Courses are nominated by the DoD training community to DSCA for the use of EIMET

Countries Eligible: Same as IMET

Value of Program: Variable as funded from IMET allocations

Restrictions: Not otherwise ineligible by USG export law for such transfers

Key Players: Same as IMET

Execution: Same as IMET

Example: Same as IMET with emphasis on developing countries and those with requiring assistance in strengthening of human rights and/or defense resource management expertise to receive training from the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS) or the Defense Resource Management Institute (DRMI)
Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT)

Description: Test and evaluation of foreign weapons systems or components to determine if the item could satisfy a U.S. military requirement or correct operational deficiencies.

Purpose:
1. Cost avoidance and time savings in the fielding of a U.S. weapons system or its improvement
2. Identifying and testing foreign weapons systems for possible acquisition in satisfying a current U.S. military requirement
3. Standardization and interoperability with allied and friendly countries

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 2350a

Appropriation: Use of existing DoD DT&E funding for seed monies in the initial support of testing foreign weapons systems by mildep/OSD program managers

Guidance:
1. Major references include:
   b. DoDD 5230.20, Visits and Assignments of Foreign Nationals
   c. DoDD 5530.3, International Agreements
   d. DoD 5000.3-M-2, Foreign Comparative Testing Program Procedures Manual

Countries Eligible: Any allied and friendly country as determined by SecDef [USD(AT&L)]

Value of Program:

Restrictions: Congress is to be notified of the intent to obtain funds for selected programs

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, SecDef [USD(AT&L)], mildep (RD&A)

Execution:
1. Country team identifies and communicates the potential for testing
2. CCMD endorses
3. Applicable mildep (RD&A)/USSOCOM investigates viability and submits request to USD(AT&L) for approval and seed money funding.
4. Applicable mildep (RD&A)/USSOCOM negotiates an agreement for FCT with the designated country
5. Congress is notified of intent to obligate U.S. funding.

Example: Graphic

Excerpted from the IAC Handbook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Total Projects Funded (1980-2008)</th>
<th>Total Meeting Sponsor’s Requirements</th>
<th>Projects Resulting in Procurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy/Marine Corps</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>USSOCOM (95-08)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreign Military Financing Challenge Fund (FMFCF)

Description: A pilot program intended to offer a mechanism to capitalize on emerging assistance opportunities; fund innovative security sector capacity building programs that have not been addressed through standard FMF programming; and provide assistance that can be leveraged to more effectively secure partner nation commitment to addressing mutual security interests.

Purpose: The Challenge Fund is intended to enhance the responsiveness, impact, and effectiveness of security assistance programs. The fund aims to encourage and further partner countries’ own efforts to build the long-term, sustainable capacity of their security forces in areas of key U.S. interest.


Appropriation: $40M was released for Challenge Fund projects in 2015-2016

Guidance:

1. The fund will provide an opportunity to better leverage assistance by directing it towards partners with a demonstrated political will to pursue reform efforts, contribute to common goals, and build lasting, self-sustaining capabilities.

2. The Challenge Fund is intended to provide one-time investments for special projects that take advantage of emerging opportunities that have not been addressed through the regular budget process. The Challenge Fund is an FMF program and therefore is subject to the legal and policy guidelines of standard FMF.

3. We encourage the country team to engage with host-nation officials to achieve buy-in. The following are required elements of a Challenge Fund proposal:
   a. The proposal directly advances ICS objectives or emerging bureau priorities.
   b. The proposal builds security capacity in an area of mutual concern and/or advances the reform of military institutions in a way that 1) develops military capacity in areas of U.S. interest; 2) strengthens civilian control of the military; or 3) improves the professionalization of the forces, including by promoting respect for human rights.
   c. The recipient actively cooperates or has a demonstrated will to enhance cooperation with the United States to address mutual security concerns.
   d. The recipient does not use recipient forces for internal political repression.
   e. The recipient possesses a concrete plan to improve performance in the target area. Proposed assistance directly supports this plan through a program developed by or in conjunction with the recipient country.
   f. The recipient is willing and able to contribute to the shared goal of the program through concrete investments and long-term sustainment plans.
   g. The recipient organization has adequate resources to sustain the program’s investment and function independently.
   h. The recipient country has no uncommitted FMF funds available, more than 200% of its last allocation & has plans for all available FMF funds.

Countries Eligible:

1. The Challenge Fund is intended to advance the priority objectives of the State JRS or address emerging regional priorities. As such, programs should focus on the following:
   a. Africa: Advancing peace and security by 1) countering transnational threats like terrorism and transnational crime; 2) preventing, mitigating, and resolving armed conflict; and 3) advancing regional security cooperation/security sector reform.
   b. East Asia, Pacific: Strengthening security by 1) ensuring that partners are operationally and materially capable of deterring threats to the region and the United States; 2) advancing cooperation on regional and global security issues; and 3) developing partners’ key civilian, military, & law enforcement capabilities.
c. Europe: Addressing emerging defense challenges prompted by Russia’s aggression in Ukraine and the increased risk to Allies and partners in front line states. Proposals should focus on 1) strengthening defense against hybrid threats, including those affecting border and internal security, and/or 2) reducing Allies and partners’ dependency on legacy Soviet equipment. Proposals should also enhance Allied and partner ability to contribute more fully to NATO collective defense and crisis management core tasks. Applicants are encouraged to look at areas that meet these objectives and have been identified by NATO as an Allied capability targets, where possible.

d. Near East: Advancing regional and civilian security by 1) building stronger security partnerships to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, crises, and mass atrocities; 2) developing effective, responsible, and accountable security sector institutions providing safe and secure domestic environment protecting all citizens.

e. South/Central Asia: Fostering a more secure and stable region that advances U.S. interests by 1) engaging military partners in the region to address a wide range of threats; 2) building counterterrorism capabilities to prevent attacks; 3) supporting partners’ sovereignty and ability to resist coercion by external actors; and 4) promoting more democratic and accountable governance.

f. Western Hemisphere: Fostering a secure future and extending the rule of law for all citizens by 1) strengthening the capacity of partner governments to control their national territory and 2) enhancing their capability to participate in combined and multilateral operations.

Value of Program: 2015/2016 -- $40M

Restrictions:

1. PM does not expect or encourage all embassies to submit Challenge Fund proposals. Posts should only submit proposals that fulfill the intent of the Challenge Fund, perform strongly according to the criteria below, and advance regional priorities. Posts are encouraged to socialize proposal concepts with appropriate State and DoD stakeholders prior to their full development.

2. The following are preferred elements of a Challenge Fund program:

   a. The assistance advances the recipient’s long-term self-sufficiency, including by advancing institutional reform, and includes a path towards full financial responsibility for the target capability.

   b. The recipient organization follows established practices related to the professionalization of the armed forces and civilian control over the military that conform with generally accepted norms of civil-military relations in democratic societies, or proposed assistance will further this goal.

   c. The recipient organization is committed to civilian-led democratic institutions, or assistance will further this goal.

   d. The recipient is willing to accept periodic U.S. government-directed monitoring and evaluation of the program.

   e. The recipient state, including the recipient organization, has a record of controlling corruption such that it demonstrates a willingness and ability in practice to address shared security concerns, or proposed assistance will demonstrably further this goal.

   f. The recipient is not a high income country according to the World Bank.

   g. The recipient country will not receive an annual FMF allocation of more than $25 million in the current fiscal year, or substantial funds from other train and equip authorities such as section 2282 or CTPF.

Key Players: Country team/SCO, CCMD, DoD/USDP/DSCA, DoS/PM

Execution:

1. Submission: For priority consideration, Posts should submit proposals no later than October 1, 2015. Proposals should be submitted via cable, with the ambassador’s approval and the attached proposal template. Posts are encouraged to socialize proposals with appropriate State and DoD stakeholders prior to submission.

2. Selection: PM will share proposals with regional and other interested bureaus, OSD, COCOM, and the Joint Staff for review. Based on stakeholder input, PM and F will select proposed recipients in mid-October 2015 and share with Department stakeholders for reclama and OMB for early review. PM and F will determine final recipients and notify the program to Congress in early November. Selection considerations will include:

   a. Direct support to key U.S. foreign policy priorities.

   b. Depth with which recipient fulfills eligibility criteria.
c. Performance of past security assistance programs.

d. Complementarity to other security assistance efforts.

3. Contact: For additional information, please contact PM/SA at 202-663-3490, or PMsecurityassistance@state.gov and/or your regional bureau POC.

Example:
Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP)

Description: Financing of the purchase of defense articles and services

Purpose: SecState will request annual foreign assistance appropriations to fund country purchases of U.S. defense articles and services normally via the FMS process

Authorization: Section 23, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2763]


Guidance:
1. Of the FY18 funds available, $3.1B for Israel
2. Of the FY18 funds, up to $1.3B for Egypt

Value of Program: FY2018 -- $5.7B

Restrictions: By policy, FMFP should not be used for the purchase of consumable non-lethal articles or services unless a part of a system sale or for subsequent sustainment support.

Key Players: Country team/SCO, CCMD, DoD/USDP/DSCA, DoS/PM, DoS/DFA, OMB,

Execution:
1. Though FMFP is the AECA and S/FOAA-legislated term, the community often uses the terms FMF, FMF credit, FMS credit.
2. Country team/SCO provides recommended funding levels through both the diplomatic and military chains-of-command nearly two years in advance
3. DoS/PM provided CUI-FOUO FMFP procedures within the Grant Military Assistance Guide (GMAG) of April 2014 to all country team pol-mil officers and SDO/DATTs
4. Coordinated by DSCA within DoD/USDP for recommendation to DoS
5. DoS/DFA coordinates within DoS for justifications and entry into the upcoming budget year congressional budget justification (CBJ)
6. After numerous congressional hearings for final appropriation, funding allocated by DFA to DoD/DSCA for implementation and administration generally via the FMS process

Example: F-16 follow-on support for Poland or modification and inspection of H-1 helos and engines originally provided as grant EDA to Hungary. Israeli and Egyptian purchase of U.S.origin defense articles and services.
Foreign Military Financing Regional Funds (FMFRF)

Description: Portions of the FMF are provided for different regions of the world

Purpose:

1. To provide flexibility and responsiveness in implementing parts of the FMF program. It is now becoming more common for some FMF monies to be provided based upon geographic regions. For example; two regional funds of note that have been created over the past couple of years:
   a. FMF European Security Assistance Fund (ESAF)
   b. Africa Regional Counterterrorism FMF program (ARCT FMF)


Appropriation:

1. Variable; however, for the two examples from above:
   a. $5M for ESAF [FY2016]
   b. $10M for ARCT FMF [FY2016]

Guidance:

1. Also variable depending on regional issues; however, there are some commonalities:
2. Much like the FMF Challenge Fund, the monies in in these regional programs are accessed by their various countries through a competitive proposal driven process.
3. There are several common goals/end states desired:
   a. Enhance deployment capabilities of partner nations
   b. Strengthen partner nation territorial stability
   c. Combat hybrid terrorist threats

Countries Eligible: Each regional FMF program has a different group of countries that are eligible; for instance, SCOs in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda can submit proposals for grants from the ARCT FMF. Countries in Europe and Eurasia that have received bilateral FMF within the five fiscal years prior to the year of submission are eligible for ESAF

Value of Program:

Restrictions: These regional FMFs monies are usually reserved for their respective developing countries that receive very little in the way of country specific FMF and these partner nations will need to maintain these capabilities on their own after the initial assistance

Key Players: DoS, DoD, DoD Geographic Commands, Department of State Regional Bureaus, and SCOs

Execution: Variable; procedures are usually promulgated by the respective DoD Geographic Commands and corresponding State Regional Bureaus

Example:
Foreign Military Sales (FMS)

**Description:** Government-to-government sale of defense articles and services using the letter of offer and acceptance (LOA) agreement process

**Purpose:** Under the general supervision of DoS and subject to foreign disclosure decisions, DoD is authorized to sell defense articles and services normally to ministries of defense of other countries

**Authorization:**

1. Section 21, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2761], authorizes the President to sell defense articles and services from DoD and USCG inventory to any eligible country or international organization, to also include excess defense articles (EDA).

