



Newsletter  
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# Army Security Cooperation

U.S. Army G-3/5/7

"The Center of the Universe"

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## News from the Head Shed

### Division Chief's Corner

#### **COL Scott Sweetser**

Greetings from the National Capital Region!

Since taking over from COL Jim Wasson in October, my focus as Chief of the Multinational Strategy and Programs Division (DAMO-SSI) has been the Army Campaign Support Plan (ACSP). The GEF requires Services to publish a campaign support plan annually – one that links our engagement with Partner nations to DOD and combatant commander endstates, objectives, and priorities. Our initial analysis has indicated that we need to focus the ACSP on Lines of Effort for the development of security cooperation capabilities and on ASCC Security Cooperation Plans (SCP), the timeframe for each extending into the POM years. The concept for Lines of Effort is to adjust off the DOTMLPM paradigm to address security cooperation doctrine, forces, training and education, programming, planning, personnel, and posture. The concept for ASCC Security Cooperation Plans is to leverage the data in TSCMIS and ARGOS, adding documentation as necessary to link activities to endstates, priorities, and objectives. What follows is our plan for the next few months to produce the ACSP.

First, as some of you may be aware, we established the ASCP Security Cooperation Reform Tiger Team this past October. Initially, that effort was focused on identifying the security cooperation demand signal, particularly as it applied to USARAF and USARSO. Just before its first meeting, we steered the Tiger Team towards development of the ACSP. During the first Tiger Team meeting, working groups developed problem statements and near-term and far-term courses of action. The Tiger Team's second meeting will be 13-14 Jan at RAND here in Crystal City, VA. The focus of this meeting will be on migrating the Tiger Team's findings to the ACSP, validating the concept for the ACSP, and preparing for the ACSP Conference (formerly known as the Army Security Cooperation Conference), tentatively scheduled for 21-24 March 2011 at the

Washington Naval Yard, Washington DC. We are inviting representatives from each ASCC to January's Tiger Team meeting so that all ASCCs will have the opportunity to contribute and prepare accordingly. Point of contact for the next Tiger Team meeting is LTC Tim Kane at [timothy.p.kane@us.army.mil](mailto:timothy.p.kane@us.army.mil).

Second, to ensure ASCCs understand the concept and requirements for the ACSP Conference and development of the ACSP, we will conduct an SVTC on Thursday, 27 January 2011 from 1100-1300 hrs EST from Pentagon Room 3D684. I'd request each ASCC, ACOM, and DRU to provide their VTC POC contact info and site ID NLT 19 Jan 2011 to LTC Jim Niumatalolo at [james.niumatalolo@us.army.mil](mailto:james.niumatalolo@us.army.mil). Based on feedback from the January Tiger Team meeting and this SVTC, we will send out the ACSP Conference message with instructions on the information that ASCCs, LOE leads, and other participants will be required to brief and discuss during the ACSP Conference.

Third, the ACSP Conference will be designed towards enabling ASCCs to finalize (as much as possible) their FY12-13 Security Cooperation Plans and Line of Effort leads to finalize their FY12-13 LOE Plans. We will also establish guidelines for the FY14-18 POM that will include usage of TSCMIS and ARGOS to build the POM. After Monday morning's plenary, ASCC groups will rotate among the following four ½-day breakouts from Monday afternoon to Wednesday morning: (1) ASCC Security Cooperation Plans, (2) Resourcing, (3) Planning, and (4) Training, Education, and Doctrine. Wednesday afternoon will be unscheduled to enable time for cross coordination, issue reconciliation, and preparation for Thursday morning's Executive Session briefings, during which each ASCC will brief their FY12 SCP, draft FY13 SCP, and initial FY14-18 POM requirements, and each LOE lead will brief their FY12 LOE Plan. We intend on inviting General Officer/Senior Executive-level representatives from across the Army to this session, and believe it will be useful to drive the work of the breakout sessions, to share lessons and issues across ASCCs, and to assist in validating requirements for the POM. Point of contact for the ACSP Conference is Phil DeWolf at [phillip.dewolf@us.army.mil](mailto:phillip.dewolf@us.army.mil).

