



SPECIAL OPERATIONS /  
LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
2500 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2500

APR - 1 2015

The Honorable Henry C. "Hank" Johnson  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-3808

Dear Congressman Johnson,

Thank you for your letter of March 17, 2015 requesting information concerning Department of State and Department of Defense Foreign Military Training Programs. The Department of Defense (DoD) shares your support for advancing human rights and ensuring effective monitoring and evaluation of DoD Security Cooperation programs.

Enclosed you will find the Department's responses to the questions in your letter, summaries of the 2014 and 2014 U.S. - Colombia Action Plans, and the Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Northern Command and U.S. Southern Command on Mexican Initial Entry Rotary Wing Pilot Training at the Colombian Air Force Regional Helicopter Training Center in Melgar, Colombia.

We hope this information is helpful to you. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of further assistance on this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Lumpkin", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Michael D. Lumpkin

Enclosures:  
As stated.



## DoD Responses to Congressman Johnson's 17 March, 2015 Letter

### Section 1: General Information

1. **How much funding, and from what program accounts (including Foreign Military Sales Accounts), has been designated by your agency for training by Colombian personnel in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, FY 2014, and FY 2013?**

**Response:** The Department of Defense uses Counternarcotics (CN) and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding to support its joint security cooperation programs with Colombia in Central America and the Caribbean. Although the Department of State and the Department of Defense coordinate their activities through the U.S. – Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation, each Department manages the funding for activities separately. DoD currently uses two sources of funding:

- 1) CN funding is provided under two main capability areas to support Colombian-led training.

*(1) Rotary-Wing Pilot Training:* The expansion of the initial entry rotary-wing training program increased the capacity of the Melgar Regional Helicopter Training Center (RHTC) to train international students at the Joint Public Forces School in Melgar, Colombia. This training is conducted using DoD standards, specifically the U.S. Army Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW) Training Program of Instruction. Funding programmed to support the school's operations since 2013 is: FY 2013 – \$18,144,000, FY 2014 – \$12,456,000, FY 2015 – \$12,203,000.

R→ *(2) U.S. – Colombia Action Plan Support:* The U.S. – Colombia Action Plan (USCAP) was designed as a partnership with cost-sharing at its core. The United States provides funds to implement training and assistance activities conducted by Colombian military forces, including the travel of Colombian trainers to Central America and the Caribbean, while Colombia funds the salaries and benefits of its trainers. In addition, USCAP supports the cost of Colombian-led military training of Central American and Caribbean students attending schools in Colombia. This cost-sharing model makes the program one of our most cost-effective to date. Each dollar invested in Colombia over the past two decades is now paying dividends as Colombia exports its valuable expertise and best practices throughout the region. The funding is programmed and tracked in the annual CN bi-country support as assistance to Colombia. DoD personnel are embedded in each training event to ensure its activities are conducted consistent with U.S. Government (USG) standards for operational employment and consistent with human rights standards. Funding programmed to support USCAP since 2013 is: FY 2013 – \$403,000, FY 2014 – \$1,362,000, FY 2015 – \$1,049,000 (to date).

- 2) O&M funding is provided for Subject Matter Expert Exchanges (SMEEs), and other activities such as workshops and planning conferences, under the Traditional Commander's Activity (TCA) program. Examples of funded activities include Human Rights SMEEs. Funding programmed to support the TCA USCAP program since 2013 is: FY 2013 –

\$31,000, FY 2014 – \$233,000, FY 2015 – \$555,000 (to date). FY 2013 O&M funding was significantly lower than subsequent years due to it being the first year of execution of USCAP.

**2. How many personnel have received training in this manner, by country and security force branch, for each of the last three fiscal years?**

**Response:** Under USCAP, DoD utilizes Colombian instructors to provide training and assistance to the military forces in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and to the public security forces in Costa Rica and Panama. (Public Security Forces do not include local police, which are covered by Department of State INL funds).