2. Section 22, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2762], authorizes the President, without requirement to for charge to any appropriation or contract authorization otherwise provided, enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles and services for sale for U.S. dollars to any foreign country or international organization with reimbursement to the USG.

3. Section 29, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2769], authorizes the President to sell design and construction services to any eligible country or international organization if such country or organization agrees to pay in U.S. dollars not less than the full cost to the USG of furnishing such services. The services may be provided by the USG or contract.

4. SAMM, Chapter 15, provides procedures within DoD to manage the purchase of defense articles and services for selected countries or international organizations using DoD or other agency funds with the use of established “Pseudo-LOA” procedures.

**Appropriation:** None, only an authority using country cash, FMFP or DoD SC program funding

**Guidance:**

1. FMS sales are DoD’s response to a country’s letter-of-request (LOR), all subject to the technology transfer decision process, approval by DoS, and advance notification by DSCA to Congress for approval
   a. Proposed FMS LOAs are generated by the DoD implementing agency (IA) which will either provide from inventory or enter into contract once approved by the USG and the purchasing country.
   b. FMS LOAs have standard terms and conditions for the sale.
   c. Purchasing country approval will also include any required funding determined necessary for implementation.

2. Pseudo LOA sales are DoD’s response to a USG memorandum-of-request (MOR) to be funded by the requesting agency, also subject to technology transfer decisions, concurrence of DoS, and advance notification by USDP and USDC to Congress.
   a. The proposed pseudo LOA is generated by the DoD implementing agency which will provide from inventory or enter into contract once approved by the USG requesting agency.
   b. The pseudo LOA is accepted and funded by the requesting USG agency. Delivery is to the requesting USG agency for subsequent transfer to the benefiting country.
   c. Benefiting country must have a current “505 agreement” in place with the USG.

**Countries Eligible:**

1. Those determined eligible IAW Sec. 3, AECA –

2. Presidential determination (PD) that sales to a country or international organization will strengthen U.S. security and promote world peace,

3. Recipient agrees not to retransfer without presidential consent (delegated to SecState),

4. Recipient agrees to limit use of articles/services to the purpose for which they are furnished,

5. Recipient agrees to maintain substantially the same degree of security for the article or service as that provided by the USG, and

6. Recipient is otherwise eligible.

**Value of Program:**

1. FY2016 -- $33.6B in total sales (both FMS and pseudo-LOA)
2. FY2017--$41.9B in total sales (both FMS and pseudo-LOA)

**Restrictions:** FMS transfer of ships require specific legislation for each case [10 U.S.C. 7307]

**Key Players:** Recipient or benefiting country, country team (to include SCO), CCMD, implementing USG agency, DoD/DSCA/DTSA, DoS/PM/RSAT,

**Execution:**

1. Submission of LOR by partner country for FMS LOA, or MOR by USG agency for pseudo-LOA
2. Technology transfer decision coordinated by DTSA
3. DoS/PM/RSAT coordination
4. Notification to Congress as required
5. LOA/pseudo-LOA acceptance with funding
6. DoD issuance from inventory or letting of contract with U.S. industry
7. Transportation to and acceptance by purchasing country
8. DSCA manages end-use monitoring program (Golden Sentry) for FMS IAW Sec. 40A, AECA, with implementing agencies, CCMDs, and SCOs.

**Example:** Pseudo LOA (DoD-funded) H-17 helos with support for Afghanistan and Pakistan, FMS (country cash) funded F-15s with support for Saudi Arabia, FMS (country cash) funded logistics and training support for Singapore DCS-purchased F-15s, FMS FMFP-funded purchase of F-35s for Israel.
**Funded Transport of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Relief: Humanitarian Assistance Donations to Partner Nations (PN)**

**Description:** Humanitarian Assistance Transportation Program to ship humanitarian assistance donations for non-profit NGOs and private volunteers

**Purpose:** For the DoD to gain access and influence in PNs by funding transportation of humanitarian assistance donations provided by NGOs using Defense Transportation System contracted commercial carriers. This program provides DoD access and influence in Partner Nations by shipping U.S. donations and covering the cost.

**Authorization:** 10 U.S.C. 2561

**Appropriation:** OHDACA

**Guidance:**

1. SAMM, C12
2. Cargo must be humanitarian in nature and not include hazardous, political, or religious material
3. Minimum cargo is required to fill a 20-foot container at about 15,000 pounds or 1,200 cubic feet
4. Funded transportation is intended to begin in the United States as the place of origin to the recipient country
6. DSCA will coordinate with DoS for review of the request

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by SecDef and SecState

**Value of Program:** Variable

**Restrictions:**

1. Cargo cannot be sent to military or paramilitary organization unless the organization provides a specific service to the civilian population
2. Normally delivered “door-to-door”. Door-to-port is by exception normally reserved for urgent, critical DoD support

**Key Players:** NGO/PV, DSCA/HDM, DoS, USTRANSCOM, contracted commercial carrier

**Execution:**

1. Donor submits detailed request using the HA Transportation website to DSCA HDM
2. After review, DSCA HDM submits request to DoS for coordination
3. DSCA HDM provides approval to the donor
4. DSCA HDM coordinates the transportation with USTRANSCOM and funds the transportation
5. DSCA HDM provides assistance to the donor, contracted carrier, and DoS throughout the transportation process.

**Example:** Medical equipment and supplies, foodstuffs, and other quality of life items from a donor for transport to a developing African country undergoing extreme drought and/or poverty.
Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)

**Description:** G-8 countries (other donors have later joined) initiative beginning in 2005 to train and equip 75,000 international PKO troops within five years (achieved)

**Purpose:**
1. Have a qualified, ready-to-go, mil-civ PKO force from non-G-8 countries
2. Having exceeded the initial force goal, Phase II (FYs2010-14) emphasis is now sustainment and continued training to include self-sustainment and indigenous training. The goal is 318K troops from 61 countries
3. NSC has endorsed continuing GPOI after FY2014 with capacity building being the priority.
4. Establish and support the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) in Vicenza IT

**Authorization:** A component of FAA-authorized PKO

**Appropriation:** Allocated from appropriated PKO account.

**Guidance:**
1. All GPOI program activities and funding must be approved by the GPOI Coordinating Committee (GCC) co-chaired by DoS/PM and DoD/USDP.
2. Any PKO funding of GPOI is to be notified to Congress prior to obligation.

**Countries Eligible:** Mostly from AFRICOM, but all CCMDs are participating

**Value of Program:** About $100M annually

**Restrictions:** No support for training or operations that include child soldiers

**Key Players:** Same as for PKO

**Execution:** Same as for PKO, IAW SAMM, C15.1.4.8, if via pseudo LOA

**Example:** As of 31 Dec 14, GPOI has facilitated the training of 288K personnel, with the deployment of 197K troops from 39 countries to 29 operations. Deployment of troops during CY2014 has included 2,029 to Haiti, 24,675 to Somalia, 46,217 to South Sudan, 11,479 to Dafur, etc.
Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

Description: Providing operational readiness training to U.S. armed forces in conjunction with an authorized military operation, exercise, or deployment for training. The byproduct of the training is humanitarian in nature for partner nation civilians. Typically basic health, veterinary, or engineering projects. Global manager: Joint Staff J-5; Oversight: ASD SO/LIC (SHA). NOTE: This is NOT the same humanitarian and civic assistance program as described in CJCSI 7401.01F/10 U.S.C. 166a for Combatant Commanders Initiative Fund (CCIF) or for USSOCOM “deminimus” projects.

Purpose:
1. Promote, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Military Department concerned:
   a. Security and foreign policy interests of the United States
   b. Security and foreign policy interests of the country in which the activities are to be performed
   c. Specific operational readiness skills of the Service members who participate in HCA activities

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 401

Appropriation: O&M provided to the combatant command from their combatant command support agent (applicable military department) as noted in DoDD 5100.03, “Support of the Headquarters of Combatant and Subordinate Unified Commands”, Enclosure 3.

Guidance: DoDI 2205.02, “Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) Activities”, 22 May 17

Value of Program: Average annual global HCA expenditure is $5M-$8M.

Restrictions:
1. Not provided directly or indirectly to any individual, group, or organization engaged in military or paramilitary activity. HCA is not for building PN military capacity/capabilities
2. Expenses not authorized to be paid with HCA funds include costs associated with the military operation or exercise (e.g., transportation; billeting; personnel expenses; fuel; repair of equipment). These costs are covered by funds designated for the operation or exercise. HCA funds cannot pay salaries and per diem of U.S. or PN participants.
3. Authorized expenses include direct costs of consumable materials, supplies, and services reasonably necessary to provide the HCA activity.

Key Players: ODC/SCO; U.S. Chief of Mission/DCM; USAID; Combatant Command (and Component) staff; Military Departments (Services); Joint Staff; State Department (Main State); DSCA (OHASIS support); ASD SO/LIC (SHA)

Execution:
1. See DoDI 2205.02. Enclosure 3
2. Some combatant commands/components may have additional AOR-specific SOPs.
3. Restricted to rudimentary construction and/or repair activities and basic health and veterinary services. Do not drastically exceed the standards of local care or PN capacity to maintain facilities/equipment
4. Project narratives should clearly identify the specific operational readiness skills being trained via the HCA activity. Look to the UJTL/Service/Unit task lists for objectives.
5. All projects must be entered into the OHASIS database.
6. All projects must be coordinated with USAID and have approval from both the PN and U.S. COM/DCM. No exceptions.
7. Projects estimated to cost $15K or less are “Command-approved” or “Min-cost” projects. These are approved at the combatant command. All other requirements still apply.
8. Projects estimated to cost more than $15K are forwarded from the combatant command to the Joint Staff for additional staffing and approval. Approval may take an additional 4-5 weeks. Incomplete, poorly prepared/reviewed narratives returned for correction.
9. 30-day After Action Reports are required to be completed in OHASIS.