We have no illusion that these plans will be 100% complete by the end of the ACSP Conference. And we fully realize the enormity of what we are proposing. Our intent is to make as much progress as possible so that we can staff the FY12 ACSP following the Conference and begin focusing on the next fiscal year and POM. The participation of your organization in the January Tiger Team meeting is critical to ensuring we establish reasonable expectations for the FY12 ACSP and Conference. We also intend to resurrect the Quarterly Security Cooperation SVTCs as Quarterly ACSP SVTCs to provide a forum for updating ASCC Security Cooperation Plans and LOE Plans, and focus on issues specific to the funding and ARFORGEN cycles. Ultimately, we are aiming to establish an annual, synchronized process that better informs requirement validation and resourcing for the activities and capabilities that the ASCCs need to support their combatant commanders.

We are at a critical juncture in security cooperation planning and resourcing. The Department of Defense increasingly recognizes the value of Army security cooperation activities as a means to strengthen stability and security throughout the world. Concurrently, however, the resource environment is becoming more constrained, requiring us to validate and prioritize requirements and conduct long-term planning as never before. As we establish the process for the ACSP, I'd ask each of you for your professional feedback, patience, and support. Don't hesitate to let me know your questions, issues, and ideas.

Thanks for all you do.

COL Scott Sweetser

Chief, Multinational Strategy and Programs Division (DAMO-SSI)

G-3/5/7, Headquarters, Department of the Army

### **Army Campaign Support Plan Tiger Team:**

The Army Campaign Support Plan Tiger Team (TT) held a VTC (meeting #2) on 16 DEC following the first meetings 09-10 NOV to advance recommendations related to the 6 Lines of Effort (LOEs) that will inform the ACSP. The TT lead presented information explaining GEF guidance, the relationship between the TT effort and Army Campaign Plan 8.3 (Building Partner

Capacity) as they all relate to producing the next ACSP. Next step: TT will continue LOE Courses of Action (COAs) development toward the purpose of developing specific, actionable recommendations that can be built into the ACSP. Results will inform the GEF-directed ACSP.

SC stakeholders from HQDA, FORSCOM, TRADOC, DASA(DEC), USARPAC, USARAF, USARSOUTH, NGB, ARNG, OCAR, USASATMO, USAF, USMC, and RAND Corporation participated in the ACSP TT VTC hosted 16 DEC from the Pentagon. The VTC, hosted by COL Walter Sweetser, Chief, G-35-I, focused on collective evaluation of ACSP LOE COAs, setting the stage for the final TT meetings 13-14 JAN, and the ACSP Conference 21-24 MAR. Half of the meeting was devoted to six LOE COAs, with each group presenting a set of SC process issues for comment across the membership of the TT. The LOEs are: 1. Assessments & Evaluations; 2. Military and Operational Requirement Development; 3. Requirements Processing via Authoritative Data Systems; 4. Resourcing; 5. Manpower; and 6. Training, Education and Doctrine. Each LOE Working Group presented the process issue COAs in their specific LOEs to discuss linkages and impacts to the other LOEs. At the second half of the meeting, COL Sweetser presented his concept (with proposed content) for producing the ACSP according to a synchronized ACSP development cycle. The TT VTC papers and briefing are on the ACSP TT share point portal: <https://g357.army.pentagon.mil/SS/SSI/ACSPTT/default.aspx>

The TT members learned that the previously named Army Security Cooperation Conference will be renamed to the Army Campaign Support Plan Conference to emphasize the complete focus of this event on completion of the initial ACSP. The stated purpose of the 21-24MAR Army Campaign Support Plan Conference is to accomplish an 80% completed ACSP by the end of the conference. The mission of the 2012 ACSP is to provide capabilities that enable Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs) the ability to support, Department of Defense global and theater end states, objectives and priorities.

**Next Steps:**

- Integrate the results of Meeting #2 across the LOEs; adjust scope of each LOE as required.
- Plan ACSP TT Meeting #3 to be held on 13-14 JAN to finish refinement of LOE COAs.
- Inform ACSP community of interest of meeting outcome and changes in LOE problem statements.
- Maintain and update ACSP TT Share Point Portal and create a SIPR mirror site for classified information.
- Prepare and publish the agenda and goals for the 21-24 MAR Army Campaign Support Plan Conference

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**FOCUS: *Science and Technology in Security Cooperation***

**Boots on the ground through RDECOM:**

*... Something remarkable is happening in Latin America ... economic growth is going hand to hand with social progress ... Sir Martin Sorrell (UK) talks of the dawn of a "Latin American Decade" ... Americas are at last fulfilling their potential. To help cement that success their northern cousins should build bridges, not walls. "The Economist" September 9, 2010*

**INTRODUCTION**

RDECOM conducts S&T research to meet US Army requirements in the Western Hemisphere from pole to pole and we make partnerships between our Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and those of the nations in the area of focus. From workshops or visits to joint projects and/or formal bi-lateral agreements between nations, security cooperation is a growing field in S&T.