In Calendar Year (CY) 2013, DoD estimates that 179 personnel were trained or supported by assistance from Colombia using CN and O&M funds. DoD estimates that 696 personnel were trained or supported by Colombia using DoD CN and O&M funds in CY 2014. In CY 2015 an estimated 1470 personnel will receive training.

<b>Numbers Trained/Supported by Colombian Instructors with DoD Funds</b>			
<i>Country</i>	<i>2013*</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Costa Rica		0	81
Dominican Republic		24	372
El Salvador		187	320
Guatemala		251	332
Honduras		117	227
Panama		117	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1470</b>

\*In 2013, only total numbers of trainees were tracked, without a breakdown by country.

**3. Who is responsible for training course curricula and content? How involved are the Department of State and/or the Department of Defense in guaranteeing that, in the classroom and in the field, the training is consistent with international human rights standards?**

**Response:** U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM), through its Security Cooperation Offices (SCO) in each of the recipient countries, oversees, manages, and observes the training events provided by Colombia that are funded with DoD funds. The curricula and content for these courses were developed during the many years of U.S. assistance to Colombian military schools and academies, which has included human rights training and coursework. DoD works closely with the Colombian military to ensure that all training events and assistance adhere to international human rights standards.

## **Section 2: Documentation**

- 1. If U.S.-supported training by Colombian personnel has been well documented for the aforementioned fiscal years, why are there no records of these training events included on the Foreign Military Training Reports (FMTR)?**

**Response:** The FMTR is required by section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Section 656 requires the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State jointly to prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on all military training provided to foreign military personnel by DoD and the Department of State during the previous FY and all such training provided planned for the current FY. The language of section 656 does not apply to training provided to foreign military personnel by other governments, including Colombia, is not included.

- 2. What steps are your agencies taking to ensure that such training will be fully reflected in FY 2014-2015 FMTR?**

**Response:** As noted in the previous response, including this type of training is not a requirement.

- 3. Would you please provide a copy of (or describe) any successor plans to the U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation issued in 2013?**

**Response:** USCAP was first implemented in 2013 with 39 activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. In 2014, the Action Plan grew to include 152 activities and expanded to two additional countries: Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. The 2015 Action Plan includes 205 planned activities. Copies of the two most recent Action Plans, covering calendar years 2014 and 2015, are enclosed.

- 4. Would you please provide a copy of the regional training plan for U.S.-supported training of Mexican forces by Colombian personnel in 2014?**

**Response:** While Mexico is a willing partner in regional security cooperation, it is not included in USCAP and there are no current plans to incorporate Mexico into USCAP. There is not a formal U.S. regional training plan for the training of Mexican forces by Colombian personnel, however, there is an agreement between U.S. Northern Command and USSOUTHCOM pertaining to the training of a limited number (up to 24 annually) of Mexican military students at the RHTC in Melgar, Colombia, where the Mexican students are trained in the Initial Rotary Wing Course. As with all countries, students attending schools at the RHTC are vetted by each country SCO. A copy of the MOA is enclosed.

### **Section 3: Monitoring and Vetting**

- 1. How does the Department of State apply the Leahy Law to Colombian instructors who participate in U.S.-supported training of third-country military and police forces?**

**Response:** DoD strictly adheres to the requirements of the Leahy Law when implementing all foreign security cooperation activities, including those utilizing Colombian instructors in third countries. The SCO offices at each U.S. Embassy vet all participants in U.S. funded activities, regardless of whether the training is held in the beneficiary country or the trainee attends a school in Colombia. The SCO at the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá, Colombia, manages Leahy vetting for all Colombian trainers who provide training and assistance in third countries under USCAP. The Political Section at the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá processes the Leahy vetting for all Colombian security forces, including those units involved in training at Colombian training facilities.

- 2. Where activities are not U.S.-funded, has either of your Departments, or the Southern Command, encouraged the Colombian Government to send trainers to countries where U.S. Law prohibits, or train specific units barred due to the Leahy Law, as General Kelly's comments appear to suggest?**

**Response:** DoD has not encouraged non-U.S. funded training by the Colombians in third-party countries that would be prohibited by U.S. law or training of units that would be barred due to Leahy restrictions.