Example:
1. Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary care provided by Army units during Exercise Western Accord in Senegal in rural or underserved areas of a country to include education, training, and technical assistance related to the care provided.

2. Engineering project repairs/upgrades a rural school's bathroom and kitchen food preparation area to reduce spread of disease. Provides training for U.S. military plumbers, electricians, masons, and more.

3. Veterinary project assists PN efforts to vaccinate livestock from various diseases. Trains U.S. military veterinarians, civil affairs personnel.

4. Dental project to provide basic dental care to an under-served population. Trains dentists, oral surgeons, nurses, and more.
Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDR)

Description: Provide immediate food rations to a country experiencing manmade and natural disaster.

Purpose: Acquire and store inexpensive culturally acceptable food rations for immediate delivery after a disaster is declared and full-up FDR is still in development.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 2561

Appropriation: OHDACA

Guidance:

1. SAMM, C12.9.3.2.2
2. An individual HDR has 2,200 calories, weigh 30 ounces, meatless and fortified with vitamins.
3. Developed to maintain the health of moderately malnourished recipients until conventional FDR can start or resume.
4. Guidance process is generally the same as for FDR.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef and SecState.

Value of Program:

Restrictions:

Key Players: Country, country team, DoS, USAID, SecDef (ASD/SO-LIC) and DSCA (HA/MA), Joint Staff/J4, USTRANSCOM.

Execution:

2. Country team declares a disaster and forwards request to DoS/USAID for assistance.
3. USAID validates the request for immediate HDRs.
4. ASD/So-LIC approves the request and directs DSCA to fulfill.
5. DSCA forwards a request for transportation of the HDRs to the country.
6. Joint Staff/J4 directs USTRANSCOM, funded by DSCA OHDACA, to provide airlift of the FDRs.

Example: Developing country experiences a disaster and requires immediate food aid (HDRs) for isolated populations to be delivered before the traditional FDR process can act. During 2012, about 200,000 rations of Halel MREs were provided to the Free Syrian Army for refugee assistance. On 30 Apr 2013, a C-17 delivered Halel MREs to the Free Syrian Army along with combat medical packs.
Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA)

Description: Provide demining equipment and training to developing countries

Purpose: DoD provides demining and ordnance disposal equipment, supplies and training to developing countries with live ordnance still present


Appropriation: $10.8 million of annual OHDACA funding is earmarked for HMA

Guidance:

1. SAMM, C12.8 and CJCSI 3207.01B
2. Such assistance requests are provided to the National Security Council for determining whether assistance is to be provided and if DoS or DoD is to provide the assistance
3. NSC convened the Policy Coordinating Committee Sub-Group on Humanitarian Mine Action (PCCSG/HDA) to determine the providing of demining assistance

Countries Eligible: As determined by the National Security Council

Value of Program: $10.8M

Restrictions:

1. U.S. armed forces are not to engage in the detection, lifting or disposal of landmines or any other ordnance
2. Congress is provided a report NLT 1 March annually to describe HMA activities conducted the previous fiscal year

Key Players: Country, country team, DoS, NSC, ASD/SO-LIC, DSCA (HA/MA), CCMD

Execution:

1. Country submits request to the country team
2. The country team forwards for request to DoS
3. The PCCSG/HDA is convened to determine assistance to be provided
4. Either DoS funds and provides the demining assistance or the task is assigned to DoD
5. CCMD develops a course of action for the mine/ordnance removal support
6. The Joint Staff, USSOCCOM, CCMD, and the country coordinate the plan for demining/ordnance equipment and training support
7. OSD approves the CCMD plan and directs execution of the assistance plan.
8. DSCA supports ASD/SO-LIC any budgeting proposal for demining-related assistance

Example:

1. This is excerpted from the most recently received report by DSCA to Congress.
2. For FY 2018, 10 U.S.C. 407 authorized DoD to provide supplies, equipment, and services (SE&S) to participating Host Nations in a worldwide amount not to exceed $10.8 million. SE&S support during FY 2017 totaled $4,832,000.
4. There were no countries in FY 2017 where HMA assistance was not provided because of an insufficient number of Department of Defense personnel.

a. HMA is comprised of six complementary activities or ‘pillars’: 1) infrastructure development for HN mine action agencies, 2) ERW and landmine education and risk reduction, 3) demining (survey/marking/mapping, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal training, and quality assurance/control), 4) training in ‘victims’ assistance (i.e., first responder, surgical and nursing care, etc.), 5) stockpiled conventional munitions assessments and training and 6) program and assessment visits to monitor and improve the effectiveness of all aspects of the first 5 pillars.
Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative

**Description:** Providing assistance to various countries in the South China Sea and Indian Ocean region. The FY17 NDAA officially changed the name from "South China Sea Initiative to the Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative. FY19 NDAA, Section 1254 changed it again to the above title and expanded the list of eligible countries.

**Purpose:** Provides authorization to support various countries in the South China Sea region with equipment, supplies, training, and small-scale military construction in order to increase maritime security and freedom of movement in the South China Sea.

**Authorization:** Section 1263, FY2016, NDAA, P.L. 114-92, 25 Nov 2015, as amended

**Appropriation:** $50M in DoD O&M

**Guidance:** Priority in training and assistance will be given to countries, which, whose enhancement will most contribute to greater stability and security in the region. Not later than 15 days before exercising this authority the Secretary of Defense shall provide notification to the appropriate congressional committees. This notification shall include the recipient country, detailed justification of said country, a description of the proposed action, its budget, and statement of the action’s objectives. Assistance includes equipment, supplies, training, and small scale construction.

**Countries Eligible:** Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Brunei, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Singapore, and Taiwan

**Value of Program:** $50M

**Restrictions:**

1. This assistance may not be provided after 30 September 2023
2. India, Brunei, Singapore, and Taiwan are only authorized for incremental training expenses
3. Vetting is required

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMDs, DoD, DoS, Implementing Agencies

**Execution:**

**Example:**
Indo-Pacific Regional Initiative

Description: Funding for US Indo-Pacific Command security cooperation activities

Purpose: Enable the execution of USINDOPACOM AOR S.C. activities already authorized by 10 U.S.C.

Authorization: Specific funding to USINDOPACOM for already authorized assistance programs

Appropriation:
1. FY2018 - $10M earmarked Navy O&M, Section 8036, Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2018, P.L.115-141, 23 Mar 2018
2. FY2019 -- Up to $10.5M from Navy O&M, Sec 8033, DoD Appropriations Act, FY2019, Div. A, P.L. 115-244, 28 Sep. 2018

Guidance:
1. USINDOPACOM annually promulgates instructions within the AOR for program nomination, selection, and implementation.
2. These funds may be used notwithstanding any other funding authority for humanitarian assistance, security assistance, or combined exercise expenses

Countries Eligible: As determined by USINDOPACOM.

Value of Program: Similar funding levels has been provided in the past fiscal years to USINDOPACOM for the same purpose

Restrictions:
1. Countries are not to receive assistance under this program if otherwise prohibited by law.
2. Not to fund direct training events or to be used for the purchase of equipment for donation to a country

Key Players: Country team (SCO), USPACOM, PACOM service components

Execution:
1. PACOM annually provides guidance for program nominations
2. SCO (or service component) nominates assistance programs to USPACOM
3. USINDOPACOM approves selected programs and directs implementation
4. INDOPACOM service components execute in coordination with the SCO

Example:
1. Humanitarian assistance
2. Payment of incremental and personnel cost of training and exercising with foreign security forces
Information Exchange Program

**Description:** Exchange of technical data with other countries to further research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) of a U.S. weapons system

**Purpose:** U.S. cost avoidance and shorten the time in the development of a U.S. weapon system

**Authorization:** 10 U.S.C. 2358

**Appropriation:** None.

**Guidance:**

1. Major references include:
   b. DoDI 2015.4, Defense Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Information Exchange Program (IEP)
   c. DoDD 5230.11, Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations
   d. DoDD 5230.20, Visits and Assignments of Foreign Nationals
   e. DoDD 5530.3, International Agreements

2. Master Data Exchange Agreements (MDEA) are negotiated establishing general procedures and country responsibilities for the exchange of RDT&E information or technical data.

3. Information Exchange Program (IEP) annexes are negotiated for specific exchanges to be conducted.

4. Delegation of Disclosure Authority Letters (DDL) are issued by the designated disclosure authority for each IEP providing classification levels, categories, scope, and limitations of information to be exchanged.

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by SecDef [USD(AT&L) and USDP (DTSA)]

**Value of Program:** Only an authority

**Restrictions:**

1. Not a program for funding, manufacturing, operational, or intelligence data, equipment transfers, personnel exchanges, or training.
2. Generally only for exchange of data for an actual U.S. requirement.

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMD, SecDef [USD(AT&L) and USDP (DTSA)], mildep (RD&A)

**Execution:**

1. Country team identifies and communicates the potential for an exchange.
2. CCMD endorses.
3. USD(AT&L) and applicable mildep (RD&A) investigates and determines to begin the international agreement process.
4. USD(P)/DTSA determines the releaseability of U.S. data to be exchanged and develops any required DDL.
5. SecState is advised of the agreement and notifies Congress, if required.

**Example:** Most elementary of the IAC programs which could lead to more advanced programs such as personnel exchanges, U.S. purchase of a country’s weapons system or component, or the mutual development of a future advanced weapons system.
International Air and Trade Shows

Description: DoD support or participation in foreign air and trade shows

Purpose:
1. Mildep or CCMD support of international air and trade shows
2. Providing leases of military equipment to contractors for sales demonstrations to foreign governments
3. Military equipment demonstrations by a mildep to a foreign government


Appropriation: None

Guidance:
1. DoDI 7230.08, Lease and Demonstrations of DoD Equipment
2. DoD may provide equipment and personnel support to U.S. industry for air and trade shows provided the requested company agrees to reimburse:
   a. All incremental accompanying personnel costs to include per diem and local transportation,
   b. All incremental costs for moving the equipment to and from its normally assigned location, and
   c. Any other costs that the USG would not have incurred had the support had not been provided.
3. SecDef must determine it is in the U.S. national security interest to do so and Congress is notified of the event, arms control implications, and estimated costs to be incurred.

