

Army Regulation 11–31

Army Programs

Army International Security Cooperation Policy

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
15 October 2004**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 11-31

Army International Security Cooperation Policy

This revision, dated 15 October 2004--

- o Establishes the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 as the proponent for Army International Security Cooperation, vice the Deputy Secretary of the Army (International Affairs) (para 1-4a).
- o Replaces the term "Army International Affairs" with "Army International Security Cooperation."
- o Describes the link among Army security cooperation activities, combatant commanders' Theater Security Cooperation Plans, and Army Title 10 and Title 22 responsibilities (chap 2).
- o Identifies the integration of Army International Security Cooperation activities, conducted in accordance with the Army International Activities Plan, as the essential method for ensuring that the many, diverse, and complex Army security cooperation activities support the National Security Strategy of the United States, the defense strategy, defense security cooperation guidance and defense strategic planning guidance periodically issued by the Secretary of Defense, the national military strategy periodically published by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other appropriate directives issued to the Army by higher authorities (para 3-6).

Army Programs

Army International Security Cooperation Policy

By order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation defines, describes, and sets responsibilities for Army International Security Cooperation programs and activities and prescribes policy and procedures for the selection, development, integration, and conduct of those programs and activities. This regulation also requires the publication of the Army International Activities Plan, which is the Chief of Staff's tool for implementation of the policies promulgated herein.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National

Guard of the United States/Army National Guard, and the United States Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent for this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include a formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions but does not identify key

management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without the prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, ATTN: DAMO-SSI, 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Suggested improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (DAMO-SSI), Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1

Introduction, *page 1*

Purpose • 1-1, *page 1*

References • 1-2, *page 1*

Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1-3, *page 1*

Responsibilities • 1-4, *page 1*

Chapter 2

Army International Security Cooperation: Policy and Background, *page 2*

Army security cooperation policy • 2-1, *page 2*

Definition • 2-2, *page 2*

Role of Army security cooperation activities in DOD security cooperation • 2-3, *page 2*

*This regulation supersedes AR 11-31, dated 28 April 2000.

Contents—Continued

Security cooperation requirements • 2–4, *page 2*

Chapter 3

Elements of Army Security Cooperation Policy, *page 2*

A global strategy • 3–1, *page 2*

An enduring Army capability to shape the security environment • 3–2, *page 3*

Ends • 3–3, *page 3*

Ways • 3–4, *page 4*

Means • 3–5, *page 4*

Army International Activities Plan • 3–6, *page 5*

Appendixes

A. References, *page 6*

B. List of HQDA Agency Proponent Responsibilities for International Activities, *page 13*

Figure List

Figure B–1: HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs, *page 14*

Figure B–1: HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued, *page 15*

Figure B–1: HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued, *page 16*

Figure B–1: HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued, *page 17*

Figure B–1: HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued, *page 18*

Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation establishes Department of the Army (DA) policy and prescribes responsibilities and procedures for the planning and integration (programming, budgeting and execution) of Army security cooperation (SC) activities. It also requires the annual publication of an Army International Activities Plan (AIAP) to ensure that the Army's SC efforts are integrated and in support of appropriate guidance from higher authorities.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

This regulation establishes the following responsibilities and authorities.

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (DCS, G-3) is responsible for the planning, integration, and oversight of Army SC. The DCS, G-3 will also—

(1) Provide central guidance for the development, integration, and evaluation of Army SC activities in accordance with security cooperation guidance (SCG) issued by the Secretary of Defense. This does not imply responsibility for program specific policies or execution of SC activities for which other Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) staff elements, major Army commands (MACOMs), or Army agencies have proponentcy (as delineated in appendix B).

(2) Prepare the AIAP as the Army's strategic plan for integrated SC planning and assessment.

(3) Oversee the integration of Army international SC activities into the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process and acts as functional and program performance manager for SC resources. The DCS, G-3 is the primary HQDA advocate for Army SC activity resources during the Army Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and budget building process.

(4) Monitor, assess, and interpret SC policy issued by the President, the Department of State, OSD, the Joint Staff, and other appropriate authorities.

(5) Recommend new SC policies and programs in the absence of guidance from higher authority(ies).

(6) Initiate change(s) to existing SC policies to better serve U.S. national security strategy and foreign policy objectives.

(7) Develop, coordinate, and promulgate the U.S. Army position as part of the joint review of theater security cooperation (TSC) strategies of the regional combatant commanders.

(8) Serve as the principal advisor to the Executive Office of HQDA on the politico-military aspects of Army SC.

(9) Develop policies to ensure Army compliance with international standardization agreements.

(10) Serve as the HQDA lead in developing and reviewing operational concepts for multinational operations and experimentation.

