



DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY

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- 9 SEP 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE FOR
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR DEFENSE
EXPORTS AND COOPERATION
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
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DIRECTOR FOR SECURITY ASSISTANCE, DEFENSE FINANCE AND
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DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
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SERVICES
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DIRECTOR, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR INFORMATION ASSURANCE, NATIONAL
SECURITY AGENCY

SUBJECT: Travel and Living Allowance (TLA) Updates for International Military Students
(IMS) under Security Assistance (SA) and Security Cooperation (SC) Cases, DSCA
Policy 16-24, [SAMM E-Change 291]

This memorandum consolidates numerous revisions and updates to the TLA guidance for international military and civilian students participating in DoD training under all SA and SC cases. The attached guidance is provided for clarification purposes and consistent application, and updates Chapter 10 of the Security Assistance Management Manual.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Jim McGaughey, DSCA/STR/TNG, at 703-697-9666 or james.p.mcgaughey.civ@mail.mil.

Robert Helfant
Principal Director
Strategy

Attachment:
As stated



cc:

USAFRICOM

USCENTCOM

USEUCOM

USNORTHCOM

USSOUTHCOM

USPACOM

USTRANSCOM

USSOCOM

STATE/PM-RSAT

USASAC

SATFA

TRADOC

NAVSUPWSS

NETSAFA

AFSAC

AFSAT

DISAM

MARCORIP

SCETC

USCG International Affairs (G-CI)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT MANUAL (SAMM), E-CHANGE 291 Attachment 1

In Chapter 10. International Training, execute the following changes, additions, and deletions:

1) Change from:

C10.1.1. The International Education and Training Program offers education and training to foreign governments and international organizations at Department of Defense (DoD) schools, to include DoD-contracted facilities and selected Department of Homeland Security (Coast Guard) facilities. In this Chapter, the term “training” refers to both education and training, unless otherwise explicitly stated. Training includes formal, informal, correspondence or other forms of distance learning, and computer-aided instruction taught in the United States or overseas. Eligible foreign governments or international organizations may purchase training with their national funds through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program or obtain training using funds provided by security cooperation (SC) appropriations such as the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO).

To read:

C10.1.1. The International Education and Training Program offers education and training to foreign governments and international organizations at Department of Defense (DoD) schools, to include DoD-contracted facilities and selected Department of Homeland Security (Coast Guard) facilities.

C10.1.2. In this Chapter, the term “training” refers to both education and training transferred through formal or informal periods of instruction in a classroom or field training environment, or via correspondence or other forms of distance learning and computer-aided instruction taught in the United States or overseas, unless otherwise explicitly stated.

C10.1.3. Training is an integral part of a total program approach to building partner capability or capacity, and must be considered when estimating delivery dates of equipment or resourcing any capacity building programs. Adjustments to deliveries may be necessary to ensure that foreign personnel have the training and skills to meet operational requirements. Training programs must consider the absorption capacity of the host nation; the availability of qualified personnel; the skills to be developed, to include English Language Training (ELT); and the time required to plan, implement, and complete any additional individual and unit training once equipment is delivered. The Joint Security Cooperation Education and Training Regulation (JSCET), (Army Regulation (AR) 12-15, Secretary of the Navy Instruction 4950.4B, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 16-105), provides detailed descriptions of the programs and procedures listed in this chapter.

C10.1.4. In order to identify the applicable guidance in this Chapter that applies to a specific training activity or foreign student, you must know the specific legal authority and funding source for the proposed training activity. Identifying the guidance that applies to a specific training activity is determined by whether the foreign student’s training will be funded by the student’s own government (via national funds) or by USG funds via a SC/SA Program.

2) Change From:

C10.1.2. Eligible foreign governments or international organizations may also receive training through programs authorized in Title 10 of the USC and funded through Defense appropriations, such as the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), and Building Partners Capacity (BPC) programs. Training is an integral part of a successful weapon system program, and must be considered when estimating delivery dates of equipment. Adjustments to deliveries may be necessary to ensure that foreign personnel have the training and skills to meet operational requirements. Training programs must consider the availability of personnel; skills to be developed, to include English Language Training (ELT); and the time required to plan, implement, and complete the program. The Joint Security Cooperation Education and Training Regulation (JSCET), (Army Regulation (AR) 12-15, Secretary of the Navy Instruction 4950.4B, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 16-105), provides detailed descriptions of the programs and procedures listed in this chapter.