- 3. Does or will the Department of State or the Department of Defense permit Colombian security forces personnel to carry out U.S.-funded training in countries where U.S. training is restricted by country-specific legislative conditions?**

**Response:** DoD does not and will not allow U.S.-funded Colombian security forces to carry out training in countries that are restricted by U.S. law.

- 4. How do the Department of State and the Department of Defense handle documents related to U.S.-supported training of foreign police and military units by Colombian personnel?**

**Response:** Each agency handles its documents according to its own records management policies. The implementation of U.S.-supported training events under USCAP is tracked and managed by the International Coordination Division within the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement office at the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá, Colombia and by USSOUTHCOM through its Strategy, Policy, and Plans (SCJ5) Directorate.

5. **In the specific case of the Colombian Regional Helicopter Training Center, what measures has the Department of Defense taken to fulfill recommendations issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to track trainees for two years after graduation?**

**Response:** Department of Army personnel are embedded in the school to ensure its operations are consistent with USG standards for aviation safety, operational employment, and human rights. The funding within the program provides for the operational sustainment of 30 OH-58 helicopters with associated parts, infrastructure, and operational support for the RHTC School at Melgar, Colombia. The school's capacity has been incrementally increased to host 74 students annually (50 Colombian military and 24 international students). Students trained in the school since 2013 are tracked to ensure the students are retained in a CN mission for two years following successful completion of pilot training. All students are screened in accordance with the Leahy Law and to ensure they do not have a criminal record before attendance at the RHTC. In 2013, the Government Accountability Office recommended that "DoD work with the government of Colombia to take steps to obtain information on IERW graduates' use of the skills obtained at the RHTC in subsequent military assignment for a period of at least two years after graduation." Annually, the SCO in Colombia, in coordination with other SCO's who sponsor students at the RHTC, assesses the pilots' assignments to ensure they are utilizing their training in support of their respective governments' CN missions.

6. **Are there any monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place for the trainings? If so, who conducts it? And do the criteria include trainees' human rights performance?**

**Response:** The SCJ5 Directorate manages the monitoring and evaluation efforts for USCAP military activities. The monitoring and evaluation efforts include collecting data on the inputs, outputs, and outcomes of the activities DoD conducts each year with Colombia in the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The SCJ5 Directorate is also monitoring improvements to Colombia's capacity to provide training and assistance to third countries. These tasks are accomplished by the assignment of a U.S. mission coordinator and paying agent to every USCAP training activity. The mission coordinator is charged with oversight of the training activity and of paying all DoD covered expenditures (travel, per-diem, and supplies) for the activity. With respect to human rights performance, DoD vigorously monitors human rights violations in all of the countries in which we provide assistance to ensure that we are not providing assistance to units or individuals who have committed gross violations of human rights.

7. **What measures has each of your agencies taken to ensure that U.S.-supported training of police forces by Colombian personnel does not inappropriately militarize police operations and doctrine in countries with little judicial accountability?**

**Response:** DoD funds do not support the training of police forces by Colombian personnel. Any training conducted with police forces under USCAP is coordinated by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement.

#### **Section 4: Funding**

- 1. How are these training events leveraging other events such as multilateral exercises in order to save costs?**

**Response:** In an overall environment of declining budgets, we must leverage partnerships with willing partners to provide security cooperation in strategic countries. The cooperation activities conducted with Colombia in third countries are not stand-alone activities but instead are integrated parts of the DoD's strategy in each country and the country cooperation plans of each SCO office where the USCAP activities occur. DoD is leveraging its past investments in Colombia and capitalizing on the cost-effectiveness of using Colombian trainers, particularly in Central American countries with whom Colombians share a common language and similar national experiences.

