

ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY, AIR FORCE



**AIR LAND SEA
APPLICATION
CENTER**

***Training
Foreign
Military Study***

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MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES

Chapter I

ALSA RESEARCH PAPER – Training Foreign Military

1. Background

- a. At the Nov 2004 Joint Action Steering Committee (JASC) meeting, Brigadier General Schmidle (USMC) requested research on the project of “Training of Foreign Military Services.” This was endorsed by the other service JASC members. This paper researches the current procedures within the four services and the Coast Guard, when tasked to train foreign military services, and examines possible doctrinal gaps that may be alleviated by a MTTP.
- b. Based on an extensive review of doctrine and procedures in the four services, there is not a compelling need to develop a multi-service tactic, technique and procedure (MTTP) which would assist military units tasked with training foreign military services.

2. Overview

- a. Purpose. The purpose of this research paper is to investigate doctrine and MTTP associated with training foreign military services.
- b. Scope. This research paper incorporates special operations agencies within each service, since they have the expertise and knowledge associated with training foreign military units. An organization that is training Iraqi infantry in theater, the Coalition Military Assistance Training Team (CMATT), was also contacted. Finally, a civilian contractor organization that assists in the training of foreign military units was also interviewed.
- c. Methodology. Numerous sources were used to research this paper. Websites provided a rich source of information, and was used as the launching point of investigation. Points of contacts (POCs) were found through these websites, and many other POCs were referred by ALSA staff personnel. E-mail correspondence and personal interviews provided the detailed information necessary to complete the research paper.

3. Discussion

- a. Joint Publication (JP) 3-07.1 Joint TTP for Foreign Internal Defense (FID). This publication establishes joint TTP for the Armed Services of the U.S. involved in or supporting foreign internal defense operations. It discusses how joint operations, involving all the instruments of national power, support host nation efforts to combat subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency.

- (1) JP 3-07.1 is organized into five chapters:

Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 2 Organization and Responsibilities for FID

Chapter 3 Planning for FID

Chapter 4 Training

Chapter 5 FID Operations

(2) This JP was most often quoted by contact U.S military agencies as providing the direction for execution of FID. The Department of State (DOS) is generally the lead government agency in executing FID programs, while geographic combatant commanders are responsible for planning and executing military operations in support of FID within their AORs. The commander has several options available, including unit, individual, and collective training, as well as institutional training at the Service and subordinate command levels.

b. Army. The Army agencies contacted include the Special Warfare Training School and Security Assistance Training Management Operations (SATMO) at Ft. Bragg, NC, and Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). When queried as to the need for a MTTP for training foreign military services, these agencies felt that their current process is adequate, and there was no immediate need for this MTTP in the field.

(1) SATMO explained that any requirement for training a foreign military unit comes from the country itself. The requirement is then vetted through the liaison officer and military attaché in theater, who process requests through the security assistance office. The training requirement is validated, and if a private contractor is needed to execute the training plan, a formal bid is generated. If a U.S. military unit is tasked, they will train the foreign military unit using current U.S. military TTPs.

(2) This process is also used by special operation units such as A-Teams. The foreign country will define the training requirement, and after the appropriate approvals are received from the security assistance office, they will develop a training plan that uses standard U.S. training publications.

(3) The Army also conducts 5-6 Reciprocal Unit Exchanges (RUEs) annually. RUEs are small unit exchanges with a similar foreign unit. For example, an airborne platoon would go to a foreign country for a few weeks of training, and that country would send a unit to the U.S. for training. The U.S. Army, Pacific Command (USARPAC) also has an expanded relations program, where small units train with other foreign military in the AOR. Both these initiatives are considered small-scale programs.

c. Marine Corps. The Marine agency contacted was the Security Cooperation Education and Training Center (SCETC), at Quantico, VA. In addition, a Marine officer within the Army-led CMATT organization in Iraq was interviewed. They did not see the immediate need for an MTTP on training foreign military services. SCETC is in the process of formalizing checklists assisting units tasked with training foreign military units.

