

Army Regulation 550–52

Foreign Countries and Nationals

Acquisition and Cross- Servicing Agreements

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
16 October 2020**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

AR 550–52
Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements

This new Department of the Army regulation, dated 16 October 2020—

- o Prescribes responsibilities for managing and implementing Army participation in the acquisition and cross-servicing agreements program (chap 2).
- o Explains the roles of logistics and financial acquisition and cross-servicing agreements representatives outlined in the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 2120.01D (chap 2).
- o Establishes certification standards and training requirements for personnel involved in the Army Acquisition and Cross-servicing Agreements program at all levels (chap 3).
- o Establishes transaction reporting requirements to ensure sound business practices and audit readiness across the Army (chap 4).
- o Incorporates Army Directive 2012–12, Interim Army Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements, Lift and Sustain, and Foreign Assistance Act Authorities, dated 30 April 2012 (paras 1–6, 1–7, 1–8, 4–1, 4–2, and 5–1).

Foreign Countries and Nationals
Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

JAMES C. MCCONVILLE
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


KATHLEEN S. MILLER
Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a new Department of the Army regulation.

Summary. This regulation implements Department of Defense Directive 2010.9 and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 2120.01D on acquisition and cross-servicing agreements. It establishes responsibilities and policies to obtain from or provide to eligible countries or international organizations logistic support, supplies, and services under the acquisition and cross-servicing agreements authorities.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It also applies to Army military and civilian personnel utilizing acquisition and cross-ser-

ving agreements around the world. Specifically, it applies to military and civilian personnel who are assigned responsibilities to execute the Army's acquisition and cross-servicing agreements program.

Proponent and exception authority.

The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process.

This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy

Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–ZA), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Headquarters, Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–OPS), 500 Army Pentagon, Room 1D343, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Committee management. AR 15–1 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, Department of the Army Committee Management Office (AARP–ZA), 9301 Chapek Road, Building 1458, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5527. Further, if it is determined that an established “group” identified within this regulation later takes on the characteristics of a committee, as found in AR 15–1, then the proponent will follow all AR 15–1 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes Army policy and responsibilities for the execution and management of acquisition and cross-servicing agreements (ACSA) transactions. This regulation describes the legal authorities contained in Sections 2341 through 2350, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 2341 through 2350). It provides Army commanders and other personnel with guidance on the use of ACSAs to obtain from or provide to eligible countries or international organizations logistic support, supplies, and services (LSSS). Per Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 2010.9, ACSA authorities are to be used primarily during combined exercises, training, deployments, operations, or unforeseen circumstances or exigencies, including wartime, contingency operations, humanitarian or foreign disaster relief, and peace operations conducted under Chapter VI or VII of the United Nations Charter, in which one of the parties may need to acquire and/or transfer LSSS. This regulation does not provide substantive legal authority to negotiate or conclude ACSAs.

1–2. References and forms

See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in chapter 2.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Army Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

1–6. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements

An ACSA is an international agreement entered into under the authority granted in 10 USC 2341 through 2350. It sets forth the terms and conditions under which the reimbursable acquisition or transfer of LSSS can occur between the U.S. Armed Forces and foreign governments or international organizations with which the United States has a concluded agreement. An ACSA does not financially or politically bind either party in the agreement to provide support. Parties to an agreement should endeavor to support requests consistent with national laws and policies. An implementing arrangement (IA) is a supplementary arrangement for LSSS that prescribes details, terms, and conditions to implement ACSAs effectively.

1–7. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements transactions

An ACSA order or transaction sets forth terms and conditions by which the parties agree to transfer specific LSSS pursuant to an underlying ACSA and any applicable IA. An ACSA transaction consists of an order request, authorization, delivery/receipt of requested LSSS, invoice, and reimbursement. An ACSA transaction is binding upon signature by an authorized representative of the requesting party and the accepting party. All ACSA transactions must be completed within the agreed-upon time period, not to exceed 12 months from the date of delivery of LSSS.

1–8. ACSA Global Automated Tracking and Reporting System

The ACSA Global Automated Tracking and Reporting System (AGATRS) is the mandated ACSA system of record. It is an unclassified, web-based system that provides an automated means to build, manage, report, and complete all ACSA transactions. It provides transaction visibility, accountability, and auditability for the Army ACSA program. It is accessible worldwide to logistics and financial ACSA representatives.