- 2. What kind of in-kind costs does the United States provide for training events by Colombian personnel? And how are they supplied (e.g., use of facilities, use of transportation such as ships; salaries and per diems for instructors, etc.)?**

**Response:** U.S.-Colombia regional security cooperation is a key part of DoD's strategy to continue our security engagement with nations within the hemisphere despite an austere budget environment. The use of Colombian trainers brings significant overall cost savings to the U.S. Government. The Colombian Government provides its expertise as well as in-kind costs such as salaries, benefits, medical coverage, and space in Colombian training facilities and schools for international students. DoD funds the travel, per-diem, and supplies of Colombian trainers to the six countries in Central America and the Caribbean where we partner through USCAP, as well as the travel of international students to Colombia to attend courses at the Colombian military schools and academies.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND  
3511 NW 91ST AVENUE  
MIAMI, FL 33172-1217

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND (USSOUTHCOM),

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND (USNORTHCOM)

SUBJECT: Mexican Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW) Pilot Training at the Colombian Air Force Regional Helicopter Training Center, Melgar Colombia

1. Purpose: This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is intended to define the roles and responsibilities of USSOUTHCOM and USNORTHCOM, as it relates to the U.S. funded training of Mexican students attending the Colombian Air Force IERW helicopter training center in Melgar, Colombia.

2. Background: The IERW training center at Melgar, Colombia is a basic helicopter pilot training school with the mission to provide instruction in basic and advanced rotary wing flight operations to Colombian military students. Since 2001, USSOUTHCOM has provided a Technical Assistance Field Training Team (TAFT) at the IERW Helicopter Training Center, to assist the Colombian Air Force and Army in the establishment of the school, and overseeing United States Government (USG) funds for training, equipment, and base infrastructure.

a. In 2009, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense – Counternarcotics and Global Threats (DASD-CN/GT), requested USSOUTHCOM and USNORTHCOM assess the feasibility of utilizing the IERW facility at Melgar as a potential training site to assist the Government of Mexico (GOM) in meeting the significant requirement for additional helicopter pilots generated by the USG “Merida Initiative.”

b. The Government of Colombia (GOC) has agreed to a request from the GOM, to provide the IERW helicopter training to Mexican students. The first training class began on 8 March 2010.

3. Roles and Responsibilities: The following outlines the roles and responsibilities for USSOUTHCOM and USNORTHCOM in the execution of this Colombian training program:

a. USSOUTHCOM, in coordination with the Colombian Military (COLMIL) and U.S. Military Group (MILGP) Colombia will:

(1) Request funding and if appropriated, will provide funding to support and sustain the planned expansion of the IERW Helicopter Training Center into a Regional Helicopter Training Center (RHTC) with the capacity to support up to 24 Mexican IERW students per year. Expansion includes the following:

## U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation 2015

The United States and Colombia continued to strengthen their strategic security partnership in 2014 and agreed to further enhance cooperation in 2015. The Security Cooperation Coordinating Group (SCCG) identified new initiatives for Central America and the Caribbean in 2015 in the following countries: Panama, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic. Activities listed under the categories below will be supported in 2015.

### PANAMA

#### State/CNP and COLNAV

1. **Criminal Investigation** (Crime)
2. **Border Management and Intelligence** (Crime/Narcotrafficking)
3. **Maritime Interdiction** (Narcotrafficking)

#### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

### HONDURAS

#### State/CNP

1. **Criminal Investigation** (Crime)
2. **Anti-Kidnapping/Anti-Extortion** (Crime)
3. **Police Intelligence** (Crime)
4. **Anti-Narcotics** (Narcotrafficking)
5. **Citizen Security/Prevention Training** (Rule of Law)
6. **Advisory Support in Administration** (Rule of Law)

#### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## EL SALVADOR

### State/CNP

1. **Polygraph Training** (Rule of Law)
2. **Strengthening K-9 Program** (Narcotrafficking)
3. **Junglas Training** (Narcotrafficking)
4. **Airport and Port Interdiction** (Narcotrafficking)
5. **Seized Assets** (Crime/Narcotrafficking)
6. **Criminal Investigation** (Crime)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## GUATEMALA