Countries Eligible: As determined eligible by the SecDef, but delegated to USDP (and not lower)

Value of Program: As determined eligible by the SecDef, but delegated to USDP (and not lower)

Restrictions:
1. Leases to contractors for sales demonstrations to foreign governments: on a reimbursable basis, mildeps may lease equipment to defense contractors for demonstrations when the foreign country is determined by foreign disclosure procedures to be allowed access.
2. Similarly, when determined foreign disclosure eligible, a mildep may demonstrate DoD equipment using USG personnel.
3. If determined to be in the U.S. national security interest and on an incremental reimbursement basis, SecDef, delegated to USDP, may lease equipment to contractors for display or demonstration at international trade shows.
4. When determined to be in the U.S. national security interests, DoD equipment and personnel may directly participate in international trade shows and trade exhibitions.
5. Direct USG participation in an event must be supported by the relevant Mildep, GCC and U.S. Embassy before participation is considered.
6. Press reported in Nov 2014 that the USG, using required third party transfer permission, caused ROK to cancel participation in an air show in PRC because of concern for demonstrating U.S. technology capabilities within ROK aircraft.
7. USG employees as trade show observers are not included in this program.
8. DSCA will support USDP in determining support for trade shows. DSCA annually publishes a listing to the mildeps of trade shows to be supported during the next fiscal year. The latest USDP approval letter [http://www.dsca.mil/sites/default/files/usdp_fy_2015_sep_12_2014_0.pdf]

Key Players: Country Team (SCO), Mildeps, CCMDs, Joint Staff, DSCA

Execution:
1. Heads of DoD components submit written proposals to DSCA for shows to support the next fiscal year with CCMD proposals submitted through the Joint Staff.
2. Mildeps approve all leases to contractors and demonstrations plus ensure foreign disclosure procedures are processed.
3. Mildeps and CCMDs are to provide a listing of equipment and personnel support provided to DSCA within 90 days after the show or exhibition

Example:

1. Paris, Farnborough, Dubai, Singapore, etc. air and trade shows. On 17 Jun 2013, State Dept. announced the attendance of Deputy Assistant SecState along with other USG reps attended the 2013 Paris Air Show in support of over 250 U.S. defense industry companies for equipment demonstrations and displays to potential purchasers. The U.K. Farnborough show in 2014 had a similar announcement.
International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Description: Provide grant military education and training to military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries

Purpose:
1. Grant funding for the education and training of foreign country personnel in activities designed to –
   a. Encourage effective and mutually beneficial relations and increased understanding between the U.S. and foreign countries in the furtherance of the goals of international peace and security,
   b. Improve the ability of participating foreign countries to utilize their resources, including defense articles and services obtained by them from the U.S., with maximum effectiveness, thereby contributing to greater self-reliance by such countries, and
   c. Increase the awareness of nationals of foreign countries participating in such activities of basic issues involving internationally recognized human rights.


Guidance:
1. IMET is generally meant for professional military and education (PME) and only by exception for technical training.
2. IMET is generally meant for tuition expenses but by exception can be used for travel and per diem expenses for developing countries.
3. Other than English language laboratories, IMET funding is not to be used for purchase of articles.
4. The FMS process is NOT used for the implementation of IMET.

Countries Eligible: As justified and determined by SecState

Value of Program: FY2018 -- $110M

Restrictions: Not otherwise ineligible by USG export law for such transfers

Execution:
1. Country team/SCO provides recommended funding levels through both the diplomatic and military chains-of-command nearly two years in advance
2. Coordinated by DSCA within DoD/USDP for recommendation to DoS
3. DoS/DFA coordinates within DoS for justifications and entry into the upcoming budget year congressional budget justification (CBJ)
4. After numerous congressional hearings for final appropriation, funding allocated by DFA to DoD/DSCA for implementation and administration with the implementing agency training community and the SCOs.

Example:
1. Initial FY2011 allocations -- $977k for Kenya, $1,800k for Indonesia, $4,000k for Turkey, $3,700k for Jordan, $2,500k for Lebanon, $1,695k for Colombia, and $4,100k for Pakistan
2. FY 2019 CBJ requests $95M--$16.4M for Africa; $9.8M for East Asia and Pacific; $26.1M for Europe and Eurasia; $15.1M for Near East; $11.1M for South and Central Asia; $11.1M for Western Hemisphere
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Description: Economic support and assistance to countries and international organizations for counternarcotics purposes

Purpose:

1. Suppress the illicit manufacture and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic drugs, money laundering, precursor chemical diversion, and the progressive elimination of the cultivation of any crops from which such drugs are derived
2. Furnish assistance to any country or international organization for the control of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances, or for other anticrime purposes
3. Coordinate all USG assistance to support international efforts to combat illicit narcotics production or trafficking


Guidance:

1. No USG officer or employee may directly affect an arrest in any country as part of any foreign policy action with respect to narcotics control efforts; however the U.S. COM may approve any USG officer or employee to be present during any such arrest or to assist foreign officers who are effecting any such arrest
2. No USG officer or employee may interrogate or be present during the interrogation of any U.S. person arrested in a country with respect to narcotics control efforts without the written consent of such person
3. Any INCLE assistance may include, inter alia, AECA authorized sales or financing

Countries Eligible: Any country or international organization the President determines

Value of Program: FY2018 -- $950M in grant aid

Key Players:

1. SecState
2. DoS/International Narcotics Control/Law Enforcement (INCLE)
3. Country team/Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS)
4. DoD/DSCA, if defense article or services are determined necessary via pseudo LOA

Execution: Normally planned and executed by State/INCLE and the in-country NAS and possibly the SCO

Example:

1. During FY2010 -- $52M for Iraq, $100M for West Bank/Gaza, $20M for Afghanistan, $130M for Pakistan, $243M for Colombia, $264M for Mexico, $60M for interregional aviation support. During FY13, 21 Haitian National Police C/N Unit officers received training at the Miami-Dade Public Safety Training Institute using INCLE in collaboration with DEA and the Miami-Dade Police Dept IAW a cooperative MOU signed on 19 Nov 2012. During FY2014, INCLE and U.S. Park Police conducted K-9 C/N training with Georgia law enforcement personnel.

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) funds various bilateral drug and crime control programs worldwide with greatest counternarcotics efforts in Latin America. The various countries eligible for INCLE assistance can be viewed at http://www.state.gov/j/inl/narc/c2118.htm

2. For FY2019 the CBJ requests $880M
Iraq Security Forces Fund (ISFF)

Description: Expired DoD authority for the funding of assistance to the security forces of Iraq

Purpose: Such assistance may include the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, and renovation


Appropriation:
2. FY2012 -- no additional appropriations as Iraq begins to use own country cash and FMFP using the FMS process
3. NOTE: This program has expired but deliveries remain in progress.

Guidance:
1. The assistance is to be provided with SecState concurrence
2. This funding is in addition to authorities to provide assistance to other countries
3. Any contribution of funding from non-USG sources may be credited to the ISFF and used for such purposes. Congress is to be notified of any details of the receipt of such funds and its eventual use.
4. Congress is to be notified in writing fifteen days prior to obligation of any ISFF

Countries Eligible: Iraq security forces

Value of Program: As noted in above appropriations entry

Restrictions:
1. DSCA and the SC community will normally use pseudo LOA procedures for the management of any defense articles and services provided using ISFF [SAMM, C15]
2. Golden Sentry End Use Monitoring procedures will be used to ensure delivery, receipt, and registration of DoD-provided defense articles [DoDI 4140.66, 15 October 2009]

Key Players: Commander, U.S. Forces - Iraq, country team (OSC-I), USCENTCOM, USDC, ASD/SO-LIC, DSCA, DoS/PM/RSAT, Implementing Agencies

Execution:
1. As the DoD requesting authority, OSC-I submits proposals/requirements for defense articles and services to OSD for begin the congressional notification preparation process
2. USDC and USDP/ASD(SO-LIC) coordinates with DSCA and DoS prior to the required 15-day notification
3. After the 15-day period, USDC releases ASFF funding to generally DSCA or OSC-I management for eventual obligation
4. A diplomatic 505 agreement must be in-place.
5. The requirements for pseudo LOA are administered by DSCA for execution by the applicable implementing authorities, normally the MilDeps
6. However, as Iraq “graduates” to self-funding, traditional FMS procedures with country cash are being used
7. Iraq also receives annual FMFP funding assistance beginning in FY2012 for likely use within the FMS process

Example: M-1A1 MBT initial logistics and training support, support for various utility aircraft, variety of munitions for previously provided weapon systems. Obligation authority for this program expired on 30 Sep 2012.
Israeli Cooperative Programs

Description: DoD support of Israeli anti-missile capabilities & Iron Dome radar systems

Purpose: Fund the development, acquisition, and coproduction of Israeli anti-missile programs

Authorization: Section 1690, FY17 NDAA, P.L. 114-328, 23 Dec 16

Appropriation:
1. FY2018 -- $706M, Title VI, Div. C, DoD Appropriations Act, P.L. 155-141, 23 Mar 2018
2. FY2019-- $500m, Section 8070, DoD Appropriations Act, FY2019, Div. A, P.L.115-244, 28 Sep 2018

Guidance:
1. FY2019 earmarks include the following:
   a. $70M Iron Dome defense system
   b. $187M for Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense

Countries Eligible: Israel

Value of Program:
1. FY19 - $500M
2. FY18 - $706M

Restrictions: No U.S.-Israeli coproduction agreed existed until March 2014 for production of the Iron Dome. Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is the USG agency responsible for the coproduction arrangement which is to take place between Israel and Raytheon. The sharing of technology is yet to take place.

Key Players: SecDef [USD(AT&L) and Dir. MDA], USDC

Execution: While firing two missiles per target, Israel is now considering just one missile per target. Latest success rate for Summer of 2014 (Operation Protective Edge) is 735 intercepts at 90 percent success rate.

Example:
1. Current Iron Dome batteries and Tamir interceptors used recently by Israel against Hezbollah and Hamas Katyusha short range rockets were developed by this program. It is reported that the U.S. (DoD) has committed since 2011 almost $1 billion to fund the Iron Dome. This is in addition to the annual FMFP assistance.
Joint Exercise Program

Description: Conduct periodic or one-time combined command post or field exercises with one or more countries.

Purpose: Evaluate U.S. (and participant) readiness and interoperability and promote influence with countries.

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 153

Appropriation: DoD O&M

Guidance:

1. Under the overall direction of the Joint Staff to be conducted by the CCMDs and their assigned forces.
3. U.S. general purpose forces (GPF) may train with both military and other security forces of a country if determined by SecDef to be in the U.S. national security interests. [Section 1203, NDAA, FY2014, P.L.113-66, 26 December 2013] 
   a. Concurrence of the SecState is also required along with a 15-day advance notification to Congress.
   b. A mildep or CCMD may pay or authorize payment for incremental expenses of a participant country not to exceed $10M each fiscal year.
   c. Incremental expenses are defined to mean “reasonable and proper costs of rations, fuel, training ammunition, transportation, and other goods and services consumed by the country as a direct result of the training.”
   d. Incremental costs are further defined to “not include pay, allowances, and other normal costs of such country’s military or security force personnel.”
   e. Security forces are defined to include national security forces that conduct border and maritime security but no to include civilian police.
   f. This authority expires on 30 September 2017.

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef with recommendations from the Joint Staff and CCMDs.

Value of Program:

Restrictions: Significant advance planning by the country team in support of the partner nation, GCC, and components command participants is required.