1–9. Policy

- a.* Inventory levels of supplies may not be increased in anticipation of ACSA support requests to be made by foreign countries or international organizations.
- b.* ACSA authorities will not be used to circumvent the foreign military sales (FMS) process or when the LSSS is reasonably available from U.S. commercial sources.
- c.* Army organizations and Army individuals tasked to execute ACSA transactions will deny any occurrence of duplicate requests for the same LSSS currently being sourced by an active FMS case or commercial sale.
- d.* All ACSA transactions will be fully documented with all minimum essential data elements (MEDE) set forth in Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation (DoD 7000.14, Volume 11A, Chapter 8) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 2120.01D.
- e.* The Army will use the DoD system of record, the ACSA AGATRS, for the life-cycle management of all ACSA transactions.
- f.* Individuals tasked with administering or executing the ACSA authority will be trained and certified prior to assuming these responsibilities.
- g.* All ACSA orders will be completed or reassigned to an appropriate ACSA representative in AGATRS prior to the cessation of individual duties administering or executing the ACSA authority.

1–10. Applicability and scope

- a.* This regulation applies to the following logistic assistance and cross-servicing agreements:
 - (1) Acquisitions or orders pursuant to ACSAs made under the authority of 10 USC Sections 2341 through 2350 and DoDD 2010.9.
 - (2) Standardization agreements (STANAGs) (such as, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) STANAGs; American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Armies (ABCANZ) Program standards; Air Standardization Coordinating Committee air standards; and Naval standardized agreements) that provide for mutual support or cross-servicing of military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores or for mutual rendering of defense services, including training.
 - (3) International agreements and other international arrangements negotiated or concluded by Army elements under express authority delegated by unified commands or subordinate unified commands. In the case of such agreements, the procedures set forth in the CJCSI 2120.01D and in the applicable combatant command (CCMD) regulation or instruction apply.
- b.* This regulation does not apply to the following:
 - (1) Defense research, development, test, and evaluation information exchange program annexes covered by the DoDI 2015.4.
 - (2) Contracts made under the Federal Acquisition Regulation.
 - (3) FMS credit agreements.
 - (4) FMS letters of offer and acceptance and letters of intent.
 - (5) STANAGs (such as, NATO STANAGs; ABCANZ program standards; Air Standardization Coordinating Committee air standards; and Naval standardized agreements) that only record the adoption of like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores or operational, logistics, and administrative procedures.
 - (6) Leases under 10 USC 2667, 10 USC 2675, and 22 USC 2796.

Chapter 2 Roles and Responsibilities

2–1. Secretary of the Army

The SECARMY will—

- a.* Develop, direct, and foster policy, doctrine, and concepts mutually gainful to the Department of the Army, the United States, and friendly foreign nations.
- b.* Carry out the ACSA program, acting under the policy guidance of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
- c.* In consultation with the relevant CCMD—
 - (1) Negotiate and conclude IAs (when authorized in special instances), applicable to Army components in an area of responsibility (AOR) or NATO operational area of the CCMDs.
 - (2) In special instances, acquire and transfer LSSS under an ACSA.

2–2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

The ASA (FM&C) will—

- a.* Appoint the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Financial ACSA Program Manager.
- b.* Provide financial guidance and oversight of ACSA transactions in accordance with proven best practices and existing acquisition and financial management policy.
- c.* Maintain and update, as required, other associated publications on ACSA program financial management policy and procedures. Ensure written guidance uniformity (including AGATRS use) and consistency with Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), CJCS, and CCMD policy and guidance.
- d.* Establish controls to comply with the limitations of credits and liabilities per DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 11A, Chapter 8 and other applicable ACSA implementation guidance.
- e.* Monitor ACSA legislation, related executive orders, and financial policy to provide updated program guidance to financial representatives at ACOMs, ASCCs, Army National Guard (ARNG), and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) as appropriate.
- f.* Ensure ACSA personnel are trained with the requisite knowledge and experience to carry out ACSA transactions in accordance with the applicable law and DoD acquisition and financial management policy prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority.
- g.* Ensure financial training program uniformity (including AGATRS) among the ACOMs and ASCCs.
- h.* Work with the ARNG and the USAR to ensure financial training program uniformity.
- i.* Assist in the development of Army ACSA awareness training programs (through Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G–3/5/7 and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)) for officer, warrant officer, and noncommissioned officer Regular Army and Reserve Component Professional Military Education (PME) courses and Civilian Education System (CES) courses.
- j.* Assist ACOMs, ASCCs, the ARNG, and the USAR to determine the source and value of reimbursement for LSSS that is acquired or transferred under an ACSA as requested.
- k.* Assist ACOMs, ASCCs, the ARNG, and the USAR at the headquarters level with reconciling ACSA orders as appropriate.
- l.* In special instances, execute HQDA-level ACSA orders and acquire or transfer LSSS as appropriate.
- m.* Ensure international support activities are synchronized per AR 11–31.
- n.* Maintain financial and program records of all transactions under the ACSA authorities in accordance with ARIMS.
- o.* Propose specific ACSA lines of accounting (LOAs) or types codes for any approved legacy system still in use as well as the General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS) master data tables for the purposes of financial reporting. These ACSA LOAs will be available for query for business intelligence (BI) generated reports and HQDA-level reporting consolidation.
- p.* Ensure applicable Army financial systems software, procedures, and guidance are in place to financially account for ACSA transactions.
- q.* Provide reports on ACSA activity as required.