To read:

C10.1.5. Eligible foreign governments or international organizations may purchase training with their national funds through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. They may also obtain training using USG funds provided by Security Assistance (SA) appropriations such as the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). SA Programs are further defined in Section C1.1.2.2.

C10.1.5.1. Eligible foreign governments or international organizations may also receive training through Security Cooperation (SC) programs authorized in Title 10 of the USC and funded through Defense appropriations, such as the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) or other Building Partner Capacity (BPC) programs. SC Programs are further defined in Section C1.1.2.1. See Chapter 15 for more detailed information on individual programs.

3) Change from:

C10.6.11. Living Allowances for IMET Students. The IMET living allowance is intended to cover an average cost differential for the student living away from his/her home station. It is not a substitute for the IMS' normal method of compensation and/or pay. Responsibility for timely payment of sufficient overall compensation and/or pay is with the IMS's government responsibility. IMET living allowance is computed using the locality per diem rates in the Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JFTR) for temporary duty travel (TDY).

To read:

C10.13.1. Travel and Living Allowances for International Students Funded by USG Security Assistance (SA) and Security Cooperation (SC) Programs. The living allowance for international military students (IMS) is intended to cover an average cost differential for the student living away from his/her home station. It is not a substitute for the IMS' normal method of compensation and/or pay. The IMS' government is responsible for timely payment of sufficient overall compensation and/or pay.

C10.13.1.1. International military or civilian students funded by USG SA and SC programs are not subject to the regulations in the JTR, although their USG funded living allowance is computed using the locality per diem rates published in the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR) for temporary duty travel (TDY).

C10.13.1.2. IMS TLA is not subject to long term TDY flat rate per diem rules in the JTR and will be based on the locality per diem rate for the duration of the IMS stay in CONUS or OCONUS. See Table **C10.T10.**

4) Change from:

C10.13.1. Table C10.T12. Provides TLA rates for students receiving training under Security Cooperation (SC) programs.

Table C10.T12. Daily Supplemental Living Allowances for International Military Students (IMS) under Security Cooperation Programs

To read:

C10.13.1.3. Table C10.T10. Provides TLA rates for students receiving training under all USG funded Security Cooperation (SC) and Security Assistance (SA) programs.

Table C10.T10. Daily Supplemental Living Allowances for International Military Students (IMS) under USG Funded SA and SC Programs.

5) Change from:

Table C10.T12., Additional Information for Table T10.T12, Note 7. Accompanied students living off post/base attending courses where dependents are authorized may draw a living allowance advance upon arrival in CONUS of an amount equal to the estimated living allowances for the first 45 days at a particular location. The student living allowance drawn during the period of training is adjusted to ensure that the amount of the advance is fully recovered before the student completes training at that location.

To read:

Table C10.T10., Additional Information for Table C10.T10, Note 7. Accompanied students living off post/base attending courses where dependents are encouraged and authorized (See Table C10.T11.), may draw a living allowance advance upon arrival in CONUS of an amount equal to the estimated living allowances for the first 45 days at a particular location. The student living allowance drawn during the period of training is adjusted to ensure that the amount of the advance is fully recovered before the student completes training at that location.

6) Change from:

C10.7.5.1. Travel and Living Allowance (TLA) on FMS Cases. The FMS case cannot include TLA unless approved in writing by the DSCA (Programs Directorate), in coordination with the DSCA (Operations Directorate), prior to the case development. The date of DSCA's approval must be entered into the case note on the LOA document. If TLA costs are included on the LOA and the case is financed with FMF, U.S. carriers must be used. Military departments (MILDEPs) are authorized to charge appropriate management costs to administer payment of TLA to IMS under FMS cases. The case as well as the ITO should also indicate that the TLA paid to the student is limited to the authorized living allowance rates in Table C10.T12. Students authorized TLA should be provided advance TLA prior to departing home country. The amount of the advance should be the lesser of the following: a minimum of two weeks living allowance or the entire living allowance authorized if the total training duration is five weeks or less. The SCO will indicate the

amount of the allowance paid on the ITO. The ITO may authorize the student to travel by military aircraft and reimburse the USG by direct bill at the non-government rate.