With headquarters in the US Embassy in Santiago, Chile and subordinate offices in Buenos Aires, Argentina (RFEC-Latin America) and Ottawa, Canada (RFEC-North America), RFEC-Americas has about ten military and civilian personnel. So with twenty “boots” on the ground, RDECOM is focusing its precious resources to implement the AOF strategy carefully. The annual strategy is updated by RDECOM and guided by our Combatant Commanders and ASCCs as we learn more about the capabilities and capacities within our AOF and as requirements and guidance change. (Our FY10 and FY 11 Engagement Plans are available upon request.)

## HIGH LEVEL VIEW OF S&T SEARCH REQUIREMENTS AND TSC GUIDANCE

The US Army has varied S&T goals, requirements, and technology gaps. Thus, our S&T search is often in broad cross-cutting fields such as: Advanced Materials (including nanotechnology), Biotechnologies, Modeling and Simulation (operations, sensitivity analyses, war gaming, command and control, social behavioral response), Medical Sciences, Robotics (UAV/USV), Alternative Energy, and Environmental Security (including climate change). The US Army and over fifty partner Armies in our AOF collaborate to improve interoperability, capability, and capacity missions such as Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), Humanitarian Assistance (HA), and Disaster Relief (DR).

While RFEC-Americas is developing its relations with NORTHCOM, all activities and North American strategies come from ARNORTH. Conversely, RFEC-Americas has an S&T Officer at both SOUTHCOM and ARSOUTH and have a vibrant engagement strategy that is directed through SOUTHCOM via ARSOUTH. The main objective of RDECOM TSC is to detect, deter and disrupt transnational threats in order to protect the US and to enhance hemispheric security. Security challenges include narcoterrorism, crime/urban gangs, illicit trafficking, transnational terrorism, forgery/money laundering, mass migrations and natural disaster. To address these, we search for S&T to improve or learn more about: Emergency Management, Information Sharing for Force Protection and Border Security, Unmanned Vehicle Systems, Border Security, Societal Behavioral Response, Migrant Processing and Personnel Tracking Databases, Green Munitions, Environmental Security (including climate change), and Medical Sciences.



*S&T Peacekeeping Operations Conference*

While not all activities have dual purposes, ideally, one engagement meets both S&T requirements and Theater Security Cooperation guidance. The steps leading to the conduct of S&T search and TSC are:

- RDECOM, NORTHCOM, SOUTHCOM, the ASCCs and others provide guidance;
- RFEC-Americas proposes an engagement plan (strategy) that translates guidance to action;
- RFEC-Americas socializes the plan for improvement and concurrence;
- RFEC-Americas provides boots on the ground to implement the strategy (a “connector”);
- The same “connector” reports succinctly, evaluates the connection, and recommends a way forward;
- If appropriate, we collectively execute the way forward ... and,
- All of us communicate.

As a benchmark, we estimate that our product line of engagement roughly requires more than 500 man-hours to conduct an initial S&T search or TSC visit and the work required to reach an agreement to hold a workshop or fund a joint project.

#### EXAMPLES OF TSC IN OUR AOF; NORTHCOM– MEXICO; SOUTHCOM–BRAZIL

Mexico is a NORTHCOM priority (RFEC-North America). Mexico is one of our largest trading partners and the third most productive economy and R&D producer in our AOF (Canada and Brazil are number one and two). A Joint Commission Meeting will be held in Mexico City in April 2011.

An example of an S&T search find is the Automatic Text Entity/Location/Time Tagger for Intelligence and Information Fusion. Today, numerous personnel are analyzing documents, but are often overwhelmed by the amount of human intelligence information which has to be parsed and converted into structured facts that must be fused to arrive at actionable decisions. Therefore, automated or even semi-automated knowledge generators, that can parse and understand language, are highly desirable. That is to say we need help understanding what we have within the mountains of information that we generate.