(11) In accordance with AR 34-1, develop, publish, and oversee the implementation of Army Multinational Force Compatibility Guidance.

(12) Recommend to the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) the content and scope of the CSA Counterpart Visit Program (formal and informal) and the CSA Army-to-Army Staff Talks. Upon approval by the CSA, plan and execute Army-to-Army Staff Talks and informal visits by foreign counterparts. The DCS, G-3 also will support the CSA Staff Group in planning and executing CSA travel to visit foreign counterparts and the DCS, G-2 in planning and executing CSA-hosted official Counterpart Visits.

(13) Act as the HQDA focal point for Army SC activities as delineated in appendix B.

(14) Prepare an annual assessment of Army international SC in accordance with OSD guidance.

b. All HQDA Staff Elements, MACOMs, Army Service Component Commands (in their Title 10 (10 USC Subtitle B) role), and other agencies are responsible for the management and execution of the SC activities for which their organizations have functional responsibility as delineated in appendix B. In carrying out their responsibilities, proponents will—

(1) Adhere to the AIAP.

(2) Notify the affected Army Service Component Command and the affected regional combatant command of the planning and implementation of Army SC activities in their geographical areas of responsibility.

(3) Inform the DCS, G-3, through normal channels, of all programmatic administrative, operational, and implementation matters that have the potential to produce an impact on the Army's ability to carry out SC policy.

(4) Represent and advocate Army equities in the development of their respective combatant commander's TSC strategy.

- (5) Ensure that any disclosure of classified military information is in compliance with AR 380–10.
- (6) Justify and defend their SC activities during the PPBE process and ensure that approved budget programs are properly executed.
- (7) Inform the DCS, G–3 of any Army SC activities funded from outside the Operations and Maintenance, Army budget.

Chapter 2

Army International Security Cooperation: Policy and Background

2–1. Army security cooperation policy

It is the policy of the U.S. Army to conduct SC activities as an integral element of Army core competencies and in compliance with higher level guidance. This regulation authorizes Army elements to conduct SC activities, as appropriate, to achieve or contribute to the achievement of goals specified in national, defense, national military, and Army strategy documents and associated guidance.

2–2. Definition

- a.* Department of Defense (DOD) SC consists of all interactions with foreign defense establishments that:
 - (1) Build defense relationships that promote specified U.S. security interests.
 - (2) Build military capabilities of allies and friends for self-defense and coalition operations, including allied transformation.
 - (3) Provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access and use of en route infrastructure.
 - (4) Improve information exchange and intelligence sharing to harmonize views on security challenges.
- b.* The tools of Army SC are official, cooperative, noncombat interactions among any Army elements, active or reserve component, to include any U.S. Government or nongovernment entity supporting the Army, with the governments, industries, institutions, or people of other nations or international organizations. Appendix B lists Army SC activities and their respective proponents.

2–3. Role of Army security cooperation activities in DOD security cooperation

The role of Army SC is to create conditions that lead to outcomes favorable to U.S. interests. Ultimately, U.S. interests are best served when countries are internally secure, regions are stable, and other countries are willing and their armies are able to contribute effective capabilities to national, regional and international operations. International activities as defined above are conducted in compliance with the AIAP to meet the objectives outlined in the National Security Strategy of the United States of America, the Secretary of Defense’s strategy and security cooperation guidance, and the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff’s national military strategy and to fulfill the Army’s Title 10 and Title 22 (22 USC) responsibilities.

2–4. Security cooperation requirements

- Army SC activities support requirements that originate both externally and internally to the Army.
- a. External.* The DOD SCG provides integrated direction to the Army and to combatant commanders on the ways in which SC will be used to support national military strategy. One aspect thereof is that the services are to provide direct support to the combatant commanders’ respective theater SC strategies. This support is keyed to operations and contingency plans for each region in the Unified Command Plan. The Army also serves as executive agent for certain programs such as the DOD regional centers for security studies (for example, the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Germany) and the U.S. contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) budget.
 - b. Internal.* Army requirements for SC are integral to the Army’s Title 10 responsibilities. The Army sets an example and shares expertise on how to recruit, train, equip, and retain career soldiers and leaders. It conducts both personnel and unit exchanges. It provides information on how to build and organize professional armies that are under the control of and subordinate to legitimate civilian authority, that are subject to a uniform code of military justice, and whose tactics, techniques, and procedures reflect mission-appropriate doctrine.

Chapter 3

Elements of Army Security Cooperation Policy

3–1. A global strategy

The National Security Strategy is guided by the conviction that no nation can build a safer, better world alone. The national military strategy states that our first line of defense is abroad. In an uncertain security environment, the Army conducts a focused and operationally relevant program of SC cooperation activities to achieve the goals of the national

military strategy, which include strengthening alliances and coalition partners to overcome common challenges and to provide commanders with the forces and capabilities to ensure that the military instrument of national power can identify and defeat any threat before it reaches our borders.