To read:

C10.13.2. Travel and Living Allowance (TLA) on FMS/FMF Cases. TLA is normally not part of an FMS/FMF case (see Section C4.5.1.). However, in exceptional situations, DSCA may specifically authorize an LOA to include the payment of TLA for international students. To include TLA on a case, the SCO must request a waiver, through the COCOM to DSCA (STR Directorate/Training Division). DSCA will consider a waiver to pay travel and lodging for the IMS only if the IMS travel is associated with any formal or informal training, instruction, evaluations or field training exercises that are part of the case and impart military skills to the IMS. Absent a DSCA waiver, an FMS case cannot include TLA.

C10.13.2.1. TLA includes travel from country to CONUS training location (and also between training locations) and the living allowance comprised of lodging, meals and incidentals. DSCA will not consider a waiver to pay any TLA for any non-students. For any non-students, including those traveling on a Foreign Visit Request, their country must directly pay for their travel to CONUS and also their per diem.

C10.13.2.2. Since travel management for international partners not engaged in U.S. provided formal or informal training, instruction, evaluations or other actions that instruct military skills to the partner personnel does not constitute a defense service, DSCA cannot approve TLA for such travel or consider a waiver under these circumstances.

C10.13.2.3. The case as well as the ITO should also indicate that the TLA paid to the student is limited to the authorized living allowance rates in Table C10.T10. Students authorized TLA should be provided advance TLA prior to departing home country. The amount of the advance should be the lesser of the following: a minimum of two weeks living allowance or the entire living allowance authorized if the total training duration is five weeks or less. The SCO will indicate the amount of the allowance paid on the ITO.

C10.13.2.4. The date of the DSCA approval for travel and lodging must be entered into the case note on the LOA document. If TLA costs are included on the LOA and the case is financed with FMF, U.S. carriers must be used. The ITO may authorize the student to travel by military aircraft and reimburse the USG by direct bill at the non-government rate.

C10.13.2.5. Military departments (MILDEPs) are authorized to charge appropriate management costs to administer payment of TLA to IMS under FMS cases.

7) Change from:

C10.7.5.2. Travel and Living Allowance (TLA) on BPC cases. Per Section C15.3.3.10., the IA may include appropriate TLA charges on the pseudo LOA in accordance with the authorized living allowance rates in Table C10.T12. Approval from DSCA (Building Partnership Capacity Directorate) to include TLA charges on the pseudo LOA is not required.

To read:

C10.13.3. Travel and Living Allowance (TLA) on BPC cases. Per Section C15.3.3.10., the IA may include appropriate TLA charges on the pseudo LOA in accordance with the authorized living allowance rates in Table C10.T10. Approval from DSCA (STR Directorate/Training Division) to include TLA charges on the pseudo LOA is not required.

8) Change from:

C10.6.12. Living Allowance for IMET Students in Travel Status.

To read:

C10.13.4. Living Allowance for SA/SC Training Program Students in Travel Status.

9) Change from:

C10.6.12.1. IMET Funded Travel. When the IMET program pays for travel the IMS is entitled to living allowances during travel status, to include the day of departure from home country, through the day of arrival at their first training location. After training, living allowance in a travel status resumes the day of departure for home country, excluding any leave period authorized by the IMS' government following termination of training or any unauthorized delay in route. An IMS is not authorized IMET-funded travel allowance for any portion of travel paid by their government. Living allowances are computed incrementally in accordance with the Joint Federal Travel Regulation (JFTR) rules for U.S. military personnel on TDY on the day of departure from home country and the day of arrival in home country.