The AVNTK Artificial Intelligence (AI) S.C. of Guadalajara, Mexico is currently developing a unique general artificial cognition system that can interact in standard English with a user or analyze text from various sources. AVNTK's conversational agent (<http://www.rachaelrepp.org>) translates from a standard English dictionary of 100,000 words that are converted into a simplified 1,000-words version, which can be semantically interpreted by the AVNTK cognition system. In support of the Communications and Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC) Intelligence and Information Warfare Directorate (I2WD), AVNTK was funded to adapt their system for the Army. Ultimately an automated knowledge extractor based on a language understanding parser can be obtained from this work. The existing I2WD fusion system will then process this automatically generated semantically tagged text. Automated processing of volumes of information will facilitate knowledge elicitation, freeing analysts for higher-level work. By allowing analysts more time to analyze rather than format intelligence, the warfighter can then expect better corroborated, timely intelligence.

Brazil is a SOUTHCOM priority (RFEC-Latin America). Brazil is by far the largest economy, military, and R&D producer in South America. RFEC-Americas attended and supported: a Joint Commission Meeting which was held in Washington in November 2009; a Bi-Lateral Working Group (BWG) also in Washington, D.C. and US-Brazil Staff Talks at Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

One of the areas of joint agreement was S&T exchange for "innovation" to improve the economies of both nations. "Innovation" provides us with wide "top cover" and has to date led to S&T engagements in nanotechnology (a conference sponsored by the Army of Brazil in October 2009 and a workshop jointly sponsored by RFEC-Americas and ONR-Global in September 2010), SME exchange visits to Brazilian and US Army R&D facilities, and joint projects.

We have funded three projects at Universities in Brazil. University of Sao Paulo is researching damage progressive failure. The University of Federal Minas Gerais is researching nanomembrane-based sensors for damage identification in support of AMRDEC and co-funded with AFSOARD. The University of Sao Paulo and University of Texas (San Antonio) researching and developing a wirelessly-controlled chemical sensor on a robotic vehicle in support of ARL and co-funded with ONR-Global and SOUTHCOM.

## CONCLUSION

We are proud to be a contributor to the TSC team. To come back to the Economist assessment at the beginning of this article, we are building the bridges at the dawn of the Latin American Decade. For further information, see [www.redcaa.org](http://www.redcaa.org). Your RFEC-Americas points of contact are:

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## **USACE Mongolia GIS Workshop**

The U.S. Army Global Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness (AGCMEP) program successfully completed its first activity in the US Pacific Command (USPACOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR). The Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Workshop took place on 25-28 October 2010 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The event featured the use of geospatial technologies and their application to emergency preparedness, response, recover and mitigation for all hazards. The workshop was executed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and was attended by over 40 participants from a wide range of Mongolian ministries and organizations. Participants included the Mongolian Armed Forces, the Mongolian National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Mongolia Institute of Hydrology-Meteorology, Ulaanbaatar City, and the Mongolian University of Science & Technology. The event was conducted in response to USPACOM J4's and the U.S. Embassy in Ulaanbaatar's request for technological solutions that enhance civil-military cooperation and build emergency preparedness capacity. The GIS Workshop was the first part in a two-part series being offered by the CMEP program. A Hydraulic & Hydrology Workshop will be conducted in Ulaanbaatar 10-13 January 2011. The workshop will focus on floodplain modeling and flood control impacts along the Selbe River.



*USACE SMEs providing instruction on GIS to Mongolian counterparts.*

The GIS Workshop provided an interactive opportunity for all participants to work, share, and learn geospatial technologies and emergency preparedness techniques. The workshop was hosted by Mongolia's National Statistical Office, and special emphasis was placed on the use of GIS and its role in flood prediction, modeling, response, and management. US and Mongolia Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)

shared skills related to the development of emergency management GIS layers, introduced GIS predictive models, and assisted with the advancement of GIS skills.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Build GIS technical interagency interoperability within the host nation to support response to all forms of emergencies.
2. Define GIS and how it relates to emergency situations (learn the language of GIS)

3. Improve geospatial skills using GIS software
4. Demonstrate and improve capabilities for using GIS to answer emergency-related questions (How many buildings are in the floodplain? What electrical systems will remain operable? Where should potable water stations be setup?)
5. Share ideas on how geospatial data should be managed, viewed, and disseminated
6. Discuss how to quickly and effectively communicate with maps
7. Identify resources required to build a GIS data set
8. Discuss GIS software, hardware, and data resources
9. Model disaster impacts
10. Get emergency managers to think about what types of GIS products they might request during a disaster event