### State/CNP

1. **Counter-Drug Training** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Police Education and Internal Affairs** (Rule of Law)
3. **Attention to Victims – Domestic Violence Focus** (Crime)
4. **Judicial and Prosecutor Protection** (Rule of Law)
5. **Criminal Investigation** (Crime)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## COSTA RICA

### State/CNP and COLNAV

1. **Maritime Interdiction and Maintenance** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Continuing Education – Specialized Policing** (Narcotrafficking/Rule of Law)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### State/CNP

1. **Anti-Narcotics Police Training** (Crime/Narcotrafficking)
2. **Criminal Investigation** (Crime)
3. **Police Formation** (Rule of Law)
4. **Continuing Education – Specialized Policing** (Rule of Law)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## **U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation 2014**

Building on the U.S.-Colombia strategic partnership, the Security Cooperation Coordinating Group (SCCG) agreed to identify new initiatives for Central America and the Caribbean in 2014 in the following countries: Panama, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic. Activities listed under the categories below will be supported in 2014.

### **PANAMA**

#### **State/CNP**

1. **Police Structure and Organization** (Rule of Law)
2. **Police Education** (Rule of Law)
3. **Criminal Investigation and Police Intelligence** (Crime/Narcotrafficking)
4. **Maritime Interdiction** (Narcotrafficking)
5. **Community Policing Training** (Crime)

#### **DOD/COLMIL**

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

### **HONDURAS**

#### **State/CNP**

1. **Homicide Training** (Crime)
2. **Anti-Kidnapping/Anti-Extortion** (Rule of Law)
3. **Citizen Security/Prevention** (Rule of Law)
4. **Vetting Support** (Rule of Law)
5. **Cultural Transformation of the Police** (Rule of Law)

#### **DOD/COLMIL**

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## EL SALVADOR

### State/CNP

1. **Polygraph Administration and Training** (Rule of Law)
2. **Airport Interdiction** (Narcotrafficking)
3. **Canine Program Enhancement** (Narcotrafficking)
4. **Junglas Course** (Narcotrafficking)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Subject Matter Expert Exchanges (SMEEs)** (Narcotrafficking)
3. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## GUATEMALA

### State/CNP

1. **Initial Rotary Wing Aviation Training** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Police Education and Internal Affairs** (Rule of Law)
3. **Counter-Drug Training** (Narcotrafficking)
4. **Judicial and Prosecutor Protection** (Rule of Law)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## COSTA RICA

### State/CNP

1. **Citizen Security** (Crime)
2. **Police Intelligence** (Narcotrafficking)
3. **K-9 Support** (Narcotrafficking)
4. **Airport Interdiction** (Narcotrafficking)
5. **Coast Guard Support** (Narcotrafficking)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Subject Matter Expert Exchanges (SMEEs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

## THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### State/CNP

1. **Institutional Strengthening – Curriculum and Educational Development**  
(Rule of Law)
2. **Citizen Security** (Crime)
3. **Basic Police Training** (Crime)

### DOD/COLMIL

1. **Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)** (Narcotrafficking)
2. **Subject Matter Expert Exchanges (SMEEs)** (Narcotrafficking)
3. **Schools in Colombia** (Narcotrafficking)

SUBJECT: Mexican Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW) Pilot Training at the Colombian Air Force Regional Helicopter Training Center, Melgar Colombia

(a) Extend TAFT support operations through CY 2012.

(b) Coordinate the refurbishment and transportation of 20 OH-58 A+ aircraft to Colombia to replace the aged UH-1H training fleet currently used for IERW helicopter training.

(c) Coordinate and fund, if appropriated, and oversee the construction of additional infrastructure to include parking spots for the OH-58's, outlying stage field at Flandes, dining facility upgrades, 48 person barracks, and classroom expansion.

(2) The TAFT will coordinate with Colombians to confirm all IERW training is performed to agreed upon standards as outlined in the Melgar Program of Instruction (POI) enclosed with this MOA.