Key Players: Country, country team (SCO), CCMD, CCMD components, Joint Staff

Execution:

1. Country requests to exercise with U.S. forces
2. SCO determines host nation capabilities, obtains COM endorsement, and forwards to the CCMD
3. CCMD endorses and forwards to the Joint Staff
4. Joint Staff concurs
5. CCMD component participants being planning process with country participants
6. Leahy vetting process takes place just before execution.

Example:

1. USEUCOM Exercise Baltic Operations to include both NATO and non-NATO participants
2. USPACOM Exercises Foal Eagle with South Korea and Cobra Gold with Thailand
3. USCENTCOM Exercise Bright Star with Egypt was cancelled because of coup issues
4. USAFRICOM Exercise African Lion with Morocco
5. USPACOM RIMPAC exercises with a myriad of countries in the AOR to include for the first time the PRC in the near future
Leases of Equipment

Description: Lease of DoD defense articles to eligible countries or international organizations

Purpose: Presidential determination there are compelling U.S. foreign policy and national security reasons for providing such articles on a lease basis rather than a sales basis


Appropriation: None, normally country cash

Guidance:

1. The articles are not needed for the time needed for public use
2. The effect of the lease on the national technology and industrial base is considered, particularly to the extent to which the lease might reduce the opportunity to sell new equipment to the country to receive the lease
3. Conducted using a lease agreement with a payment schedule using country cash in U.S. dollars
4. The cost of the lease will include any depreciation experienced by the USG during the lease; however, may be waived if:
   a. Leases for the purpose of cooperative research and development,
   b. Leases for military exercises,
   c. Leases for communication or electronics interface projects, or
   d. Leases of articles which has passed 3/4 of its normal service life.
5. The leasing country will reimburse any costs for restoration or replacement if the article is damaged, lost, or destroyed
6. Any required modification, repair, transportation, training, or support costs will be purchased using an accompanying FMS case.
7. The lease agreement is to be of a fixed duration not to exceed five years, but it is renewable.
8. Any new or renewed lease exceeding one year is to be notified to Congress for approval. Congress may disapprove a lease based on dollar value thresholds exceeding $50M ($14M MDE). NATO plus five countries thresholds are $100M ($25M MDE)
9. SecState must approve any leases by DoD.

Countries Eligible:

1. Those determined eligible IAW Sec. 3, AECA –
2. Presidential determination (PD) that sales to a country or international organization will strengthen U.S. security and promote world peace,
3. Recipient agrees not to retransfer with presidential consent (delegated to SecState),
4. Recipient agrees to limit use of articles/services to the purpose for which they are furnished,
5. Recipient agrees to maintain substantially the same degree of security for the article or service as that provided by the USG, and Recipient is otherwise eligible.

Value of Program: Lease agreements during FY2008 were valued at $9M.

Restrictions:

1. The lease of ships require specific legislation for each case [10 U.S.C. 7307]
2. FMFP may not be used for leasing [SAMM, C11.6]
3. The title of the leased item does not transfer to the leasing country, with the article to be returned to the USG at the end of the lease period

Key Players: Leasing country, country team (SCO), CCMD, Implementing Agency, DoD/USDP/DSCA, DoS/PM/RSAT, and Congress

Execution:

1. Country submits request for lease to DoD (DSCA) with SCO endorsement
2. Implementing Agency determines feasibility and generates the proposed agreement
3. DSCA coordinates within USDP and with DoS/PM/RSAT
4. DSCA notifies Congress as applicable
5. DSCA coordinates within USDP and with DoS/PM/RSAT
6. Country team (SCO) end-use monitors during the duration of the lease
7. Country returns the article upon completion of the lease period (or renew the lease)

Example:

1. Country has a temporary need for an article and opts to lease rather than purchase
2. Country opts to lease articles for CONUS training purposes.
3. Iraq is reported to lease six Apaches for training purposes in preparation for receipt of purchased 24 Apaches. The estimated value of the supporting FMS case for logistics and maintenance support, training ammo and personnel training is $1.37B.
No-cost Equipment Loans for RDT&E

Description: No-cost loan of defense articles

Purpose: Conduct a cooperative research, development, test, and evaluation program

Authorization: Section 65, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2796d]

Appropriation: None, only a no-cost authority

Guidance:
1. If determined as a requirement, the loaned equipment may be expended without reimbursement
2. Any test results are to be provided back to the U.S.

Countries Eligible: NATO countries and major-non NATO countries

Value of Program: None, only an authority

Restrictions:

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, USD(AT&L), USDP (DTSA), applicable mildep (RD&A), SecState

Execution:
1. Country team (SCO) identifies and communicates the potential for an agreement
2. CCMD endorses
3. USD(AT&L) and applicable mildep (RD&A) investigates and determines to begin the international agreement process
4. USDP/DTSA determines the releaseability of U.S. equipment to be shared and develops any required DDL
5. SecState is advised of the agreement and notifies Congress, if required.

Example:
Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities (NCARC) Assistance

**Description:** Provide the CCMD a capability to recover DoD or USCG military and civilian personnel who become separated or isolated from their units and are unable to rejoin them during military operations

**Authorization:** Section 943, NDAA, FY2009, as amended, P.L.110-417, 14 October 2008

**Guidance:**
1. Authorizes the use of up to $25M annually in DoD O&M
2. SecDef is to establish such procedures and notify Congress within 72 hours of using such authority

**Countries Eligible:** As recommended by the CCMD and approved by SecDef

**Restrictions:**
1. Not implemented using pseudo LOA procedures
2. Specifically not for 10 U.S.C. 333 (formerly 2282) purposes
3. Not to provide assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law, including the control of exports of defense articles and services

**Key Players:** CCMD, USSOCOM, COM, SecDef, USDP (CoS), ASD/SO-LIC, DAS (POW/MPA), Joint Staff/J-7, Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA)

**Execution:**

**Example:** NORTHCOM provided fuel, equipment, and logistics services to the Mexican Armed Forces for support in a search and rescue (SAR) operation involving missing USCG personnel in the Gulf of Mexico
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs

Description:  Economic assistance to countries to enhance counterterrorism, nonproliferation, and export control capabilities

Purpose:
1. Provide equipment and training for counterterrorism
2. Strengthen bilateral ties of the U.S. with friendly governments with concrete assistance
3. Increase respect for human rights by sharing with civil authorities modern, humane, and effective antiterrorism techniques
4. Provide equipment and training for enhanced nonproliferation and export control capabilities
5. Accomplish activities and objectives set forth in Sections 503 and 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act [22 U.S.C. 5853 and 5854] for countries other than the independent states of the FSU
6. Promote multilateral activities to include international organizations relating to nonproliferation


2. May also be used for demining, clearance of unexploded ordnance, and the destruction of small arms
3. May be used for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Committee

Countries Eligible:  As determined by the President

Value of Program:  $655M in grant aid.

Restrictions:  Any anti-terrorism assistance is to be coordinated with the DoS/Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

Key Players:
1. SecState
2. DoS/Nonproliferation
3. DoD/DSCA, if defense article or services are determined necessary via pseudo LOA

Execution:  Normally directly by DoS and the country team, possibly to include the SCO

Example:
1. On 3 Dec 12, DoS announced a $3.43M NADR assistance initiative to support the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Dominican Republic in partnership with the U.S. BATF to provide two regional advisors for forensic training, provide legal, regulatory, and parliamentary assistance, and develop an exchange program of enforcement officials to work alongside ATF counterparts in the U.S.

2. The following are examples of FY2013 NADR funded programs:
   a. $176M supporting 11,273 participants from over 50 countries in 516 courses, workshops, and technical consultations.
   b. $39.9M funded expanding POE capabilities in 21 countries. Chad, Burkina Faso, and the Maldives have become newest participating countries.
   c. $10M was used to secure or destroy MANPADS. Since 2003, over 33,500 MANPADS in 38 countries have been destroyed.
   d. $63.5M was transferred to the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program

4. For FY2019 the CBJ requests $690M
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF)

**Description:** Provide DoD funding assistance to Pakistan security forces to build the counterinsurgency capability of Pakistan’s military and Frontier Forces.

**Purpose:** To include program management and the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, and funds; and to facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction.

**Authorization:** Section 1224, NDAA, FY2010, as amended, P.L.111-84, 28 October 2009

**Appropriation:**

3. This program is no longer funded; however counter terrorism and counter insurgency funding for Pakistan may be available through FMFP.

**Guidance:**

1. This is in addition to any other assistance to foreign nations.
2. For SecDef, in concurrence with SecState, for such assistance.
3. SecDef may transfer such funding to DoD operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; defense working capital accounts, and to the DoS PCCF account to accomplish the same stated purposes of the fund.
4. DoS PCCF funds may also be transferred into the DoD PCF account for implementation
5. Any transfer of funding requires a 15-day advance notification.
6. Obtain diplomatic 505 agreement

**Countries Eligible:** Pakistan

**Value of Program:** $473M in pseudo LOA agreements during FY2010, generally of DoS PCCF in funding origin

**Restrictions:** During FY2013, not more than 40 percent of PCF may be obligated or expended until a detailed report is submitted to Congress regarding Pakistani commitments for effective use of the assistance and metrics to be used to track progress in meeting U.S. strategic objectives, to include attacking IED networks and cooperating with U.S. counterterrorism efforts

**Key Players:** In-country CENTCOM commanders, country team (including the SCO), USCENTCOM, ASD/SOLIC, DSCA (if pseudo LOAs are used), SecState

**Execution:**

1. U.S. country team and military commanders determine requirements
2. Endorsement by USCENTCOM
3. Technology transfer decisions if required
4. Implementing agency proposed pseudo LOA
5. SecState concurrence
6. Congressional notification, if required

**Example:** DoD training, support equipment, and supplies to establish an air assault capability within Pakistan
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund (PCCF)

Description: Economic assistance to build and maintain the counterinsurgency capability of Pakistan security forces

Purpose: Providing assistance for Pakistan to build and maintain the counterinsurgency capability for Pakistani security forces to include the Frontier Corps

Authorization: Title 22 U.S.C. 8424

Appropriation:

2. Section 1704(b), Title VII, S/FOAA CR for FY2013, P.L.113-6, 26 Mar 2013, zeroed out the PCCF account.
3. No new funding starting with FY2013

Guidance:

1. Assistance to include:
   a. Program management
   b. Training in civil-military humanitarian assistance
   c. Human rights training
   d. Provision of equipment, supplies, services, and training, or
   e. Facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction

Countries Eligible: Pakistan

Value of Program:

1. FY2012 -- $850M to remain available through FY2013
3. $50,000,000 of FY12 funding was authorized for transfer to the FY12 “1207” Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF)

Restrictions:

1. Sec. 620M, FAA, “Leahy vetting” required
2. Available to SecState with the concurrence of SecDef
3. With a 15-day advance congressional notice in writing, such funds may be transferred to DoD or other USG agencies to support counterinsurgency operations. Upon determination by SecState, with the concurrence of SecDef, any such funds may be transferred back to the PCCF
4. Quarterly report by SecState to Congress regarding the use of PCCF funding on a project-by-project basis

Key Players:

1. SecState and SecDef
2. Applicable DoS regional burea
3. USDP/ASD-SOLIC/DSCA (if pseudo LOA process is used), IAW SAMM, C15.1.4.6
4. Applicable in-country team members to include SCO (if pseudo LOA process is used)
5. USCENTCOM

Execution: Possible to use pseudo-LOA process if PCCF is transferred to DoD PCF for implementation

Example: Pseudo LOA process likely for PCCF funds transferred to DoD PCF fund for provision of defense article and services to Pakistan security forces. $472M in agreements during FY2010.