3-2. An enduring Army capability to shape the security environment

The Army's international activities reflect an enduring Army capability, as defined in The Army Plan: "Cooperate with foreign armies to reassure allies and friends, dissuade threats to U.S. national interests, deter conflict and enhance prompt, effective, multi-national response capabilities." Supporting objectives include—

a. "Build defense relationships promote specific U.S. interests—assuring allies of American security commitments and improving cooperation between the U.S. Army and foreign governments and militaries."

b. "Develop and enhance allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense, coalition operations, interoperability, and transformation."

c. "Provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access and en route infrastructure: support access to overseas training areas, transit and storage facilities, and services."

d. "Forward station Army forces and capabilities that enhance regional deterrence and provide responsive support to combatant commanders."

3-3. Ends

Army SC activities contribute to the *ends* that the Nation's Armed Forces are to achieve. These ends are—

a. Access. International SC activities serve this end when they improve the likelihood that the U.S. military will receive access to foreign bases, logistical support, or overflight rights in peacetime or during crises. Access supports power projection and forced entry operations to defend national interests, conduct humanitarian operations, or deter potential aggressors.

b. Transformed U.S. and allied forces. International SC activities meet this end when they improve U.S. and allied efforts at transformation (defined as efforts to incorporate new technologies, concepts and doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures).

c. Interoperability. International SC activities advance this end when they improve capabilities of U.S. and allied forces to conduct combined military operations. This end includes improved coalition capabilities across the spectrum of military operations, from stability to major combat operations. Interoperability depends on improving a country's understanding of how the United States trains and prepares for military operations. From a Title 10 perspective, international activities might help countries coordinate military operations among their own services. International activities can advance this end through personnel and information exchanges, or training and exercises. Security assistance and armaments cooperation also represent a key dimension of interoperability.

d. Capable allies and partners. International SC activities further this end when they provide a direct improvement in the military capabilities of allies and partners in order to foster military self-sufficiency. Frequently, foreign military sales are the most direct way to meet this goal. However, military exercises, education, and unit exchanges also impart information that improves a country's capabilities. These efforts are important because they may expand the pool of potential coalition partners for the United States and may also increase the probability that allies and friends are capable of dealing with regional security problems, thus precluding the need for military action by the United States.

e. Democracy and stability. International SC activities meet this end when they help countries improve their domestic security situation, such as through better civil-military relations. Typically, this entails training, education, and workshops imparting the U.S. tradition of civilian control of the military or alternatively promoting territorial and internal self-defense (against crime, insurgency, or terrorism).

f. Allies assured of U.S. commitments. International SC activities advance this end when they inspire confidence among allied leaders that the United States will honor its security commitments. Smaller states near a potential aggressor always worry whether their allies will abandon them in a crisis. SC activities, such as major exercises, provide a tangible, visible way to demonstrate a willingness to defend allies, thus reinforcing the importance of our security relationship with our allies.

g. Cooperation. International SC activities work toward this end when they improve the likelihood that countries cooperate with the United States to pursue common interests. This facet of cooperation refers more generally to the support that friendly countries might offer when they cannot participate directly in military operations, to include sharing the economic costs of operations, political endorsements of U.S. actions, or providing critical intelligence. International SC activities meet this objective by improving U.S. influence in other countries. Nonmilitary cooperation sets the stage for deeper cooperation.

h. Establish new relationships with potential partners. International SC activities further this end when they initiate new relationships with leaders or soldiers of states with which the Army lacks a firm security relationship. Opening the door to cooperation in this way gives the Army an opportunity to establish deeper security relations with such countries and paves the way for achieving other U.S. objectives, such as access to bases and infrastructure or transit rights.

3-4. Ways

The SC ways by which the Army achieves these ends include the following:

a. Education and training. This category includes activities that offer professional military education or training for U.S. and foreign military officers or civilians through classroom and/or field instruction. One or more of the following characteristics distinguish most of these activities: a standardized curriculum, an academic focus, or an academic setting. For example, the International Military Education and Training program provides training to military officers from allied and friendly nations. The objective of the program is to increase regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relationships that lead to increased defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries.

b. Exercises. This category includes bilateral and multilateral military exercises. The key characteristic is the participation of U.S. military units in combat training activities. For example, In the Spirit of Partnership for Peace exercises are often directed at developing the ability of partner country staffs and forces to conduct operations with one or more NATO members.

c. Exchanges. This category captures bilateral exchanges of military personnel. Key characteristics of these activities include reciprocity, a focus on familiarization versus formalized training/education, and/or time spent in country. Examples include the Reserve Officers Exchange Program and the Army Military Personnel Exchange Program.