(3) Coordinate with the COLMIL for all support requirements related to the transportation, logistic support, and training of the Mexican IERW students, while assigned to the IERW Helicopter Training Center. Support actions include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Transportation: MILGRP and/or TAFT personnel will accompany the COLMIL's foreign liaison coordination officer to greet the Mexico's students upon arrival in Bogota, Colombia.

(b) Lodging: USSOUTHCOM will pay for the costs associated with quarters and meals for Mexican students.

(c) Flight Gear: USSOUTHCOM will provide and issue flight gear and support equipment to Mexican students at no cost to the Government of Mexico or the students.

b. USNORTHCOM will:

(1) Provide oversight, administrative and logistics assistance, through Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) Mexico, to Mexican students for deployment and redeployment to the IERW Helicopter Training Center at Melgar, Colombia.

(2) In coordination with the GOM and ODC Mexico, verify all Mexican students are fully prepared, to maximum extent possible, to participate in the IERW helicopter flight training program.

(3) Confirm Department of State (DOS) human rights vetting, health insurance, and valid passports are requested and available prior to student deployment.

(4) Coordinate and assist USSOUTHCOM and MILGP Colombia to address any training deficiencies of Mexican students in the IERW helicopter training program, when requested.

SUBJECT: Mexican Initial Entry Rotary Wing (IERW) Pilot Training at the Colombian Air Force Regional Helicopter Training Center, Melgar Colombia

(5) In the event of an aircraft ground or flight mishap involving a Mexican student pilot, coordinate with the GOM to deploy a SEDENA (FAM) aviation safety trained board member, when requested.

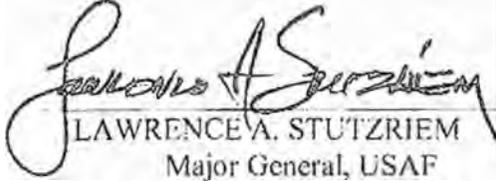
4. Aviation Mishaps. In the event of an aviation mishap, USSOUTHCOM, will notify the appropriate military service and coordinate with USNORTHCOM, the GOC, and the GOM, if requested.

5. Modification. This MOA may be modified or amended, in writing, with the mutual consent of the Parties. This MOA will be reviewed every two years.

6. Duration and Cancellation. This USSOUTHCOM - USNORTHCOM MOA is effective upon the last signature and will remain in effect until terminated by either participant. Either command may cancel this MOA through written notification.

7. COCOM signatories:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ROBERT C. PARKER  
Rear Admiral, USCG  
Director, Operations  
USSOUTHCOM  
*9 APR 2010*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
LAWRENCE A. STUTZRIEM  
Major General, USAF  
Director, Plans, Policy & Strategy  
USNORTHCOM  
*13 MAY 2010*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

## Initial Entry Rotary Wing Long Rang Training Course Schedule

Class Number	Total Students	Mexican Pilots	Start Date	End Date
21-10	12	12	08 MAR 10	05 NOV 10
22-10	12	6	01 JUN 10	25 FEB 11
23-10	12	6	01 AUG 10	25 JUN 11
24-10	12	6	01 OCT 10	07 SEP 11
25-11	12	6	09 JAN 11	09 SEP 11
26-11	12	6	07 MAR 11	30 DEC 11
27-11	12	6	09 MAY 11	10 FEB 12

### Program of Instruction for Helicopter Basic Course at Melgar

#### Ground Course of Instruction

Objective: After completion the ground course in the UH-1H aircraft, the student pilot will demonstrate knowledge of the terms, operation, and performance of different systems of the helicopter with an accuracy of 70% IAW the provision of the IERW Melgar's regulations. The student pilot will have command of the theoretical area of emergencies that may occur, and the limits in normal aircraft operations. He will demonstrate their knowledge and study by passing the academic exams of the emergencies with a minimum score of 100%. The student pilot will continue on-going study that will maintain his general and specific knowledge on all subjects.