USACE has been actively leading execution of the Army's CMEP program since 1998. The program's main purpose is to continuously develop capacity to improve emergency preparedness, response, and recovery through enhanced consequence management for all-hazards. This is accomplished through holding bilateral and regional seminars, workshops, and TTXs with facilitation from SMEs in emergency management, emergency planning, GIS, public affairs, engineering, and other relevant professions. CMEP strives to increase civil and military cooperation in emergency management and disaster planning, and the program emphasizes planning for the consequences of all-hazards disasters: those from weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), technological disasters, pandemic outbreaks, and natural disasters. This mission includes supporting effective and efficient civil-military and inter-ministerial relations within countries and between regional neighbors. CMEP uses technology, science, and a variety of USG SMEs to build upon its partner nations' existing capabilities. The CMEP program has expanded beyond its original Partnership for Peace (PfP) focus, and is now engaged in working with all COCOMS and ASCCs, including South American, Asia, and Africa. For more information about CMEP, please visit <http://www.usace.army.mil/CMEP> or contact their POC Justin Pummell at [justin.d.pummell@usace.army.mil](mailto:justin.d.pummell@usace.army.mil).

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## SC Topics:

### Army's Security Assistance Enterprise Conference

On 27 OCT 10, the leaders of the Army's Security Assistance Enterprise (ASAE) – Mr. Keith Webster, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Exports and Cooperation (DASA DE&C), and BG Chris Tucker, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC) – hosted a day-long security cooperation (SC) meeting in Alexandria, Virginia. The meeting, timed to coincide with the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) meeting taking place in Washington, DC, was intended as an opportunity for SC personnel from around the Army to come together and discuss major issues pertaining to the work of the enterprise, to manage and shape expectations, and to share information about the impact of developments in the Army and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) on the future of SC. Invited guests included staff from the host organizations as well as Security Cooperation Office personnel from around the world, SC planners from the Global Combatant Commands and Army Service Component Commands, and representatives of the various Program Executive Offices and Program Management Offices.

Mr. Webster opened the day by outlining the purpose of the event and briefly reviewing the agenda, before he and BG Tucker gave a joint brief that detailed trends in the contemporary operating environment, shifting fiscal and operational realities, and the changing face of security assistance over the last decade. Alongside the demands of supporting continuing relationships with more than 140 partner nations, BG Tucker noted, the enterprise is now faced with the challenge of new programs and authorities, support for two wars and several contingency operations, and a dramatic upsurge in both case value and visibility. New Army FMS in fiscal year

(FY) 2010 totaled \$14.6 billion, spread across 701 new cases, 462 modifications, and 1017 amendments. This increased OPTEMPO is representative of a trend over the last several years, as evidenced by a total of \$62 billion in Army FMS from FY07 to FY10; the four-year period immediately prior saw only \$18 billion in FMS. This high case volume put pressure on the enterprise, demanding prioritization decisions to direct the allocation of resources and staff time to the most strategically important cases. Mr. Webster issued this prioritization guidance at the direction of the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, committing to paper previously existing verbal guidance to focus efforts first and foremost on support to ongoing operations.

In response to the evolving demands of the new operational environment, OSD directed (through the Defense Planning and Programming Guidance) the formation a task force on SC reform to conduct a comprehensive review of the Department's SC processes and examine ways to provide urgently-needed capabilities to foreign partners in a more timely manner. COL Tom Cosentino followed Mr. Webster and BG Tucker's remarks with a briefing on the task force's mission, objectives, composition, and progress thus far. This presentation provided useful context to members of the ASAE on the future of SC, including proposed changes in organizations, authorities, and processes, and COL Cosentino faced a number of pointed questions from the audience about the expected result of the task force's review.

To continue the expectation-management theme, Mr. Joe Jefferson, an acquisition expert with the office of the DASA for Acquisition and Industrial Base Policy gave a brief intended to familiarize participants with the basics of the acquisition process, helping them to better understand how international activities fit with the broader function of the PEOs, PMs, and the industrial base. Mr. Tony Incorvati of the Army Contracting Command supplemented Mr. Jefferson's brief with an explanation of the way increased security assistance impacts the contracting community. Equipped with this knowledge, SC planners and SCO personnel will be better able to understand the way industrial capacity, acquisition processes, and contracting concerns can impact security assistance timelines; this deeper understanding then helps SC personnel and organizations to manage the expectations of both foreign partners and U.S. senior leaders.