2–3. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

As the proponent for the Army ACSA program, the DCS, G–4 will—

- a.* Appoint the HQDA Logistics ACSA Program Manager.
- b.* Provide oversight of the logistics processes and procedures of the Army ACSA program.
- c.* Maintain and update, as required, an Army regulation and other associated publications on ACSA program guidance. Ensure written guidance uniformity (including AGATRS use) and consistency with OSD, CJCS, and CCMD policy and guidance.
- d.* Assist in routing specific requests for support under the ACSA authorities that may be referred to the Army by a CCMD to the appropriate Army materiel or logistics organization for execution.
- e.* Incorporate multinational interoperability considerations and requirements in Army bilateral and multinational logistics planning per AR 34–1.
- f.* Monitor ACSA legislation, related executive orders, and logistics policy to provide updated program guidance to ACOMs, ASCCs, ARNG, and USAR as appropriate.
- g.* Ensure ACSA personnel are trained with the requisite knowledge and experience to carry out ACSA transactions in accordance with the applicable law and DoD acquisition and financial management policy prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority.
- h.* Ensure training program uniformity (including AGATRS) among the ACOMs, ASCCs.

- i.* Work with the ARNG and USAR to ensure training program uniformity (including AGATRS) among the ARNG and USAR units.
- j.* Assist in the development of Army ACSA awareness training programs (through DCS, G-3/5/7 and TRADOC) for officer, warrant officer, and noncommissioned officer Regular Army and Reserve Component PME courses and CES courses.
- k.* Assist ACOMs, ASCCs, the ARNG, and the USAR at the headquarters level with reconciling ACSA orders as appropriate.
- l.* Negotiate and conclude IAs when designated as lead agent by the applicable CCMD.
- m.* In special instances, execute HQDA-level ACSA orders and acquire or transfer LSSS under ACSA as appropriate.
- n.* Appoint, in writing, officials authorized to execute Army-level orders and ensure they are trained and certified.
- o.* Assist ASA(FM&C) as appropriate in establishing controls to comply with the limitations of credits and liabilities per DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 11A, Chapter 8 and other applicable ACSA implementation guidance.
- p.* Maintain program records of all logistics transactions under the ACSA authorities in accordance with ARIMS.
- q.* Ensure applicable Army supply systems software and procedures are in place to account for ACSA transactions.
- r.* Provide reports on ACSA activity as required.

2-4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

The DCS, G-3/5/7 will—

- a.* Support the DCS, G-4 in reconciling Army ACSA program issues and foreign requests for defense articles and services with U.S. strategic plans and policy objectives.
- b.* Assess the readiness impact of all ACSA driven diversions of assets managed by the Army ACSA program.
- c.* In coordination with the DCS, G-4, establish ACSA training requirements via the Army Program for Individual Training and, as required, task Army trainers to accomplish the training.
- d.* As the proponent and/or authority for integrating Army interoperability activities, the DCS, G-3/5/7 will—
 - (1) Develop, review, and distribute Army ACSA related multinational interoperability policy and priorities.
 - (2) Provide administrative oversight of Army ACSA related multinational interoperability activities to ensure the U.S., DoD and Army goals and objectives are supported and to eliminate duplication among multinational interoperability activities. This responsibility does not imply direct control of those multinational interoperability activities overseen by other HQDA Principal Official elements, ACOMs, and ASCCs.

2-5. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

The DCS, G-8 will—

- a.* Assess, integrate, and synchronize multinational interoperability considerations in Army security cooperation plans, planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process, and current and future force development.
- b.* Provide representation to all multinational interoperability forums for assessment and recommendation of proposed activities for consideration in the Army program.

2-6. The Judge Advocate General

The Judge Advocate General will determine the Army's position on any legal question regarding Army specific ACSA implementing statutes and regulations, or implementation issues arising from this regulation.