d. Military-to-military contacts. This broad category includes activities that provide for interaction between U.S. Army and foreign military personnel in a wide variety of settings. It includes contacts between senior military officers that facilitate the attainment of bilateral agreements or that encourage or nurture networks of U.S. and foreign officers. These activities are distinguished from other categories that require contact with foreign military personnel by focusing on building relationships. For example, the CSA Counterpart Visit Program hosts visits to the United States by CSA counterparts from key countries, and the CSA travel program includes visits to counterparts in their countries.

e. International support and treaty compliance. This category captures programs that provide support to other countries, either through official treaties or through humanitarian activities. For example, the Arms Control and Treaty Verification office conducts inspections and multinational visits. The Humanitarian and Civic Assistance Program carries out rudimentary construction and repair projects to enhance civil-military operations.

f. Foreign military sales and technical training. This category includes programs that involve the transfer of military material to other countries, and any attendant training. This category mainly includes security assistance programs implemented under Title 22. The key feature of these programs is a transfer of military goods and/or contacts, services, and maintenance related to transfers. Examples include foreign military sales and foreign military financing (FMF), which are congressional grants that allow foreign governments to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training. FMF may also be used to enhance peacekeeping capabilities, nonproliferation, antiterrorism, or demining programs.

g. Research, Development, Technical and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs. This category includes exchanges of personnel and information pertaining to cooperative RDT&E. Activities are distinguished from regular contacts or education by a specific focus on RDT&E issues. Examples include the Engineer & Scientist Exchange Program and information exchanges under a variety of international agreements with a scope defined by the nature of the exchange relative to the acquisition cycle, culminating in co-development, co-production, or licensed production agreements.

h. Standing fora. This category includes programs that support bilateral and multinational planning, coordinating, and design of military standards. Some defining characteristics include a focus on the exchange of ideas and the management of an established relationship. For example, the NATO Army Armaments Group is the NATO land armaments standardization forum.

3-5. Means

a. Most Army SC activities must compete within the PPBE process (described in AR 1-1) for resources. While the DCS, G-3 directly manages only a portion of the total Army SC activity resources, the DCS, G-3 acts as the primary HQDA advocate for all Army SC activities throughout PPBE in accordance with the responsibilities stated herein. In performing this function, the DCS, G-3 must rely on information provided by MACOMs and agencies. Army elements that receive funding from sources other than the Army POM must also inform HQDA of their SC activities.

b. The identification of requirements for SC activities in the MACOM POM submissions, to include the Commander's Narrative Assessment, is critical to ensuring that these programs and activities compete successfully for Army resources. As a part of the process, MACOMs will assess the impact on U.S. Army capabilities if adequate resources are not provided and will provide those assessments to the DCS, G-3 and other appropriate HQDA for use during all phases of PPBE. MACOMs will emphasize, as appropriate, the importance of SC activities in supporting the Army's Title 10 and Title 22 responsibilities as well as the theater SC functions assigned by the geographic combatant commanders and designated executive agents. To ensure maximum understanding of their requirements, the MACOMs and agencies will maintain an active dialog with the DCS, G-3 and appropriate HQDA staff throughout PPBE process.

c. Separate funding, such as Warsaw Initiative Funds, may be allocated to MACOMs or Army Staff elements from time to time, either annually or as needed, for the design, development, and execution of SC activities selected by the OSD—for example, the Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness program led by the DCS, G-3.

3–6. Army International Activities Plan

a. The DCS, G–3 oversees the development, coordination, and implementation of the AIAP, the Army’s strategy to implement SCG periodically issued by the Department of Defense. The frequency of publication and the format of the AIAP will comply with the SCG. The purpose of the AIAP is to provide strategic planning and assessment guidance for all Army SC activities and to influence the integration of international considerations into institutional Army programs and functions, such as acquisition programs or Foreign Area Officer training. The intent of the AIAP is to—

(1) Focus the outcomes of Army SC activities on national and DOD strategic goals, such as defeating terrorism and transformation.

(2) Implement the DOD SCG and support TSC strategies.

(3) Integrate Army SC activities into the Army PPBE process and maximize their contribution to the attainment of Army capabilities in accordance with The Army Plan (TAP).

b. The AIAP is a member of the family of Army strategic plans and is designed to be complementary to the other Army plans.

(1) The AIAP will define the link between SC activities and Army capabilities contained in TAP. These capabilities reflect national security, defense, and Army goals. The AIAP will translate this capabilities-based guidance into prioritized objectives, countries, programs, and activities, thereby integrating Army SC activities into the Army resource allocation process.