Proposed transfer of funds to aid in the development of SOF capabilities in Libya.
Participation of Foreign and U.S. Military and Civilian Defense Personnel at No-Charge in Post-Under-Graduate Flying and Tactical Leadership Training and Integrated Air and Missile Defense Training at Locations in Southwest Asia

Description: Participate in cooperative post-graduate flight training and tactical leadership programs and integrated air and missile defense training at locations in Southwest Asia without charge to the participating countries.

Purpose: Provide no-cost advanced flight training and tactical leadership programs and integrated air and missile defense training to Southwest Asia countries.

Authorization: Section 544(c), FAA [22 U.S.C. 2347c(c)]

Appropriation: None

Guidance:

1. No IMET funding is to be used for this program.
2. The cooperative program is to be conducted by international agreement for equitable contribution of support and services from each participant country which can be waived for U.S. national security interests.
3. Any costs incurred by the U.S. shall be charged to the current applicable appropriations accounts or funds of the participating USG agencies.
4. U.S. participants may include military and civilian defense personnel.
5. Such training must satisfy common requirements with the U.S. for post-graduate flying and tactical leadership training.
6. "And integrated air and missile defense training" was added to this cooperative SWA training program by Section 1233, NDAA, FY2014, P.L.113-66, 26 December 2013.

Countries Eligible: As determined by the President

Value of Program:

Restrictions:

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, MILDEP(s), DSCA, and other participating USG agencies and cooperative partner nations

Execution: Similar to previous reciprocal, no-charge flight training school but to also include agreements with other USG agency and partner nation participants.

Example: Certain NATO countries and USG agencies collaborate with DoD in providing flight training to selected SWA country potential air force pilots. This authority is not widely used.
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

**Description:** Funding assistance for peacekeeping operations

**Purpose:** Provide funding for articles, services, and training for countries and organizations conducting international peacekeeping

**Authorization:** Sections 551-553, FAA [22 U.S.C. 2348]


**Guidance:**

1. FY2018 earmark includes $31M for the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai
2. PKO funding may be used to enhance capacity of foreign civilian security forces.

**Countries Eligible:** Those countries or international organizations the President determines eligible for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out to further U.S. national security interests

**Value of Program:** FY2018 -- approximately $658M

**Restrictions:** No S/FOAA funding should be used to support any military training or operations that include children soldiers.

**Key Players:**

1. SecState
2. DoS/PM
3. CCMD and SCO if defense articles and services are to be provided to partner nation
4. DSCA, if defense articles and services are provided via pseudo LOA IAW SAMM, C15.1.4.

**Execution:** Normally planned and executed by DoS/PM

**Example:**

1. During FY2014 -- $212.35M for Somalia PKO [African Union Mission], $36M for MFO, $33M for Sudan PKO
2. For FY2019 the CBJ requests $291M
Reciprocal, No-charge Flight Training School

**Description:** One-for-one no-cost exchange of military personnel to receive flight training in the U.S.

**Purpose:** Provides the opportunity for both U.S. and international military and defense civilian personnel to experience training and other international exposure within each other’s flight training programs (to include test pilot training) at no-cost.

**Authorization:** Section 544(b), FAA [22 U.S.C. 2347c(b)]

**Appropriation:** None

**Guidance:**

1. SAMM, C10.17.8
2. Conducted with an international agreement
3. Agreements are generally negotiated at both the DoD and MilDep levels
4. Each country is to absorb any living expenses for their student(s)
5. The exchange is reciprocal to be completed in the same fiscal year

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by SecDef

**Value of Program:**

**Restrictions:**

1. International agreements for the exchange are to be in-place prior to the exchange
2. Technology transfer issues must be considered and resolved

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMD, MilDep, DSCA

**Execution:**

1. Country team (SCO) forwards request for a reciprocal, no-cost exchange at a U.S. flight school to the CCMD for endorsement
2. DSCA and applicable MilDep determine if necessary international agreements for the exchange are in-place. If not, then agreement negotiations must take place and be approved.
3. Once the agreements are approved, then the exchange offer may be accepted for implementation.

**Example:** The partner country has a well-functioning modern flight school program and, for interoperability purposes, wants to attend the comparable U.S. flight school but at no-cost. The applicable U.S. MilDep and related flight community have indicated an interest and support for the exchange. The CCMD is willing to strongly endorse the exchange.
Reciprocal, No-charge Professional Military Education (PME) Student Exchanges

Description: One-for-one no-cost exchange of military personnel to attend professional military education (PME) institutions in the U.S.

Purpose: Provides the opportunity for both U.S. and international military personnel to experience education and other international exposure at each other’s PME institutions at no-cost.

Authorization: Section 544(a), FAA [22 U.S.C. 2347c(a)]

Appropriation: N/A

Guidance:

1. SAMM, C10.17.7.2
2. Does not include attendance at the military academies
3. Conducted with an international agreement at specific PME institutions
4. Agreements are generally negotiated at both the DoD and MilDep levels
5. Each country is to absorb any living expenses for their student(s)
6. The exchange is reciprocal to be completed in the same fiscal year

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef

Value of Program:

Restrictions: International agreements for the exchange are to be in-place prior to the exchange

Key Players: Country team (SCO), CCMD, MilDep, DSCA

Execution:

1. DSCA and MilDep specify what institutions are considered PME
2. Country team (SCO) forwards request for a reciprocal, no-cost exchange at a PME institution to the CCMD for endorsement
3. DSCA and applicable MilDep (or DoD agency) determine if necessary international agreements for the exchange are in-place. If not, then agreement negotiations must take place and be approved.
4. Once the agreements are approved, then the exchange offer may be accepted for implementation.

Example: USAF currently (FY13) has ten year PME student exchange agreements with Australia, Belgium, RoK, Norway, and Spain with an unfilled agreement with Argentina.
Reciprocal, No-charge Unit Exchanges

**Description:** One-for-one unit exchanges for training

**Purpose:** Provides for the opportunity for both U.S. and international military units to experience training opportunities at each other’s facilities and country environment at no-cost

**Authorization:** Section 30A, AECA [22 U.S.C. 2770a]

**Appropriation:** N/A

**Guidance:**
1. SAMM, C10.17.7.2.2
2. Conducted with an international agreement between the applicable MilDep
3. The training is completed on a reciprocal no-cost basis with each mildep providing comparable training, transportation, logistics, and other related support to each unit.
4. The mutual training exchange must take place within one year.
5. Should the partner country fail to provide comparable training to the U.S. unit, then the U.S. must be reimbursed for the provided training and support provided by the U.S.

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by SecDef

**Value of Program:**

**Restrictions:** However, each country is responsible for their own student TLA.

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMD, MilDep, DSCA

**Execution:**
1. Country team (SCO) forwards the unit exchange training request directly to the applicable MilDep
2. The MilDep negotiates and enters into a training exchange agreement
3. A congressional report is required annually NLT 1 February to include the unit exchange training conducted the previous fiscal year to include the cost of the training and other expenses experienced by the USG and the participant country.

**Example:** The SCO notes that the partner nation has a very professional unit with certain skills that might be of value to a comparable U.S. unit. Or the partner unit is lacking in certain skills that could be improved upon with U.S. training. Example skills could include cold weather training, mountain training, jungle training, or desert training.
Security Assistance for Baltic Nations for Joint Program for Interoperability and Deterrence

Description: To conduct or support a single joint security assistance/security cooperation program with Baltic nations to improve their interoperability and build capacity to deter and resist Russian aggression.

Authorization: Sec 1279D NDAA FY18, P.L. 115-91, 12 Dec 2017

Appropriation: From DoD O&M, not to exceed $100M

Guidance:

1. No later than 60 days before initiating activities under this program, the SecDef shall submit to Congress:
   a. the countries that will participate in the joint program
   b. an assessment of how the joint program will improve interoperability of the Baltic nations and build capacity to deter Russian aggression
   c. how it advances the EUCOM theater SC plan, and integrated country strategy
   d. cost and delivery schedule of the program
   e. description of arrangements, if any, for the sustainment of the defense articles to be procured

Countries Eligible: Baltic nations defined as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; other countries may participate if they use their own country’s funds

Value of Program: Variable- may not exceed $100M

Restrictions: Authority expires 31 Dec 2020

Key Players: DoD, DoS, EUCOM, SCO, Baltic nations

Execution: Using pseudo LOA/BPC process

Example:
Space-A Transport of NGO Relief

Description: DoD provides space available USG transportation of NGO furnished humanitarian assistance cargo [also referred to as the Denton Program]

Purpose: Provide transportation of humanitarian cargo at no-cost to the donor or the recipient country

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 402

Appropriation: None

Guidance:
1. SAMM, C12.7.4.2
2. Generally the same guidance as the previous Funded Transportation Program.
3. Cargo minimum is 2,000 pounds with a maximum of 75,000 pounds
4. The delivery is generally from a CONUS aerial port to a recipient country aerial port

Countries Eligible: As determined by SecDef (DSCA) and SecState/USAID

Value of Program:

Restrictions:

Key Players: Donor, USAID, Dos, DSCA, Joint Staff/J4, USTRANSCOM, country team (USAID rep)

Execution:
1. Donor submits request for DoD space-A transportation using OHASIS
2. USAID processes the request to include contacting the country team, obtains SecState approval, and forwards to DSCA for action.
3. DSCA processes the request and forwards to the Joint Staff/J4 for transportation
4. Joint Staff tasks USTRANSCOM to identify space and coordinate the movement of cargo to port of embark
5. Country team USAID meets the flight and transfers the cargo to the in-country recipient

Example: An NGO collects medical supplies and equipment for a developing country but cannot obtain transportation and opts for the USG Denton transportation program. Recent announcement of Denton authority used for a USAF reserve C-17 flight departing WPAFB on 14 Jun 13 with “Kids Against Hunger” NGO meals (540,000 rations) for Haiti.
Special Authorities

**Description:** Providing assistance without regard to traditional procedural provisions of law

**Purpose:** Immediate military assistance with certain waiver authorities provided within the law, when determined by the President to be in the U.S. national interest

**Authorization:**

1. With a presidential U.S. national security interest determination, the normal 15- and 30-day advance congressional notifications may be waived for AECA-required DCS, FMS, third party, and leasing transfers