2-7. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The CNGB will—

- a.* Appoint, in writing, a logistics ACSA program manager and a financial ACSA program manager responsible for establishing and overseeing the ARNG ACSA program.
- b.* Ensure guidance is provided to all ARNG States and Territories administering or executing ACSA authorities.
- c.* Ensure ACSA personnel receive requisite ACSA and AGATRS training and certifications prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority.
- d.* Ensure that all State ARNG units that participate in the State Partnership Program (SPP) or any other bilateral training have personnel trained and certified in ACSA processes and procedures.
- e.* Ensure reports are developed, maintained, and provided to support Joint Staff ACSA reporting requirements as well as Army reporting requirements.
- f.* Assist redeploying ARNG units with reassigning ACSA orders to the appropriate Army command (ACOM), Army service component command (ASCC), or sub-unified command as necessary.
- g.* Assist ACOMs, ASCCs, and sub-unified commands in closing orders as necessary.

- h.* Ensure ARNG units—
 - (1) Appoint, in writing, ACSA logistics coordinators to manage and execute ACSA authorities in accordance with Army and DoD policy.
 - (2) Receive ACSA and AGATRS awareness training as part of predeployment training.
 - (3) Maintain proper ACSA and AGATRS training and certifications to execute ACSA authorities in support of the SPP or other bilateral training.
 - (4) Develop, maintain, and provide reports using logistics and financial program records of all ACSA transactions to support Joint Staff ACSA reporting requirements as well as Army reporting requirements.
 - (5) Upon deployment, execute the ACSA authority in compliance with the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, or sub-unified command ACSA program.
 - (6) Prior to redeployment, close out or reassign all outstanding ACSA orders to the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, or sub-unified command ACSA coordinator(s) as appropriate.

2–8. Chief, Army Reserve

The CAR will—

- a.* Appoint, in writing, a logistics and a financial ACSA program manager responsible for establishing and overseeing the USAR ACSA program.
- b.* Ensure guidance is provided to all USAR personnel administering or executing ACSA authorities.
- c.* Ensure ACSA personnel receive requisite ACSA and AGATRS training and certifications prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority.
- d.* Ensure that all USAR units that participate in bilateral training have personnel trained and certified in ACSA processes and procedures.
- e.* Ensure reports are developed, maintained, and provided to support Joint Staff ACSA reporting requirements as well as Army reporting requirements.
- f.* Inform USAR units of ACSA and AGATRS predeployment training requirement and where to receive it.
- g.* Assist redeploying USAR units with reassigning ACSA orders to the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, or sub-unified command as necessary.
- h.* Assist ACOMs, ASCCs, and sub-unified commands in closing ACSA orders as necessary.
- i.* Ensure USAR units—
 - (1) Appoint, in writing, ACSA logistics coordinators to manage and execute ACSA authorities in accordance with Army and DoD policy.
 - (2) Receive ACSA and AGATRS awareness training as part of predeployment training.
 - (3) Maintain proper ACSA and AGATRS training and certifications to execute ACSA authorities in support of bilateral training.
 - (4) Develop, maintain, and provide reports using logistics and financial program records of all ACSA transactions to support Joint Staff ACSA reporting requirements as well as Army reporting requirements.
 - (5) Upon deployment, execute the ACSA authority in compliance with the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, or sub-unified command ACSA program.
 - (6) Prior to redeployment, close out or reassign all outstanding ACSA orders to the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, or sub-unified command ACSA coordinator(s) as appropriate.

2–9. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will—

- a.* Work with the following organizations and representatives to develop, pilot, and institutionalize Army ACSA awareness training programs for officer, warrant officer, and noncommissioned officer Regular Army and Reserve Component PME courses and CES courses: DCS, G–3/5/7, the HQDA Logistics ACSA Program Manager (DCS, G–4), the HQDA Financial ACSA Program Manager (ASA(FM&C)), Army ACSA experts, and AGATRS representatives from Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Joint Contingency and Expeditionary Services (JCXS).
- b.* Receive, process, and execute requests for Army specific ACSA baseline training and technical assistance.
- c.* Provide centralized financial management of all ACSA awareness training related program funds.
- d.* Develop continental United States ACSA awareness training options that best satisfy Army requirements.
- e.* Review outside the continental United States requests for awareness training to determine the appropriate Army-managed training activity and/or external provider and formulate costs of the training involved.
- f.* Develop training plans to support ACSA awareness training and unique career-skill requirements requested by the authorized customer.
- g.* Task ACOMs and ASCCs, as appropriate, to support the approved training programs.