During a working lunch, Army G-4 LTG Mitchell Stevenson addressed the audience on a number of subjects, including the integration of logistics policies, programs and plans with the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) model; the future disposition of Army equipment currently in Iraq; opportunities for the transfer of Excess Defense Articles (EDA); and the future of the Army's MRAP and M-ATV fleet. LTG Stevenson outlined the many opportunities for the ASAE to take advantage of developments in the Army logistics community to build partner capacity and capability, again underlining the fundamental importance of coordination and communication between SC organizations and the Army's equipping community – a relationship that is institutionalized through the nesting of the ASAE in the broader Materiel Enterprise. The afternoon was comprised of a series of briefings about specific security assistance-related topics, including the organization and mission of the Project Management Office for Non-Standard Rotary Wing Aviation, conducted by BG Tim Crosby, PEO-Aviation; an introduction to the Excess Defense Articles program, from COL Dave Dornblaser of USASAC's Washington Field Office; and a run-down of challenges and successes of the 1206 program, by Mr. Brandon Denecke of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). These briefings provided details on three much-discussed – but perhaps poorly-understood – topics in the security assistance community. LTC Al Padden of the HQDA G-35's Security Cooperation Policy division (DAMO-SSO) followed this with a briefing on the Army's approach to Security Force Assistance – efforts to build partner capacity by aligning modular brigades to security cooperation missions in a specific GCC's area of responsibility through the ARFORGEN process.

Mr. Webster again returned to the podium to wrap up the day, first giving the audience a brief introduction to the Materiel Enterprise International Engagement Strategy. The development of this engagement plan is part of an effort to shift the ASAE to a proactive, anticipatory footing, matching partner capability gaps with possible materiel solutions in advance of a customer request to allow for the timely elimination of potential barriers to sale.

This one-day meeting offered a unique opportunity to gather members of the ASAE and other Army SC personnel in one room to develop a common operating picture and discuss major issues impacting the community, and its overall success offers a template for similar coordination



meetings in the future. Those who participated will emerge from this event with a broadened understanding of the many trends impacting Army SC and the broader context into which their work fits, and will hopefully have gained knowledge and contacts that contribute to improved performance of the SC mission.

### **USARPAC TSC Conference**

U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) hosted a weeklong Theater Army Security Cooperation Conference December 6-9 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Security cooperation stakeholders from across U.S. Army Pacific as well as Headquarters, Department of the Army gathered for presentations and discussions with those who plan and shape Theater Security Cooperation activities in the Pacific. Approximately 60 people in all participated.

U.S. Army Pacific Commander, Lieutenant General Mixon, addressed the opening session with a message to attendees. He underscored the important role of security cooperation activities and exercises in the Pacific Theater. He reminded attendees that security cooperation efforts further US interests by maintaining and improving relationships, building capability and capacity, and increasing interoperability with partner armies.

The goals and objectives of the conference were to 1) educate wider SC Community on USARPAC initiatives, 2) familiarize SC Community with USARPAC Priorities and Objectives, 3) synchronize SC efforts of "big Army" with USARPAC 5-year Engagement Plans, 4) set conditions for Regional Armies Capabilities Study 2030, and 5) Build Relationships with USARPAC SC stakeholders. Although there were a number of outcomes from the conference, chief among them was the establishment of 5-Year Country Plans looking out to FY16 with activities tied to Theater Campaign Plan Objectives and well defined milestones.

USARPAC will work over the next three months to refine these country plans by distributing them to other Security Cooperation stakeholders (COCOM, HQDA, and Country Teams). USARPAC has established a monthly online web-based forum where USARPAC Security Cooperation efforts are discussed and made available for the larger SC community. Interagency and United States Government agencies are invited to participate.

### **USARNORTH partners with Canadian Forces for North American Security:**

The Canada and the United States (CANUS) military alliance is the backbone of our North American Strategic Security Initiative. This transparent cooperative relationship enables the United States and Canada to achieve unparalleled operational and tactical interoperability across a full spectrum of operations regionally and globally as evidenced by the CANUS' current overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan.

USARNORTH fosters this relationship as the Army Service Component Command through two separate chains of command: Headquarters Department of the Army for Partnerships with Canada on Training, Techniques and Procedural Operations and US NORTHERN COMMAND as the Combatant Commander responsible for Homeland Defense Operations in the NORTHERN COMMAND Area of Responsibility.

Similarly, the Canadian Land Forces augment and integrate operations with Army National Guard, Army Reserves and active duty Army US Forces with a myriad of exercises that test the fundamental war fighting skills of both armies. As the service component for land operations in the Continental United States, our cross border training opportunities are busier than ever. Exercises such as the Canadian full spectrum operations EXERCISE MAPLE GUARDIAN held at Canadian Military Training Center Wainwright, Alberta or a Virginia National Guard Training Exercise with Canadian Army Reserve soldiers participating in the massive training EXERCISE SOUTHBOUND TROOPER which provides deployment training for the international security assistance mission in Afghanistan.