2. Section 614, FAA [22 U.S.C. 2364], authorizes the President to furnish assistance without regard to the FAA, AECA, and any related act authorizing or appropriating funds for use under the FAA when determined and notified in writing to Congress it is important to U.S. national security interests.
   a. Section 614(a)(4)(A)(i), FAA -- Not more than $750M in AECA-authorized sales may be authorized IAW this authority in any fiscal year
   b. Section 614(a)(4)(A)(ii), FAA -- Not more than $250M in funds made available for use IAW the FAA or AECA may be made available IAW this authority in any fiscal year. Section 614(a)(4)(C), FAA -- Not more than $50M of this $250M authority may be allocated to any one country is a fiscal year unless the country is a victim of active aggression.
   c. Section 614(a)(4)(C), FAA -- Not more than $500M of the aggregate $750M and $250M authorities may be allocated to any one country in a fiscal year
   d. Section 614(a)(4)(A)(iii) -- Not more than $100M of foreign currencies accruing under the FAA or any other law may be made available IAW this authority in any fiscal year
   e. Section 614(c), FAA -- authorizes the President to use amounts not to exceed $50M of the funds made available IAW FAA pursuant to his certification that it is inadvisable to specify the nature of the use of such funds. However, the President shall fully inform the chairman and ranking minority member of both the HFAC and SFRC of each use of such authority

**Appropriation:** Except for the transfer of already appropriated but not obligated funds, none.

**Guidance:** Requires significant justification by SecState and SecDef to the President

**Countries Eligible:** As determined by the President

**Value of Program:**

**Restrictions:** A diplomatic 505 agreement is needed

**Key Players:** The affected country, U.S. Ambassador, applicable CCMDs, SecDef, SecState, regional and functional bureaus and agencies, OMB, NSC, and the President

**Execution:**

1. Country team (SCO) forwards request with country team endorsement
2. CCMD provides an additional endorsement
3. USDP(DSCA) coordinates within OSD and provides recommendation to DoS
4. DoS obtains presidential determination as required and forwards to DoD for implementation
5. DSCA any required congressional notification and forwards to the Implementing Agency for implementation

**Example:** A friendly country is under attack or the threat of an immediate attack from another country but is unable to counter either because of capability or financial restrictions. With an emergency determination, the President may direct the emergency provision of defense articles or services to the country or redirect unobligated assistance funding to fund immediate U.S. military assistance to the friendly country. Note: this authority is last resort and rarely used. On 30 Sep 2014, the President, IAW Sec. 614, authorized SecState to furnish up to $123M in INCLE assistance to the following ten countries: Ukraine, Tunisia, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Nigeria, Albania, and Vietnam without regard to any provision of law.
Support for Counter-Drug Activities and Activities to Counter Transnational Organized Crime

Description: Provide defense articles and services to U.S. and foreign counterdrug and to counter transnational organized crime law enforcement agencies

Purpose: Provide DoD-funded assistance to law enforcement agencies as directed by ASD (SO-LIC) occasionally using the pseudo FMS process

Authorization:

1. 10 USC 284

Appropriation:

   a. Includes $236M for the National Guard counter-drug program.
2. $670M from $517M Title VI, and $153M Title IX, OCO, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, DoD Appropriations Act, FY2019, P.L. 115-244, 28 Sep 2018

Guidance:

1. SAMM, C15.1.4.3
2. Types of assistance include:
   a. Maintenance, repair, and upgrade of loaned DoD equipment
   b. Maintenance, repair, and upgrade of other equipment
   c. Transportation of personnel, including personnel of foreign countries, supplies, and equipment
   d. Establishment (including unspecified minor military construction projects) and operation of bases of operations or training facilities
   e. Counter-drug related training of law enforcement personnel of federal, state and local governments, Indian tribes, and of foreign countries, including associated support expenses for trainees and the provision of material necessary to carry out such training
   f. Detection, monitoring, and communication
   g. Construction of roads, fences, and installation of lighting
   h. Establishment of command, control, and computer networks
   i. Provision of linguists and intelligence analysis services
   j. Aerial and ground reconnaissance.
3. SecDef is authorized to prescribe regulations to the Chief, NGB, to establish, operate or provide financial assistance to the States to establish and operate not more than five National Guard counterdrug schools and to expend not more than $30,000,000 in each fiscal year in DoD “1004” O&M to support these schools. The authorized schools include:
   a. The Multi-Jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training (MCTFT), St. Petersburg, FL
   b. The Midwest Counterdrug Training Center (MCTC), Johnston, IA
   c. The Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA), Meridian MS
   d. The Northeast Regional Counterdrug Training Center (NCTC), Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
   e. The Western Regional Counterdrug Training Center, Camp Murray, WA
4. ASD (SO-LIC) may obtain this assistance directly from the mildeps and other agencies, or from the existing FMS infrastructure with DSCA using SAMM, C15, pseudo LOA procedures to obtain defense articles, services, and training.

Countries Eligible: Law enforcement agencies as determined by SecDef (USDP/ASD(SO-LIC))
Value of Program: FY2018 -- $1.13 billion

Restrictions: Support provided to non-DoD agencies on a reimbursable basis IAW CJCSI 3710.01, DoD Counterdrug Support, 26 Jan 2007

Key Players: Country team (SCO and NAS), CCMD, SecDef, ASD/SO-LIC, DSCA, implementing agencies

Execution:

1. Country team submits requirements to ASD/SO-LIC
2. ASD/SO-LIC either obtains the articles/services directly from the applicable mildep/agency or submits a written request to DSCA with a funding MIPR
3. The applicable implementing agency provides a SAMM, C15, pseudo LOA procedures for DSCA countersignature
4. ASD/SO-LIC conducts any required congressional notification

Example: Minor support of U.S.-origin equipment and training to foreign C/N law enforcement agencies. Support could be provided to U.S. local law enforcement agencies.
Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism

Description: DoD funding to support foreign forces, irregular forces, groups or individuals in support of U.S. special forces

Purpose: Enable foreign forces engaged or facilitating ongoing operations by U.S. special forces

Authorization: 10 U.S.C. 127e

Appropriation: Currently up to $100M in annual DoD O&M funding for special operations

Guidance:
1. Authority to make funds available is not to be delegated below the Secretary of Defense
2. Requires the concurrence of the applicable U.S. Chief of Mission
3. Oversight of policies and programs authorized under this title rest with ASD (SO-LIC)

Countries Eligible: As requested by USSOCOM and approved by SecDef

Value of Program: Up to $100M

Restrictions:

Key Players: Theater SOCOM CDR, USSOCOM, CCMDs, COM, ASD (SO-LIC)

Execution: This program is not implemented using the pseudo LOA process

Example: Transportation, training, and/or equipping of foreign forces in support of U.S. special operations. Recently reported as a "classified spending account" in use within Libya to assist Libyan forces to operate along with U.S. forces conducting C/T.
Third Party Transfer Authority

Description: Partner nation transfer of U.S.-origin USML article and services from the ministry of defense to other government agencies or other countries

Purpose: Continued U.S. management of previously transferred U.S.-origin defense articles and services

Authorization: Section 3(a)(2), AECA [22 U.S.C. 2753]

Appropriation: None, only an authority

Guidance: No defense article or service shall be sold or leased to any country or international organization until the country or organization has agreed not to transfer the U.S.-origin defense article or service to a third agency, country or organization unless first approved by the President (delegated to PM/DDTC for DCS transfers and PM/RSAT for government to government transfers).

Countries Eligible: Generally, must be already eligible to receive U.S.-origin items

Value of Program: N/A

Restrictions:

1. Any third party transfer request will be forwarded for action by PM/DDTC or PM/RSAT for a coordinated DoS response
2. Any request and approval must be done in writing.
3. No transfer request shall be approved unless the USG would be willing to transfer the item or service to the third party
4. No third party transfer request is to be approved until a “505 agreement” [ref: Section 505(a), FAA] with the third party government is in place
5. Congress is to be notified for approval before DoS authorizes the third party transfer
   a. For NATO plus five countries, 15-day advance notification of any transfer exceeding $100M or for MDE exceeding $25M, priced at original acquisition value.
   b. For all other countries, 30-day advance notification of any transfer exceeding $50M or for MDE exceeding $14M, priced at original acquisition value.

Key Players:

1. Country team to normally to include SCO
2. DoS/PM/DDTC or RSAT
3. DoD/DTSA if DoD recommendations for technology transfer are determined necessary
4. Applicable CCMDs of both the transferring and recipient countries

Execution:

1. Partner nation normally initiates request via the SCO
2. Recipient nation SCO for country team recommendation and execution of any necessary diplomatic 505-agreement
3. PM/DDTC or PM/RSAT coordinates USG response within DoS and DoD/DTSA if applicable

Example: Transfer by sale of older U.S.-origin defense articles and support by a country preparing to obtain newer U.S.-origin defense articles to a third country
Traditional Combatant Commander's Activities (TCA)

**Description:** DoD funding of CCMD SC Contact programs

**Purpose:** Provides funds to GCCs for contacts between U.S. and foreign armed forces for certain activities that are designed to encourage a democratic orientation of defense establishments and military forces of other countries

**Authorization:** 10 U.S.C. 166a

**Appropriation:** Same as CCIF

**Guidance:**
1. TCA typically pays for the following:
2. Exchanges of civilian or military personnel
   a. Subject Matter Expert Exchanges (SMEEs)
3. Seminars and conferences
4. Distribution of publications

**Countries Eligible:** Those identified by the respective CCMD

**Value of Program:** Same as CCIF

**Restrictions:** The annual codified authority to be funded is $25,000,000 but recent appropriations have been at lower levels, so like CCIF, since this is for worldwide use the funding of significant programs is somewhat limited. Training is not authorized. Initial Planning for events need to start about 18-24 months out from the scheduled time of the event

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMD, Joint Staff

**Execution:**
1. The SCO identifies a last minute funding deficiency for the partner country to participate in an exercise (or operations) planning conference to be conducted at the CCMD headquarters
2. The CCMD determines the partner nation presence at the conference is essential and nominates the use of funding.
3. The Joint Staff concurs and provides the funding to the CCMD for country use by the SCO

**Example:** Similar to CCIF
Transfer of Defense Articles and Provide Defense Services to Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan

Description: No cost transfer of nonexcess defense articles from stocks of in-theater defense articles to Afghanistan without reimbursement from the Government of Afghanistan

Purpose: Provide up to $250M (replacement value) each fiscal year in U.S. defense articles in Afghanistan as of 2 January 2013 to Afghanistan, and provide defense services in connection with the transfer of such articles.

Authorization: Section 1222, NDAA, FY2013, P.L.112-239, as amended, 2 Jan 2013

Appropriation: N/A, no-cost

Guidance:

1. Authority expires 31 Dec 2020
2. Requires the concurrence of SecState and a 15-day prior notification to Congress
3. A quarterly report is to be provided to Congress once the transfers begin
4. This authority is in addition to the grant EDA transfer authority IAW Section 516, FAA.
5. Military and security forces are defined to include national armies, national air forces, national navies, national guard forces, police forces, and border security forces, but not to include nongovernmental or irregular forces such as private militias.