(2) The Army Campaign Plan (ACP), which is integrated into TAP as Section IV, integrates and synchronizes all elements of the Army Vision by establishing a common framework for guiding Army transformation. The ACP translates the goals in DOD strategic planning guidance and the Army Vision from concept to reality in order to prepare for future strategic and operational environments and challenges that will require the Army to be campaign capable, joint, and expeditionary. The AIAP focuses Army SC activities on achieving these characteristics in order to provide relevant and ready land power to the combatant commander and the joint team.

c. Prioritization is the key to developing and implementing a focused and operationally relevant program of Army SC. The AIAP identifies a prioritization scheme for the selection of partners for all forms of Army SC and addresses country-specific priorities.

d. The AIAP will address those policies, programs, and initiatives that best represent the transformational aspects of Army SC.

e. Assessment is integral to the Army’s ability to adapt to an evolving security environment. In accordance with the SCG, which requires the Army to submit an annual assessment of its SC program, the AIAP will outline a requirement to report regularly on the achievements of Army SC activities. These data may be used to provide assessments for senior leaders, for programming purposes, and for input to overall Army performance measurement systems, to ensure that the Army is spending to invest in the most promising capabilities, including those achieved through SC.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

This section contains no entries.

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related publication to understand this publication. DOD publications are available at www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.

AR 1-1

Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System

AR 1-75/SECNAVINST 4900.49G/AFJI 16-104

Administrative and Logistical Support of Overseas Security Assistance Organizations

AR 5-1

Total Army Quality Management

AR 10-5

Headquarters, Department of the Army

AR 10-88

Field Operating Agencies, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army

AR 12-1

Security Assistance, International Logistics, Training, and Technical Assistance Support Policy and Responsibilities

AR 12-7

Security Assistance Teams

AR 12-8

Operations and Procedures

AR 12-15/SECNAVINST 4950.4A/AFR 16-105

Joint Security Assistance Training (JSAT)

AR 27-20

Claims

AR 27-50/SECNAVINST 5820.4G

Status of Forces Policies, Procedures, and Information

AR 34-1

Multinational Force Compatibility

AR 37-47

Representation Funds of the Secretary of the Army

AR 55-46

Travel Overseas

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy

AR 70-41

International Cooperative Research, Development and Acquisition

AR 70-45
Scientific and Technical Information Program

AR 70-57
Military-Civilian Technology Transfer

AR 73-1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 350-1
Army Training and Education

AR 350-20
Management of the Defense Foreign Language Program

AR 350-28
Army Exercises

AR 360-1
The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 380-5
Department of the Army Information Security Program

AR 380-10
Foreign Disclosure and Contacts with Foreign Representatives

AR 380-49
Industrial Security Program

AR 380-67
The Department of the Army Personnel Security Program

AR 381-20
The Army Counterintelligence Program

AR 415-15
Army Military Construction Program Development and Execution

AR 550-1
Processing Requests for Political Asylum and Temporary Refuge

AR 550-51
International Agreements

AR 570-9
Host Nation Support

AR 600-8-22
Military Awards

AR 614-10
U.S. Army Personnel Exchange Program with Armies of Other Nations

AR 672-7
Armed Forces Decorations for Foreign Military Personnel

AR 672-20
Incentive Awards

AR 700–127

Integrated Logistics Support

AR 700–131

Loan, Lease, and Donation of Army Materiel

AR 702–11

Army Quality Program

DA Pam 70–3

Army Acquisition Procedures

DA Pam 600–60

A Guide to Protocol and Etiquette for Official Entertainment

DA Pam 611–21

Military Occupational Classification and Structure

The Army Plan.

(Available at www.hqda-odcsops.army.pentagon.mil/ako/taps-mil/default.htm.)

Army Vision 2010.

(Available at www.army.mil/2010.)

DFAS–IN Regulation 37–1

Finance and Accounting Policy Implementation

DOD 1348.33–M

Manual of Military Decorations and Awards

DOD 5105.38–M

Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)

DOD 7000.14–R, Volume 10

Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation (Contract Payment Policy and Procedures)

DOD 7000.14–R, Volume 15

Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation (Security Assistance Policy and Procedures)

DODD 1215.15

Reserve Officers Foreign Exchange Program

DODD 1315.17

Service Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Programs

DODD 1330.4

Participation in Armed Forces, National and International Sports Activities

DODD 2000.3

International Exchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information

DODD 2000.8

Cooperative Logistic Supply Support Arrangements

DODD 2000.9

International Co-production Projects and Agreements Between the United States and Other Countries or International Organizations

DODD 2000.11

Procedures for Handling Requests for Political Asylum and Temporary Refuge

DODD 2000.13

Civil Affairs

DODD 2000.15

Support to Special Events

DODD 2000.17

United States Policy on the Committee on Women in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Forces