(1) SCETC includes a division which focuses on foreign military training. They are responsible for training Marines, who would then train the foreign military unit. The foreign country generates a training request which is staffed through the host nation component command. The training request specifically requests certain training items, such as marksmanship, cultural concerns, and law of armed conflict (LOAC). The Marine unit responsible for training would then use established U.S. military TTPs. SCETC is in the process of formalizing checklists containing these training items. They are also developing advisor training programs for personnel assigned advisor duties.

(2) The CMATT in Iraq is training to an eight week infantry battalion plan of instruction (POI). They also provide five weeks of instruction on military operations on urbanized terrain (MOUT) for Iraqi Intervention Force units. After this training, they employ with coalition forces during operations. An Army or Marine advisor support team guides the Iraqis through training and advises them in combat. The CMATT is using the same U.S. publications and TTPs that are used for training U.S. units. Appendix C outlines the infantry battalion POI currently in use in Iraq.

d. Navy. The Navy agencies contacted were Navy Warfare Development Command (NAVWARDEVCOM), Newport News, RI, Navy Special Warfare Command, San Diego, CA and Navy Special Warfare Unit Four, Norfolk, VA. They did not see the need for an MTTP on training foreign military services, stating, “we do this for a living, and are wired to do this effectively.”

(1) NAVWARDEVCOM and Navy Special Warfare Command described a process similar to one described by Army special operations for Foreign Internal Defense (FID). The foreign country sets the requirements, which is vetted through the embassies. Once a training plan is approved, the U.S. maritime unit tasked with training the foreign military unit will use current doctrine and TTPs. If the TTP is classified higher than the foreign military is cleared, a modified TTP removing the classified portion of the U.S. TTP is used.

(2) Navy Special Warfare Unit Four performs numerous FID events, and uses a process similar to that discussed above. They also validate training requirements to ensure the foreign military unit does not train to equipment or procedures above their level. They typically use JP 3-07.1, JTTP for FID, for guidance. This unit will often try to meet U.S. global war on terrorism (GWOT) objectives through training events that assist meeting U.S. goals.

e. Air Force. The AF units contacted were AF Security Assistance Training (AFSAT), Randolph AFB, TX and the 720th Special Tactics Group, AF Special Operations Command (AFSOC), Hurlburt AFB, FL. They felt that the current process and publications available provide sufficient guidance to support FID.

(1) AFSAT is the AF’s executive agent for all USAF sponsored international training. Their mission is to plan, develop, program and execute training and education programs that enhance strategic relationships and agreements, and help strengthen world-wide alliances in support of U.S. National Security Strategy. All requests for U.S. training assistance are vetted through the State Department. Once approved, AFSAT will train and manage Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) that travel to the foreign country. In FY03, AFSAT managed 160 MTTs in 56 countries.

(2) AFSOC describes a process that is also similar to that described by the Army and Navy. The foreign country requesting training assistance establishes the requirement, which is reviewed by the country team and embassy. The requirement is approved using Title 22 procedures at the Security Assistance Office. AFSOC will then develop a plan of instruction, which includes academics and live-fly instruction. USAF regulations and TTPs are used for the training events. AFSOC creates a 12-man MTT that deploys to the foreign country to execute the mission. Composition of the MTT

will depend on the actual instruction plan and can include operators, maintainers, logisticians, and security personnel.

f. Coast Guard. Since the Coast Guard also performs FID, I contacted a former member of the Coast Guard International Training Division. The process used by the Coast Guard to establish training requirements for foreign military is similar to that previously described. Training requirements were established in meetings between the Department of Defense, State Department, and/or the Embassy, and were based on identified needs of a partner nation. Coast Guard MTTs used standard training manuals to train core competencies such as maritime law enforcement, small boat operations, maintenance, search and rescue, and leadership. If the host nation requested training that the MTT could not execute, they partner with another service to meet the training requirement.

g. Commercial/Contractor. There are many private companies that assist in the training of foreign militaries. I contacted one company, Military Professional Resources Inc. (MPRI), based in Alexandria, VA. They are a professional service company that consists of former military, law enforcement, diplomatic and private sector leaders who manage programs throughout the US and in more than 20 countries overseas. MPRI provides comprehensive and integrated programs that address training, education, leader development, organizational design and implementation, democracy transition, and emergency management across a broad spectrum of functional areas.