Countries Eligible: Afghanistan

Value of Program: $250M (replacement value) each fiscal year

Restrictions:

1. Articles are no longer needed by U.S. forces in Afghanistan
2. Articles were used in support of operations in Afghanistan
3. Articles were in Afghanistan as of 2 Jan 2013
4. No transfers are to take place until 15 days after a report to Congress regarding the articles and those articles to be drawn down from Afghanistan
5. EDA and excess property are to be transferred “as is-where is.”

Key Players: In-theater USCENTCOM CDRs, country teams (including SCOs), USCENTCOM, SecDef (USDP/DSCA), MilDep, DLA, SecState

Execution:

1. In-theater U.S. forces CDRs, COMs, and SCOs determine needs
2. USCENTCOM endorses requirements
3. SecDef (USDP), in concurrence with SecState, approves transfers
4. In-place diplomatic 505 agreement required prior to transfer

Example: No longer needed support equipment transferred to Afghanistan forces
U.S. Participation in Headquarters Eurocorps

Description: Authorizes U.S. military participation as staff members of Headquarters Eurocorps

Purpose: U.S. staff support of NATO activities of the NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Eurocorps

Authorization: Section 1275, NDAA, FY2013, P.L.112-239, 2 Jan 2013

Appropriation: DoD O&M to pay U.S. share of headquarters operating expenses and cost of U.S. military personnel participation

Guidance:

1. An international agreement is to be entered into by SecDef, with the concurrence of SecState, and Hqtrs Eurocorps.
2. Hqtrs Eurocorps refers to the multinational military headquarters established 1 Oct 1993 which is one of the High Readiness Forces (Land) associated with the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps of NATO.

Countries Eligible: NATO Staff

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:

1. Initially, only two U.S. military personnel may serve as hqtrs Eurocorps staff members until SecDef provides a report to Congress regarding U.S. personnel participation, benefits of more participation, plans for such participation, and associated costs.
2. Not more than ten U.S. military members may participate until SecDef notifies Congress otherwise.
3. No U.S. funds is authorized to fund the pay or salaries of other military members who participate as hqtrs staff members

Key Players:

Execution: Not yet promulgated

Example:
Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative

**Description:** Assistance to the national-level security forces of Ukraine and the national-level security forces of Partnership for Peace (PfP) nations

**Purpose:** Support for Ukraine and various Partnership for Peace nations to help them develop combat capability in order to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity against Russian and Russian-backed separatist aggression and to support, agreed-to, ceasefire agreements

**Authorization:** Section 1250, FY2016, NDAA, P.L. 114-92, 25 Nov 2015, as amended

**Appropriation:** $250M for FY19, Section 1246, NDAA FY19 P.L. 115-232, 13 Aug 2018

**Guidance:**

1. The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, can provide appropriate assistance, intelligence, and support [including lethal weapons of a defensive nature] to Ukraine and PfP nations when needed to support said countries sovereignty and territorial integrity. Assistance also includes training, equipment, supplies, services, and supplies. Up to 20% of the amount available may be used for training. Lethal weapons of a defensive nature include: mortars, crew-served weapons, grenade launchers, small arms, anti-armor systems, and supporting ammunition. Other allowed material/equipment – Counter-artillery radars, unmanned aerial surveillance systems, counter-electronic capabilities, and cyber. Various reports are required

2. Funding can be used for treatment of wounded Ukrainian soldiers in the US in medical treatment facilities through the Secretarial Designee Program, including transportation, lodging, meals, and other appropriate non-medical support in connection with such treatment, and education and training for Ukrainian healthcare specialists to care for wounded Ukrainian soldiers

**Countries Eligible:** Ukraine and other PfP nations that the Secretary of Defense deems necessary to deter Russian aggression

**Value of Program:** $250M for FY19

**Restrictions:**

1. This assistance may not be provided after 31 Dec 2020

2. Prohibits the use of these funds for the procurement or transfer of man-portable air defense systems

3. Fifty percent withheld until the Government of Ukraine has taken substantial actions to make defense institutional reforms

4. Up to $50M can be used for lethal aid

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), CCMDs, DoD, DoS, Implementing Agencies

**Execution:**

**Example:**

--- 99 ---
United States-Israel Anti-Tunnel Cooperation

Description: Authority to establish anti-tunnel capabilities with Israel

Purpose: Carry out research, development, test, and evaluation with Israel, to establish anti-tunnel capabilities to detect, map, and neutralize underground tunnel threats; including the establishment of capabilities for countering unmanned aerial systems.


Appropriation: $50M per fiscal year

Guidance: In general the Secretary of Defense is authorized to provide maintenance and sustainment support to Israel for anti-tunnel capabilities research, development, test, and evaluation. This authorization includes the ability to install necessary research equipment. Before implementing this authority the Secretary of Defense shall provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees. This report shall include a memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel regarding the sharing of research and development costs under this authority.

Countries Eligible: Israel

Value of Program: $50M

Restrictions:

1. Authority expires 31 Dec 2020
2. Israel must provide matching funds
3. Of the amount provided by the US, not less than 50 percent shall be used for RDT&E activities in the US

Key Players: SecDef [USD(AT&L)], DoS, Israel

Execution:

Example:
USG Wales Initiative Fund (WIF)

Description: DoD authorization and funding program to support the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) program established in 1994. In 2014, it was expanded to include countries listed below.

Purpose:

1. Per SAMM, C11.10.1, WIF primary objectives are to:
   a. Improve NATP/PfP partner interoperability,
   b. Advance PfP partner defense institution building/defense reform, and
   c. Support PfP partner integration with NATO

Authorization:

1. SAMM references repealed or recodified programs which are now covered under the following:
   a. 10 U.S.C. 321
   b. 10 U.S.C. 312

Appropriation: Annual DoD appropriations act for DoD (DSCA) O&M

Guidance:

1. Previously named “Warsaw Initiative Fund”
2. DASD-SC is the DoD primary for U.S. WIF and PfP policy with administration and management support provided by DSCA
3. SAMM, C11.10, Warsaw Initiative Fund (former name of the Wales Initiative Fund)
   a. SAMM, C11.T21, provides WIF organization responsibilities
   b. SAMM, C11.T22, provides WIF program planning timeframe and implementation process
4. Per SAMM, 11.10.4, WIF funds may be used in conjunction with other types of funding, to include:
   a. 10 U.S.C. 166a, Combatant Commander Initiative Funds (CCIF)
   b. DoDI 7250.13, 30 Jun 09, Use of Appropriated Funds for Official Representation Purposes
   c. CJCSI 7201.01B, 20 Dec 2010, CCMD Official Representation Funds (ORF)
   d. 10 U.S.C. 127, Emergency Extraordinary Expenses (EEE)
   e. 22 U.S.C. 2763, Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP)
   f. 22 U.S.C. 2347, International Military Education and Training (IMET)
   g. 22 U.S.C. 2694, Limitation on Purchase of Gifts for Foreign Individuals
   h. And NATO funds

Countries Eligible: PfP developing countries as determined by USD(P) recently to include: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. With the rename to Wales Initiative Fund, also includes the Mediterranean Dialogue, to include Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia; the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, to include Bahrain and Qatar; NATO Partners Across the Globe, to include Afghanistan, Iraq, Mongolia, and Pakistan; and countries participating in the NATO Defense Education Enhancement Program (DEEP)

Value of Program: Variable

Restrictions:

1. WIF cannot be the primary source of exercise funding or used to support U.S. participation except for planning conferences.
2. WIF cannot be used to pay for courses, classroom study, defense articles and other military assistance, excessive PfP partner participation, PfP partner transfer of military officers to NATO for TDY, or PfP partner costs to hold events not approved by USD(P).
3. OSD policy restricts the use of WIF to pay Russian costs of participation in PfP events, in addition to NDAA FY19 Sec 1231 limitation on military cooperation between the US and the Russian Federation

**Key Players:** Country team (SCO), USEUCOM, USCENTCOM, SecDef (USDP & ASD/SO-LIC), DSCA, SecState

**Execution:** See SAMM, C11.T22, guidelines.

**Example:** Much of what the WIF was set up for is now covered in various Sections of the new Security Cooperation chapter (16), 10 U.S.C. – DIB (Section 332), Mil-to-Mil Contacts (Section 311), and Payment of Expenses to attend Bilateral or Regional Conferences (Section 312), and Payment of Training and Exercise Expenses (Section 321).
X - Index: List of Programs by Category

Purpose: The following section lists all the programs in this document by category, some programs may be in more than one category. The first page defines the categories.
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<th>Category</th>
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<td>Contacts</td>
<td>Enable defense and military leaders to engage with partner countries for discussions, exchanges of tactics, planning, and other purposes. Contacts are largely conducted between U.S. military and civilian defense personnel and the military and civilian defense personnel of a partner country but may also include non-defense personnel of partner countries who play key security roles.</td>
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<td>Defense Institution Building</td>
<td>Help partner countries develop more effective defense institutions, including organizations and processes that can ensure effective oversight, management, and execution of logistics, personnel, budgets, policy, strategy, doctrine for effective development, employment, and sustainment of defense capabilities.</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>Includes participation in U.S. PME programs, supporting partner countries in relevant multilateral education and training programs and deploying MTTs to educate partners on specific topics.</td>
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<td>Exchanges</td>
<td>A variety of options for conducting exchanges of military and civilian defense personnel with partner countries and may be used to develop familiarity with partner country systems, processes, interoperability, and technical expertise.</td>
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<td>Exercises</td>
<td>Enables U.S. forces to meet U.S. training requirements and improve U.S. readiness with the secondary benefit of helping partner countries develop skills, tactics, techniques, procedures, and operational concepts that are in line with U.S. interests.</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>DoD provided support of U.S. humanitarian assistance to countries.</td>
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<td>International Armaments Cooperation</td>
<td>U.S. bilateral and multilateral agreements with partner countries to share in the development, funding, and production of mutually required weapons systems or components.</td>
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<td>Operational Support</td>
<td>Assistance designed to enable partner countries to participate in coalition operations by developing specific capabilities needed for said operations and by enhancing interoperability among partner countries; and by sustaining partner operations in cases where partner countries cannot sustain operations on their own.</td>
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<td>Train-and-Equip/Security Assistance: DoD Administered Title 22</td>
<td>Under the authority of DoS, DoD Provides materiel assistance and related tactical/operational training to partner countries to develop specific defense capabilities.</td>
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<td>Economic &amp; military assistance to partner countries implemented and managed by DoS and/or USAID.</td>
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<td>Under the authority of DoD, DoD provides material assistance and related tactical/operational training to partner countries to develop specific defense capabilities.</td>
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