To read:

C10.13.4.1. USG Funded SA/SC Training Program Travel. When the SA/SC training program pays for travel, the IMS are entitled to living allowances during travel status, to include the day of departure from home country, through the day of arrival at their first training location. After training, living allowance in a travel status resumes the day of departure for home country, excluding any leave period authorized by the IMS' government following completion of training or any unauthorized delay in- route. IMS are not authorized training program funded travel allowance for any portion if it duplicates a travel allowance paid by their government. Living allowances are computed incrementally in accordance with the JTR rules for U.S. military personnel on TDY, for the day of departure from home country or training location, and the day of arrival at the training location or home country. Same rules apply returning to home country from training location.

10) Change from:

C10.6.12.1.1. IMS' Government Funded Travel. An IMS, whose travel expense to the United States is paid by their own government, is entitled to IMET-funded living allowances while in a travel status, to include the day of departure from the U.S. entry port in-route to the training location, through the day of arrival at the training location. Living allowance in a travel status resumes the day of departure from the last training location and includes the day of arrival at the U.S. departure point. These living allowances are paid at the full locality rate for each day that a living allowance is payable.

To read:

C10.13.4.2. IMS' Own Government Funded Travel. An IMS who is authorized TLA, whose travel to the United States is paid by their own government or appropriated funds, is entitled to SA/SC Training Program-funded living allowances while in a travel status, to include the day of departure from the U.S. entry port in-route to the training location, through the day of arrival at the training location. Living allowance in a travel status resumes the day of departure from the last training location and includes the day of arrival at the U.S. departure point. These living allowances are paid at the full locality rate for each day that a

living allowance is payable. Living allowance in a travel status also applies for the day of departure from the U.S. and includes the day of arrival at the home country.

11) Insert:

C10.13.5. Authorization to purchase roundtrip travel. When the IMS is scheduled to attend training for 5 weeks or less, the SCO is authorized to purchase roundtrip transportation and to pay the student total authorized living allowance entitlements at the time of departure. Government Transportation Request number (GTR #) and amounts paid for transportation and living allowances are annotated in the special conditions block of the ITO to prevent duplicate payment of entitlements.

C10.13.5.1. In some instances, for courses longer than 5 weeks where course dates do not change, it may be more cost effective for the SCO to purchase roundtrip transportation. These courses will be identified in the international notes of the TMASL in the SAN. The SCO should check with the MILDEP Country Manager to confirm if roundtrip transportation can be authorized. Roundtrip transportation should be annotated in the special conditions block of the ITO to prevent duplication of transportation payment.

12) Change from:

C10.6.12.2. Living Allowance for IMET Students in Training Status. Living allowance while in a training status commences the day after arrival at the training location. A living allowance is programmed for all students in a training status, unless otherwise directed. For enlisted personnel, the full entitlement is not paid directly to the student. Enlisted personnel are paid a reduced stipend per week for the purchase of personal items, with the remainder programmed for reimbursement to the appropriate IA for laundry, cleaning service, and subsistence. See **Table C10.T12.**, for TLA rates.

To read:

C10.13.6. Living Allowance for SA/SC Training Program Students in Training Status. Living allowance while in a training status commences the day after arrival at the training location. A living allowance is programmed for all students who are authorized TLA in a training status, unless otherwise directed by the country. For enlisted personnel, the full entitlement is not paid directly to the student. Enlisted personnel are paid a reduced stipend per week for the purchase of personal items, with the remainder programmed for reimbursement to the appropriate IA for laundry, cleaning service, and subsistence. See **Table C10.T10.**, for TLA rates.

13) Change from:

C10.6.12.3. Unauthorized Living Allowances for IMET Students. Living allowances are not authorized for certain situations, See Table C10.T5.

To read:

C10.13.6.1. Unauthorized Living Allowances for SA/SC Training Program Students. Living allowances are not authorized for certain situations, See Table C10.T11.