This month Canadian Training Officers from Land Forces Doctrine and Training, State National Guard and Reserve Training Officers and USARNORTH Security Cooperation and training action officers will meet for the Cross Border Working Group Meeting in Toronto, Canada and discuss all nation to nation army training events for the collective security of both countries.



*US and Canadian personnel fire a 105mm howitzer during EXERCISE SOUTHBOUND TROOPER*

Equally important to US and Canada's strategic partnerships and collective security programs is the relationship US NORTHERN COMMAND and CANADA COMMAND and USARNORTH share in strengthening our collective ability to mitigate the effects of natural disasters through Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA). DSCA also improves our collective defense capability to defeat threats to our nations. USARNORTH meets this important mission by continuously improving our collaboration and cooperation in the planning and successful execution of training exercises that ensure our forces can effectively operate in a Joint Task Force environment for the greater good of both nations. In March 2011, Canada Command's Regional Joint Task Force Commanders, Northern Border State Adjutant Generals and the Commanding Generals of ARNORTH and Canada Command will meet at USARNORTH to educate commanders on the Combined Defense Plan and Canada and US bilateral initiatives and discuss future homeland defense exercises and training opportunities. This conference is the cornerstone of our tactical C2 construct with our indispensable hemispheric security partner Canada.

## **LEAPFEST XXIX**

Leapfest is an exercise which develops the command and control of Army Aviation to deliver a maneuver force on the tactical objective with precision and in a timely manner to conduct combat operations. There is a competitive aspect to the exercise as well, which builds camaraderie and esprit corps among the US and International Community. Teams from the US Army, US Navy, USMC, USAF, and International Teams from Europe, South America, and Asia make their way across the globe to join us for this annual event

### *The Largest, Longest Running International Static Line Parachute Competition*

The Leapfest Competition team consists of five (5) personnel total: four (4) jump-ers and one (1) alternate. Jumpers will exit from a CH-47 helicopter from 1500 feet (AGL) using the MC1-1C/D static line steerable parabolic parachute. Each stick consists of four jumpers. The complete rules are provided at the mission briefing.



jumpmasters have the opportunity to execute duties allowing paratroopers the ability to earn foreign airborne wings.

### *Friendship Jumps*

This is an opportunity for U.S. Teams and International Teams to participate and earn foreign jump wings. Paratroopers will execute a familiarization jump prior to the competition jump. In addition to these jumps a final jump is executed in which foreign

### *From All Over the World*

There is a tremendous amount of tradition and Esprit de Corps which surrounds Leapfest. From its beginning, the event is first and foremost grounded on fostering camaraderie and respect among the various competitors from around the world. What marks this event as truly remarkable is that it is the largest and longest continually-run international parachute exercise. Further-more, it takes place in the smallest of the United States—Rhode Island.

### *Awards Ceremony*

International Competitors are awarded the U.S. Army Parachutist Badge upon completing appropriate training and parachute descents. Each competitor must have jumped using a U.S. Army parachute from a U.S. aircraft having been released by a U.S. Army Jumpmaster.

### *International Activities*

International Teams enjoy the surrounding sites and sounds during their stay in Rhode Island. The Welcome Reception is held at the historical Towers at scenic Narragansett Beach. The Awards Banquet following the competition is held at the Newport Yachting Center, on the water-front of the bustling city of Newport, RI. A tour of New York City and Ground Zero has also been a highlight of the visitors' itinerary, only hours away.

### Key Dates:

2 August International Welcome

3 August Friendship Jump 1

6 August Competition Awards Banquet, Newport Yachting Center

9 August Friendship Jump 2

### **ARCIC Activities in USARPAC:**

India: Lt Gen A S Lamba, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, HQ Army Training Command India visited HQ TRADOC, Fri, 6 Aug 2010; LTG Sterling served as host. LTG Lamba's objectives: meet senior leadership, understand TRADOC roles/mission, exchange views on training, doctrine and combat development, gain insight into US Army's institutional training base with objective of refining ARTRAC and training institutions of the Indian Army, identify US Army's spirit of innovation towards development of concepts and improve own concepts in battlefield dynamics, discuss areas of mutual cooperation in the realm of training, and methodology for collating and analyzing operational LL and modifying training/doctrine to adapt to changing operational and tactical realities. In addition to establishing a personal relationship with CG and DCG TRADOC during individual office calls, Lt Gen Lamba was presented the TRADOC Command Overview Brief and the Army Capstone Concept Brief followed by a visit to the JTCOIC. Discussions topics included concept to actual acquisition, the doctrine process and leader training.