DODD 2002.3

Clearance of Research and Studies with Foreign Affairs Implications

DODD 2010.5

DOD Participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Infrastructure Program

DODD 2010.6

Standardization and Interoperability of Weapons Systems and Equipment within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

DODD 2010.7

Policy on Rationalization of NATO and NATO Member Telecommunications Facilities

DODD 2010.8

Department of Defense Policy for NATO Logistics

DODD 2010.9

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements

DODD 2030.8

Trade Security Controls on DOD Excess and Surplus Personal Property

DODD 2035.1

Defense Economic Cooperation with Canada

DODD 2040.2

International Transfers of Technology, Goods, Services, and Munitions

DODD 2060.2

Department of Defense Counterproliferation (CP) Implementation

DODD 2100.3

United States Policy Relative to Commitments to Foreign Governments under Foreign Assistance Programs

DODD 2140.2

Recoupment of Nonrecurring Costs (NCs) on Sales of U.S. Items

DODD 2140.5

Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM)

DODD 2205.2

Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) Provided in Conjunction with Military Operations

DODD 3100.3

Cooperation with Allies in Research and Development of Defense Equipment

DODD 3100.4

Harmonization of Qualitative Requirements for Defense Equipment of the United States and Its Allies

DODD 3200.12

DOD Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Program (STIP)

DODD 4270.34

Host-Nation Funded Construction Programs

DODD 4630.5

Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS)

DODD 4715.1

Environmental Security

DODD 5000.1

The Defense Acquisition System

DODD 5030.14

Disclosure of Atomic Information to Foreign Governments and Regional Defense Organizations

DODD 5100.27

Delineation of International Logistic Responsibilities

DODD 5100.46

Foreign Disaster Relief

DODD 5100.53

U.S. Participation in Certain NATO Groups Relating to the Research, Development, Production and Logistics Support of Military Equipment

DODD 5100.55

United States Security Authority for North Atlantic Treaty Organization Affairs

DODD 5105.20

Defense Representation, United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Europe

DODD 5120.49

DOD International Technology Transfer Coordinating Committee

DODD 5132.3

DoD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to Security Assistance

DODD 5200.1

DoD Information Security Program

DODD 5200.34

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

DODD 5200.39

Security, Intelligence, and Counterintelligence Support to Acquisition Program Protection

DODD 5205.10

Department of Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program (DTIRP)

DODD 5210.60

Security Clearance Program for U.S. Citizens Employed Directly by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

DODD 5210.83

Department of Defense Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information (DOD UNCI)

DODD 5230.9

Clearance of DOD Information for Public Release

DODD 5230.11

Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations

DODD 5230.20

Visits, Assignments, and Exchanges of Foreign Nationals

DODD 5240.2

DOD Counterintelligence (CI)

DODD 5410.17

International Program for Foreign Military Trainees in the United States

DODD 5410.18

Public Affairs and Community Relations Policy

DODD 5515.8

Single-Service Assignment of Responsibility for Processing of Claims

DODD 5525.1

Status of Forces Policy and Information

DODD 5530.3

International Agreements

DODD 6050.7

Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions

DODD 7230.8

Leases and Demonstrations of DOD Equipment

DODD 8000.1

Management of DoD Information Resources and Information Technology

DODD 8100.1

Global Information Grid (GIG) Overarching Policy

DODI 1430.15

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Professional Development Program (PDP) for DOD Personnel

DODI 2015.4

Defense Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Information Exchange Program (IEP)

DODI 2110.31

Contributions by Foreign Governments for Administrative and Operating Expenses of Military Assistance Programs

DODI 2110.32

Foreign Military Sales Between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany

DODI 3100.8

The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP)

DODI 3200.14

Principles and Operational Parameters of the DOD Scientific and Technical Information Program

DODI 4120.24

Defense Standardization Program (DSP)

DODI 4155.19

NATO Quality Assurance

DODI 5230.18

The DOD Foreign Disclosure and Technical Information System (FORDTIS)

DODI 5230.29

Security and Policy Review of DOD Information for Public Release

DODI 5410.19

Public Affairs Community Relations Policy Implementation

DODI 7930.2

ADP Software Exchange and Release

DODI 8110.1

Multinational Information Sharing Networks Implementation

DAGO 2002-3

Headquarters, Department of the Army, 9 July 2002--Assignment of Functions and Responsibilities within Headquarters, Department of the Army

CJCSI 2120.01

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements. (Available at www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSI 2211.01B

Visits by Students or Staff of Foreign National or International Defense Colleges. (Available at www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSI 2700.01A

International Military Agreements for Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) between the United States, its Allies, and Other Friendly Nations. (Available at www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSI 3010.02A

Joint Vision Implementation Master Plan. (Available at www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSI 3170.01D

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System. (Available at www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSM 3113.01A

Theater Engagement Planning. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/manuals.htm#3000.)