14) Change from:

Table C10.T5. Living Allowances Not Authorized

| # | Living Allowances Not Authorized |
|---|---|
| 5 | Periods of training conducted in the home country of the student and for students attending IMET seminars in their own country unless approved by DSCA (Programs Directorate) |
| 6 | Periods of leave for individuals on Orientation Tours |

To read:

Table C10.T11. Living Allowances Not Authorized

| # | Living Allowances Not Authorized |
|---|---|
| 5 | Periods of training conducted in the home country of the student and for students attending SA/SC Mobile Training Teams (MTTs), Mobile Education Teams (METs), or seminars in their own country unless justified and approved by DSCA (STR Directorate/ Training Division). |
| 6 | Periods of leave for individuals on Orientation Tours unless authorized by ITO. |

15) Change from:

C10.6.12.4. Living Allowances for IMET Students in a Leave Status. Any IMET IMS who receives a living allowance while in a training status may be granted leave with living allowance within CONUS during authorized holidays and periods between consecutive courses. If IMS are required to maintain quarters or pay rent during authorized leave home, the IMS can be reimbursed for cost of maintaining quarters or paying rent while on authorized leave. The SCO and the IAs are jointly responsible for reviewing scheduled sequences of training for the individual student to determine whether additional training courses could be programmed to fill gaps between courses prior to preparation of the ITO.

To read:

C10.13.7. Living Allowances for SA/SC Training Program IMS in a Leave Status. Any IMS who receives a living allowance while in a training status may be granted leave with living allowance within CONUS during authorized holidays and periods between consecutive courses. If the IMS is required to maintain quarters or pay rent during authorized leave home, the IMS can be reimbursed for cost of maintaining quarters or paying rent while on authorized leave. The SCO and the IAs are jointly responsible for reviewing scheduled sequences of training for the individual student to determine whether additional training courses could be programmed to fill gaps between courses prior to preparation of the ITO.

16) Change from:

C10.6.12.5. Advance Payment of Living Allowances for IMET Students. Due to in-processing requirements, U.S. training locations are unable to provide advance TLA payments immediately upon arriving. An IMS authorized TLA should be provided advance TLA prior to departing their home country. The amount of the advance should be a minimum of 2 weeks but could be up to 30 days living allowance if required by the training location, or the entire living allowance authorized, if the total training duration is 5 weeks or less. The IMS is also entitled to receive TLA in advance of departure from training location in order to settle lodging and baggage cost. The International Military Student Office (IMSO) should notify the SCO how much TLA was issued to the IMS prior to departing from the training location. The SCO will indicate the amount of the advanced TLA paid on the ITO.

To read:

C10.13.8. Advance Payment of Living Allowances for SA/SC Training Program IMSs. Up-front costs for students can be significant whether they are accompanied or unaccompanied and living off or on post/base. Most U.S. training locations are unable to provide advance TLA payments immediately upon arrival.

C10.13.8.1. An IMS authorized TLA should be provided advance TLA, equivalent to the U.S. military TLA for the same period, prior to departing their home country. The amount of the advance TLA should be a minimum of two weeks but could be up to 30 days if required by the training location, or the entire TLA authorized, if the total training duration is five weeks or less. The SCO will indicate on the ITO the amount of advance TLA issued to the IMS. In the event the home country government provides the IMS with an additional advance that covers the first 30 days, the SCO will not be required to provide advance TLA prior to the IMS's departure.

C10.13.8.2. The IMSO is authorized to coordinate directly with the SCO to identify any reason the SCO did not issue the full entitlement, before issuing the IMS the difference if required to ensure the IMS is in a living allowance accrual process, whether living on or off post.

C10.13.8.3. Accompanied IMS living off post/base attending courses where dependents are encouraged (See **Table C10.T9**), may draw a living allowance advance upon arrival in CONUS of an amount equal to the estimated living allowances for the first 45 days at a particular location.

C10.13.8.4. The IMS living allowance drawn during the period of training is adjusted to ensure that the amount of the advance is fully recovered before the student completes training at that location. The SCO/IMSO will work collaboratively to ensure that living allowance amounts advanced, prior to the IMS departure for training and upon arrival in CONUS, do not exceed the 45 day estimate.

17) Change from:

C10.6.12.6. Settlement of Claims for IMET Students. Vouchers for settlement of outstanding entitlements for an IMET IMS are submitted no later than 15 calendar days after return to country, through the SCO, who then submits the voucher to the nearest U.S. paying agent, for payment to the IMS in local currency at the authorized exchange rate. If it is determined that an IMET IMS who has departed the CONUS or overseas training activity was overpaid in CONUS or at the overseas activity by an amount in excess of the amount

owed to the IMS upon submission of the final travel voucher by the SCO in country, no attempt should be made to collect the overpayment from the student. The IA determines whether a funding adjustment to the country's IMET program is necessary.