Korea: MG Park, Seongwoo, Commander, Korea Army Training Center visited HQ TRADOC, Tue, 7 Sep. Following an office call with DCG/CoS, LTG Hertling hosted a briefing/overview on Initial Military Training (IMT). Discussions focused on incorporating current lessons learned into training of new recruits, APFT program, and Warrior Tasks. MG Park was impressed in our use of technology and I-phone application where we reach out to new recruits even before they report to basic combat training (BCT). LTG Hertling explained how we are recruiting a civilian more steeped in technology and not as physically fit thus facilitating the changes we have made in our approach to BCT. There was also much discussion on how we incorporate realism and lessons learned into our marksmanship and combative programs. MG Park was very interested in our Drill Sergeant program: selection of NCOs from all branches; use of female Drill Sergeants; duration of a Drill Sergeant tour; and why our NCOs volunteer to become Drill Sergeants.

Korea: MG Yoon, Kwang Sub, Commander, Korea Army Infantry School visited HQ TRADOC, Thu, 14 OCT 10. Following an office call with DCG/CoS, MG Davis hosted an overview of the Joint & Army Experimentation Division (JAED) given by Ms Karen Maculley. Discussions focused

on the organization and mission of JAED as well as what experimentation is and how the Army uses it to focus on the warfighting challenges. MG Yoon then visited the Army Training Support Center (ATSC) at Ft Eustis where he viewed a static display of training aids, devices, simulators and training enablers. He received an overview presented by COL Mark Edgren that included mission and organization of ATSC as well as an introduction to the TRADOC Capability Manager- Live and Virtual and System Training Integration and Devices. MG Yoon was impressed how the Army trained its soldiers using simulators (live and virtual) and how quickly we are able to get the training and training aids out to the field once a training deficiency was noted.

Korea: Training and Doctrine Conference (TDC). The 6th TDC with the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) TRADOC was held 18-20 October 2010 at ROKA TRADOC HQ, Daejeon, ROK. US Head of Delegation (HOD) was BG Robert Dyess, Director, Requirements Integration Directorate, ARCIC. ROKA HOD was BG Koo, Gi Hong, Chief of Doctrine. US briefings were Accelerated Capability Development: developing Capabilities in Support of Current Operations, Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)- Supporting the War Fighter, Army Concepts: Leading Change for the Army, Initial Military Training (IMT) Overview, Connecting Soldiers to Digital Applications. ROKA briefings were Ways to Improve School Education, High-Tech Security Systems, ROK-US C4I Interoperability Plan, Development on Conducting Electronic Warfare, Zayton Division- Leadership Factors in CMO. BG Dyess had office calls with LTG Park, Cdr, ROKA TRADOC, MG Kim, Cdr, Consolidated Army Logistics School, and MG Hwang, Cdr, Army College. As a result of the TDC five (5) Agreed-to-Actions were assigned to different elements within TRADOC; 1. US recommends Electronic Warfare (OIF/OEF lessons learned) is presented at 2011TDC, 2. CALL: coordinate a visit to CALL -to provide support to ROKA CALL capabilities, 3. IMT: provide selected personnel assigned to their Korean Army Training Center the opportunity to visit IMT sites, 4. Provide Army Capstone Concept, Army Operating Concept, and Army Functional Concepts to ROKA TRADOC. 5. Center for Army Leadership brief the following topics at 2011 TDC: Current lessons learned during combat missions from a leadership perspective and process of deciding on the competence of leadership recorded in US Army (Leadership) Field Manuals.

Australia: Australian Capability & Technology Management College (CTMC), Staff Officer visit to ARCIC Eight Australian Joint Staff Officers from the Capability & Technology Management Program (CTMP) visited Fort Monroe on Monday, 25 October; Mr. Mazzanti from Requirements Integration Directorate hosted. Visit objectives: establish a better understanding of the ARCIC process for capability development to include overview of the ARCIC organizations, Maneuver, Aviation & Soldier structure and relationships with COE's and CDID functions as well as, input from the Joint and Army Modules and Simulations process. The CTMC is a demanding year-long technical staff college program that prepares officers for appointments as Capability Technology mangers and Project Leaders within the Australian Defence Force.