(1) MPRI maintains a generic listing of broad training requirements for military personnel, to include combat training events and ancillary training such as Law of Armed Conflict, Geneva Convention, treatment of POWs, and field sanitation.

(2) MPRI trains military personnel through an established contract with the US government and the country they are assisting. Based on the details of the contract, they will modify training plans and ensure the correct tasks are trained. They will then use TTPs that are typically used for training US military personnel. MPRI will modify training plans as needed to complete the contract.

4. Recommendation

After reviewing the information detailed in this report, and based on the recommendations received to date, there is no compelling need to develop an MTTP for training foreign military. There is significant military expertise within each of the services that can provide the information necessary to train foreign military services. The process seen in each service is similar: 1) the foreign country requests assistance and establishes the training requirement, 2) the request is vetted through country liaison officers and the embassy, which enacts State Department oversight, 3) the training requirement is validated by the State Department and the service which will assist the foreign nation, 4) a training POI is created to meet the training need, and 5) the military service or civilian contractor uses standard U.S. military TTPs to execute the training POI. JP 3-07.1, JTTP for FID, discusses this process in detail and was quoted by the services as sufficient for providing guidance for FID support. Based on the information in this research paper, we recommend that this project does not move forward as a new MTTP candidate.

Appendix A

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

1. Army

- a. USA Security Assistance Command <http://www.usasac.army.mil/>
- b. AR 12-15 (SECNAVINST 4950.4A, AFI 16-105), Joint Security Assistance Training
http://docs.usapa.belvoir.army.mil/jw2/xmldemo/r12_15/head.asp

2. Marine Corps

- a. Security Cooperation Education and Training Center <http://scetc.tecom.usmc.mil/>

3. Navy

- a. Navy Special Warfare Command <http://www.navsoc.navy.mil/default.asp>

4. Air Force

- a. AFSAT https://www.aetc.af.mil/afsat/afsat_fr.htm
- b. AF Special Operations Command <https://www.afsoc.af.mil/>

5. Coast Guard

- a. Coast Guard International Training Handbook
http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-ci/2000ith/ITHnew.htm#_Toc471453549

6. Joint

- a. Joint Pub 3-07.1 JTTP for Foreign Internal Defense
- b. Joint Pub 3-07.6 JTTP for Foreign Humanitarian Defense
- c. Joint Special Operations University
<https://www.hurlburt.af.mil/milonly/tenantunits/jsou/>

7. Interagency/Contractor

- a. Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management <http://www.disam.dsca.mil/>
- b. Defense Security Cooperation Agency <http://www.dsca.osd.mil/>
- c. U.S. Department of State <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/fmtrpt/>
- d. Defense Security Cooperation Agency
<http://www.dsca.osd.mil/programs/imet/imet2.htm>
- e. MPRI <http://www.mpri.com/>

5. Coast Guard

- a. CDR John Felker Coast Guard International Training Division (212) 668-7976

6. Joint

- a. MAJ Shelly Balderson Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC) DSN 203-7176
- b. Maj Matt Deller JFCOM Joint Lessons Learned DSN 203-7054

7. Commercial/Contractor

- a. Mr. Randy Kolton MPRI (703) 254-0015
- b. Mr. Bob St.Onge MPRI (703) 254-0015