Program: The ground training and instructional program for basic helicopter pilots encompasses academic areas of systems, emergencies, and flight operations programmed over seven phases. Those seven phases of instruction include: Primary, UH-1H Systems, IFR/Radio Navigation, Tactical/NVG, Aviation Medicine, Survival, Special Operations and Human Rights. The subjects will be developed at the beginning of each phase of flight and will be distributed as in Table 1 over the 32-week course.

PHASE	HOURS
PRIMARY/ACADEMICS	69
AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	66
IFR / RADIO NAVIGATION	43
TACTICAL	43
AVIATION MEDICINE AND SURVIVAL	16
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	8
IHL (International Humanitarian Law)	4
IAC (International Law of Armed Conflicts)	4
HUMAN RIGHTS	4
HUMAN RIGHTS / Special Situational Event	8
TOTAL GROUND COURSE	265

Table 1

#### Flight Instruction Course

Objective: Upon completion of ground and flight training in the UH-1H airframe, the student pilot will demonstrate proficiency, judgment, and safety in the normal operation of the aircraft and will be qualified in contact maneuvers, confined area operations and pinnacles, ground flight and tactical navigation, flight planning and execution of VFR, IFR basic training, and NVG operations with a knowledge rate of 70% in execution under Military Education Training standards, IAW IFRW Melgar's regulations. The student pilot will be able to perform duties as co-pilot of any rotary wing aircraft and assume the command of the aircraft in case any emergency occurs with the aircraft or pilot in command.

Requirements: The student pilot must have completed the ground course in the UH-1H aircraft. The student pilot must have successfully completed all the UH-1H ground course examinations according to the minimum standard for every subject. The student pilots must have met the requirements of pre-selection in the respective military forces with the academic and medical checkups required for rotary wing flight instruction.

Program: The program of instruction and basic helicopter training in the UH-1H aircraft, must fulfill the following three periods: Contact, IFR/Radio Navigation, and Tactics as described in Tables 2 – 6.

Phase	Mission	Flight Time
Contact	44	60
IFR/Radio Navigation	18	27
Tactical	44	39
Day	13	19.5
Night	02	3.0
NVG	11	16.5
Total	33	126

Table 2

March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8
Introduction	Ground Course	C o n t a c t  P h a s e I	C o n t a c t  P h a s e I I	IFR Phase	Tactical Phase	Night/ NVG Phase	G r a d u a t i o n

Table 3

MORNING TURN	
TIME	ACTIVITY
06:30 - 07:00	IP BRIEFING
07:00 - 07:30	STUDENT BRIEFING
07:30 - 08:00	DAILY QUESTIONS Student/IP
08:00 - 09:00	PRE-FLIGHT
09:00 - 10:30	1 FLIGHT TURN
10:30 - 12:00	2 FLIGHT TURN
12:00 - 12:30	POST-FLIGHT
12:30 - 13:00	POST-BRIEFING
13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH
14:00 - 16:30	ADMIN ACTIVITIES

Table 4

NIGHT TURN	
TIME	ACTIVITY
15:30 - 16:00	IP BRIEFING
16:00 - 16:30	STUDENT BRIEFING
16:30 - 17:00	DAILY QUESTIONS Student/IP
17:00 - 17:30	SNACK
17:30 - 18:30	PRE-FLIGHT
18:30 - 20:00	1 FLIGHT TURN
20:00 - 21:30	2 FLIGHT TURN
21:30 - 22:00	POST-FLIGHT
22:00 - 23:00	POST-BRIEFING

Table 6

EVENING TURN	
TIME	ACTIVITY
10:30 - 11:00	IP BRIEFING
11:00 - 11:30	STUDENT BRIEFING
11:30 - 12:00	DAILY QUESTIONS Student/IP
12:00 - 13:00	LUNCH
13:00 - 14:00	PRE-FLIGHT
14:00 - 15:30	1 FLIGHT TURN
15:30 - 17:00	2 FLIGHT TURN
17:00 - 17:30	POST-FLIGHT
17:30 - 18:00	POST-BRIEFING
18:00 - 19:30	DINNER

Table 5