Joint Publication 1-02

Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. (Available from www.dtic.mil/doctrine/index.html.)

Joint Publication 3-08

Interagency Coordination During Joint Operations, Volume 1. (Available from www.dtic.mil/doctrine/index.html.)

Joint Publication 3-16

Joint Doctrine for Multinational Operations. (Available from www.dtic.mil/doctrine/index.html.)

National Security Strategy of the United States, September 2002.

(Available at www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.html.)

22 CFR 120-130

International Traffic in Arms Regulation. (Available at www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr.)

10 USC Subtitle B, Army.

(Available at www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html.)

10 USC 2734, 2734(a), 2734(b)

Property loss; personal injury or death: incident to noncombat activities of the armed forces; foreign countries. (Available at www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html.)

22 USC

Foreign Relations and Intercourse. (Available at www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html.)

Allied Administrative Publication (AAP) 3

Procedures for the Development, Preparation, Production and the Updating of NATO Standardization Agreements and Allied Publications. (Available by request from nsa@hq.nato.int.)

AAP-4

NATO Standardization Agreements and Allied Publications. (Available by request from nsa@hq.nato.int.)

AAP-6

NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French). (Available at www.nato.int/docu/standard.htm#AAP.)

AAP-15

NATO Glossary of Abbreviations used in NATO Documents and Publications (Available at www.nato.int/docu/standard.htm#AAP.)

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

This section contains no entries.

Appendix B

List of HQDA Agency Proponent Responsibilities for International Activities

B-1. Areas of responsibility

These areas in international activities are divided between the Army Secretariat and the Army Staff, as shown in figure B-1.

B-2. Activities

These activities, and the associated legal and regulatory authorities therefore, are described in the AIAP.

ARMY SECRETARIAT

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

Army Security Assistance Program

- Weapons system export policies
- Foreign Military Sales
- Foreign Military Sales Coproduction
- Foreign Military Financing
- International Military Education and Training
- Review of the Army's Security Assistance Plan to ensure compatibility with the Army's research, development, acquisition and industrial base program

Army International Cooperative Research, Development and Acquisition Program

- International Research, Development, and Acquisition Agreements
- Cooperative Research and Development Programs
- Cooperative Production
- Licensed Production
- Acquisition of Foreign Technologies (International Technology Centers)
- Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements
- Defense RDT&E Information Exchange Program
- Engineers and Scientists Exchange Program
- Administrative and Professional Exchange Program
- Cooperative Programs Personnel Assignments
- Foreign Comparative Testing Program
- U.S.-Canada Defense Development and Defense Production Sharing Programs
- The Technical Cooperation Program

Meetings and Fora

- Senior National Representative (Army)(Bilateral and Five-Power)
- NATO Army Armaments Group (Conference of National Armaments Directors)
- NATO Research and Technology Organization
- U.S.-Japan Science and Technology Forum
- U.S.-Republic of Korea Defense Technological and Industrial Cooperation Committee
- The Singapore-U.S.-Defense Cooperation Committee
- The AUSMIN Defense Acquisition Committee
- The U.S.-Canadian Armaments Cooperation management Committee
- The Argentina-U.S. Science, Technology and Logistics Sub-Group
- The India-U.S. Joint Technical Group
- The South Africa-U.S. Acquisition and Technology Working Group

NATO Support

- Armaments Information Management System
- Conference of National Armaments Directors (NATO Army Armaments Group)
- Defense Support Program (U.S. share of NATO Industrial Advisory Group funding)
- NATO Armaments review

Chief Information Officer/G-6

- Executive Agent for the Direct Communications Link and the government-to-government communications link with Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)

- Foreign Activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- International Civil Works Program

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

- Financial aspects of security assistance programs
- Financial aspects of international agreements

Figure B-1. HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment)

- Overseas military construction agreements in support of U.S. military forces

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

- Awards to foreign military and reserve personnel
- Foreign awards to U.S. Army personnel
- International Training and Education Matters

Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research)

- Modeling and simulation aspects of international agreements

ARMY STAFF

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

- Armed Forces Professional Entertainment Program Overseas
- British American Forecasting Exchange
- Inter-service international sports activities
- Joint and Army Manpower Management

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

- Foreign Military Attaché Accreditation and Support
- Foreign Military Attaché Orientation Tours Program
- DCS, G-2 Counterpart Visit Program
- Foreign Liaison Officer Program
- Foreign disclosure

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

Army International Activities Plan

Coordination and oversight of the planning, programming, budgeting, and development of policy and Regulatory guidance for all Army international programs and activities