Appendix C

CMATT Infantry POI

SUBJECT	UNIT	HOURS	13th BN	
			HOURS TRAINED	Proficiency
	LESSON			
RECEPTION and INTEGRATION	Reception and Integration	3		
	Inprocessing	4		
	Equipment Issue	3		
	Commander's In Brief	1		
	TOTAL	11		
PHYSICAL TRAINING	PT Orientation	1		
	PT - Muscular Strength	14		
	PT - Cardio Respiratory	12		
	Foot Marches	16		
	PT Tests	6		
	TOTAL	49		
GENERAL SUBJECTS	Wear and Appearance of Uniform	1		
	Code of Military Discipline	1		
	Military Rank and Insignia	1		
	Military Customs and Courtesies	1		
	Iraqi Army Overview	1		
	Role of the Gov't and the Army	1		
	Law of Armed Conflict	1		
	Role of the Officer	1		
	Role of the NCO	1		
	Use of Deadly Force	1		
	Code of Conduct	1		
	Army Values/ Ethical Decision Making	2		
	Operations Orders (OPORD)	2		
		TOTAL	15	
FIRST AID	Preventative Medicine Measures	2		
	Evaluate a Casualty	2		
	Transport a Casualty	2		
	Clear the Airway	2		
	First Aid for Bleeding	2		
	Prevent Shock	2		
	First Aid for Fractures	2		
	First Aid for Burns	2		
	Call for MEDEVAC	2		
	Perform Mouth to Mouth	2		
First Aid for a Head Wound	2			

	First Aid for an Abdominal Wound	2		
	Hot and Cold Weather Injuries	2		
	TOTAL	26		
LAND NAVIGATION	Map Reading	4		
	ID Terrain Features	2		
	Determine Grid Coordinates	2		
	Determine Azimuth	2		
	Determine Pace Count	2		
	Compass Course	4		
	Land Navigation Course	8		
	TOTAL	24		
PRELIMINARY MARKSMANSHIP INSTRUCTION	Maintain an AKM1	1		
	Disassemble and Assemble an AKM1	1		
	Perform a Functions Check on an AKM1	1		
	Load and Unload an AKM1	1		
	Immediate and Remedial Action on an AKM1	1		
	Cycle of Fire for an AKM1	1		
	Modes of Fire for an AKM1	1		
	Four Fundamentals of Marksmanship	2		
	Firing Positions	2		
	Range Procedures	2		
	Reinforcement Drills	4		
	TOTAL	17		
BASIC RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP	Grouping	10		
	Zeroing	10		
	Known Distance	10		
	Qualification	10		
	TOTAL	40		
INDIVIDUAL SKILLS TRAINING	Individual Movement Techniques	8		
	Individual Movement Techniques LFX	10		
	Communications Training	6		
	Hand and Arm Signals	2		
	SALUTE Report	2		
	Checkpoint Operations	8		
	Challenge and Password	2		
	EPW Search and Handling	2		
	Point/ Perimeter Security	3		
	Individual Skills Review (Includes First Aid and Land Nav)	14		
	Individual Skills Test (Includes First Aid, Land Nav, PMI)	8		
	UXO Marking	2		
	TOTAL	67		

INSPECTIONS	Inspection 1	4			
	Inspection 2	4			
	Inspection 3	6			
	TOTAL	14			
DRILL AND CEREMONY	Drill and Ceremony	24			
	TOTAL	24			
WEAPONS TRAINING	Machine Gun Preliminary Introduction	6			
	Machine Gun Familiarization	8			
	TOTAL	14			
SQUAD TRAINING	Troop Leading Procedures	4			
	Squad Movement Techniques	6			
	Movement to Contact	4			
	React to Indirect	2			
	React to Contact	6			
	Squad Assault	6			
	Enter and Clear a Room	6			
	Knock out a Bunker	6			
	Enter and Clear a Trench	6			
	Clear Sectors of Fire	2			
	ID Weapons and Vehicles	4			
	Stand To	2			
	Priorities of Work	2			
	Construct Fighting Positions	6			
	Squad Defense	6			
	Squad Recon	6			
	Squad STX	36			
		TOTAL	110		
	PLATOON TRAINING	Troop Leading Procedures	6		
		Rehearsals	4		
Convoy Operations		8			
Conduct a Security Patrol		8			
Enter and Clear a Building		8			
TOTAL		34			
	TOTAL POI HOURS	434			
	TOTAL AVAILABLE HOURS (Based on 12 hr training days)	540			
Staff Functions	S/G-1 (Personnel)				
	S/G-2 (Intel)				
	S/G-3(Training & Operations)				
	S/G-4 (Logistics)				
	MDMP				