To read:

C10.13.9. Settlement of Claims for SA/SC Training Program IMS authorized to receive TLA. The IMS is entitled to receive TLA settlement in advance of departure from a training location in order to settle lodging and baggage cost. The International Military Student Office (IMSO) should notify the SCO how much TLA was issued to the IMS on the final travel voucher prior to departing from the training location. The voucher issued by the IMSO will be considered the final travel voucher unless the SCO is able to finalize the IMS travel voucher once the IMS returns to country.

C10.13.9.1. If the IMS travel voucher was finalized by the IMSO, and the IMS incurred additional TLA cost, the IMS will submit an amendment for any outstanding entitlements to the final travel voucher issued by the IMSO, through the SCO, no later than 15 calendar days after the IMS has returned to country. The SCO will review and approve the amendment and submit the voucher to the nearest U.S. paying agent for payment to the IMS in local currency at the authorized exchange rate.

C10.13.9.2. If it is determined that the IMS, who has departed the CONUS or OCONUS training location, was overpaid in CONUS or OCONUS by an amount in excess of the amount owed to the IMS upon submission of the final travel voucher, no attempt should be made to collect the overpayment from the IMS. The IA will determine whether a funding adjustment to the country's training program is necessary.

18) Change from:

C10.6.13. Baggage. Authorized and unauthorized baggage information can be found in Table C10.T6., which does not apply to Regional Centers. SCOs should contact the Regional Centers for the amounts of baggage that will be authorized for its participants.

Table C10.T6. Authorized and Unauthorized Baggage

To read:

C10.13.10. Baggage. Authorized and unauthorized baggage information can be found in Table C10.T12., which does not apply to Regional Centers. SCOs should contact the Regional Centers for the amounts of baggage that will be authorized for its participants.

Table C10.T12. Authorized and Unauthorized Baggage

19) Change from:

C10.6.14. Privileges for IMET Students. IMS and authorized dependents on ITOs are extended Commissary, Exchange, and similar privileges ordinarily available to U.S. military personnel of similar rank, when approved by the IA. The equivalent rank assigned in the ITO must be based on the U.S. grade structure rather than rank title of the foreign country.

To read:

C10.6.11. Privileges for SA/SC Students. IMS and authorized dependents on ITOs are extended Commissary, Exchange, and similar privileges ordinarily available to U.S. military personnel of similar rank, when approved by the IA. The equivalent rank assigned in the ITO must be based on the U.S. grade structure rather than rank title of the foreign country.

Renumbering and moving of Tables required due to moving Tables C10.T5 and C10.T6 to Section C10.13.

20) Change from:

Table C10.T5. Living Allowances Not Authorized

To read:

Table C10.T5. Invitational Schools

21) Change from:

Table C10.T6. Authorized and Unauthorized Baggage

To read:

Table C10.T6. Required Immunizations List

22) Change from:

Table C10.T7. Invitational Schools

To read:

Table C10.T7. Fast Track Countries

23) Change from:

Table C10.T8. Required Immunizations List

To read:

Table C10.T8. Information Required for a Decision on the Conduct of English Language Training (ELT) by Other than the Defense Language Institute English Language Center (DLIELC)

24) Change from:

Table C10.T9. Fast Track Countries

To read:

Table C10.T9. Locations Dependents Are Encouraged to Accompany IMS

25) Change from:

Table C10.T10. Information Required for a Decision on the Conduct of English Language Training (ELT) by Other than the Defense Language Institute English Language Center (DLIELC)

To read:

Table C10.T10. Daily Supplemental Living Allowances for International Military Students (IMS) under Security Cooperation Programs

26) Change from:

Table C10.T11. Locations Dependents Are Encouraged to Accompany IMS

To read:

Table C10.T11. Living Allowances Not Authorized

27) Change from:

Table C10.T12. Daily Supplemental Living Allowances for International Military Students (IMS) under Security Cooperation Programs

To read:

Table C10.T12. Authorized and Unauthorized Baggage