NATO Support

- Partnership for Peace Program
- Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness program
- NATO Military and Civil Budgets
- NATO Manpower Subject Matter Experts

Executive Agencies

- Defense Language Program
- OSD Regional Security Center (George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies)
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation
- US European Command Traditional Combatant Commander Activities
- US Southern Command Traditional Combatant Commander Activities

Multinational Force Compatibility

- American, British, Canadian and Australian Armies' Standardization Program
- NATO Standardization
- The Technical Cooperation Program
- Army Board representative to the Military Agency for Standardization

Figure B-1. HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued

International Commemorative Program

Chief of Staff, Army Foreign Travel Program

Chief of Staff, Army Counterpart Visit Program

Distinguished Foreign Visitors Program

Harvard University Executive Program for General Officers of the Russian Federation and the United States

Harvard University Ukrainian National Security Program

Black Sea Security Program

Kermit Roosevelt Lecture Exchange Program

Mark Clark Lecture Exchange

Joint Security Consultations Program

Foreign Student/Staff Orientation Program

Professional Military Education Exchange Program

Army-to-Army Bilateral Staff Talks

DOD-Level treaty Planning and Implementation

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—U.S.-Canada

Latin American Cooperation Program

Theater Engagement Plan Management Information System

International negotiations: Arms control and disarmament issues

International Law in Armed Conflict, Law of the Sea, political asylum, foreign military rights affairs, base rights, status of forces agreements, and transfer restraint policy

Conference of American Armies

Joint Mexican-U.S. Defense Commission

U.S. Brazil Security Consultation

Central Region Chiefs of Army Staff talks

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—U.S.-Canada

Military Cooperation Committee—U.S.-Canada

Inter-American Defense Board

Military Personnel Exchange Program

Figure B-1. HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued

Host Nation Support

Unit Exchange Program

Joint and Combined Exercises

Peacekeeping, peace enforcement and humanitarian assistance

United Nations Observers

Foreign Area Officer Program

Army officers attending foreign military schools

Overseas Military Civic Action Program

Schools of Other Nations Program

Military Support to Public Diplomacy

National Law Enforcement program

NATO Defense Planning Questionnaire

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

- Bilateral and multilateral international logistics planning
- Logistics expertise for the Army's AIAP
- Supply support of United Nations peacekeeping forces
- Cooperative logistics support agreements
- Pacific Area Senior Officers Logistics Seminar

Chief of Engineers

- Bilateral and multilateral International Cooperative Engineer Program
- Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness program
- NATO Infrastructure Program
- Host-Nation Funded Construction Program

The Surgeon General

- International Military Medical Standardization Program
- Army Overseas Medical Research Unit Program
- NATO General Medical and medical Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Working Parties

Chief of Chaplains: European Chief of Chaplains Conference

The Judge Advocate General

- International Agreements Negotiation, Processing and Reporting
- Status of Forces Agreements
- TJAG Counterpart Visits Program
- Reciprocal TJAG Subject Matter Expert Exchange Program
- Foreign Claims under 10 U.S.C. 2734, 2734a, and 2734b
- DOD Executive Agent for Matters Concerning the Exercise of Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Over U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel and their Dependents Overseas
- Jurisdiction of Service Courts of Friendly Foreign Forces in the U.S.
- Consular Protection of Foreign Nationals Subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice

Figure B-1. HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued

Chief, Army Reserve

- Foreign Familiarization Tours Program
- Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers Program
- Army Reserve Traveling Contact team Program

Chief, National Guard Bureau: State Partnership Program

Figure B-1. HQDA areas of responsibility in international affairs—Continued

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACP

The Army Campaign Plan

AIAP

Army International Activities Plan

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

APEP

Administrative and Professional Exchange Program

APGM

Army Programming Guidance Memorandum

CSA

Chief of Staff, Army

DA

Department of the Army

DCS

Deputy Chief of Staff

DOD

Department of Defense

FMF

foreign military financing

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

MACOM

Major Army Command

MDEP

Management Decision Package

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

POM

Program Objective Memorandum

PPBE

Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution

SC

security cooperation

SCG

security cooperation guidance

TAP

The Army Plan

TSC

theater security cooperation

USC

United States Code

WIF

Warsaw Initiative Funds

Section II**Terms**

This section contains no entries.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This sections contains no entries.

UNCLASSIFIED

PIN 063672-000

USAPD

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING SYSTEM
OneCol FORMATTER WIN32 Version 219

PIN: 063672-000

DATE: 10-14-04

TIME: 09:17:13

PAGES SET: 24

DATA FILE: C:\wincomp\r11-31.fil

DOCUMENT: AR 11-31

SECURITY: UNCLASSIFIED

DOC STATUS: NEW PUBLICATION