- h.* Work with Army ACSA experts and designated representatives from DCS, G-1 to create and formalize a skill identifier for all who graduate from ACSA training courses.
- i.* Ensure that ACSA awareness and execution standards are incorporated in the appropriate Army field manuals and other doctrinal publications.
- j.* Represent HQDA ACSA equities at security cooperation training conferences and exercises.
- k.* Provide training and doctrine support to bilateral ACSA baseline educational activities with foreign militaries (such as, in preparation for multinational training) when requested.
- l.* In special instances, develop training plans as required to support equipment loans and purchases by foreign militaries. Ensure unique career-skill requirements requested by the customer country are met for theater production assets. Ensure training is time-phased with equipment delivery dates.
- m.* When appropriate, gain DCS, G-2 foreign disclosure approval for training literature, training aids, and training devices.

2-10. Commanding Generals of Army commands and Army service component commands

The CGs of ACOMs and ASCCs will—

- a.* Appoint a logistics ACSA program manager and a financial ACSA program manager.
- b.* Acquire and/or transfer LSSS under ACSA authority, in accordance with the procedures contained in this publication (and any associated Army logistics or financial publications), CJCSI 2120.01D, DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 11A, Chapter 8, and any guidance provided by the responsible CCMD.
- c.* Determine the source and value of reimbursement for LSSS that is acquired or transferred under an ACSA and any IAs, in coordination with the responsible CCMD as required.
- d.* Provide oversight of their ACSA program, develop the training strategy, and comply with Army certification standards for personnel assigned responsibility for administering and executing the ACSA authority. Maintain personnel training and certification records.
- e.* Develop and maintain organization-specific training programs for all personnel assigned responsibility for administering and executing the ACSA authority in accordance with applicable law, DoD acquisition and financial management policy, Army, and CCMD-level guidance.
- f.* Ensure all personnel assigned responsibility for administering and executing the ACSA authority are trained, certified, aligned with the appropriate organization and have requisite knowledge and experience prior to supporting or executing ACSA transactions. To support this requirement, the ACOM and ASCC logistics and financial program managers will ensure appropriate program guidance is in place.
- g.* Ensure all ACSA transactions are recorded and maintained in AGATRS with all required supporting documentation.
- h.* Ensure all ACSA transactions are input into the applicable financial system of record (such as, GFEBS, Resource Management Tool, or any other approved legacy system). For instances when GFEBS cannot be used, employ the appropriate legacy system with best-known business practices.
- i.* Prior to conclusion or execution, forward to the CJCS for review and approval all IAs or ACSA orders that involve the transfer or use of specific subcategories of military communications, equipment, systems, procedures, and related support per CJCSI 2120.01D.
- j.* When limitations of credits and liabilities are in effect, closely monitor the execution of ACSA transactions to ensure they do not exceed the statutory ceiling allocated to them from OSD through the CCMD.
- k.* Develop, maintain, and provide reports using logistics and financial program records of all ACSA transactions to support Joint Staff and Army ACSA reporting requirements.

2-11. Headquarters, Department of the Army acquisition and cross-servicing agreements program manager

The HQDA logistics and financial ACSA program managers will—

- a.* Be appointed by DCS G-4 and ASA (FM&C) as required by CJCSI 2120.01D prior to performing any duties as a program manager.
- b.* Manage the Army ACSA policy.
- c.* Oversee the logistics and financial processes and procedures of the Army ACSA program.
- d.* Ensure Army personnel executing the ACSA authority receive standard training and assist in developing and instituting Army awareness training.
- e.* Provide support and guidance to all logisticians and financial program managers, sponsors, and coordinators executing the ACSA program at the ACOMs, ASCCs, ARNG, and USAR around the world.

f. Create a quarterly report examining a percentage of Army ACSA orders in AGATRS and take corrective action as required.

Note. Responsibilities of logistics and financial ACSA representatives, below (para 2–13 to 2–15), are applicable to all ACOM, ASCC, USAR, and ARNG ACSA programs.

2–12. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements program manager

Logistics and financial ACSA program managers will—

- a. Be appointed, in writing, by the CG or designee of their ACOM or ASCC. ARNG appointments will be received, in writing, from the CNGB or designee. USAR appointments will be received, in writing, from the CAR or designee.
- b. Develop the training strategy and certification standards for command personnel administering or executing the ACSA authority within their respective AOR.
- c. The logistics ACSA program manager will appoint, in writing, the command's logistics ACSA sponsors and logistics ACSA coordinators.
- d. The financial ACSA program manager will ensure the command's financial ACSA coordinators are certified.
- e. Ensure personnel are trained, certified, and have the requisite knowledge and experience to carry out ACSA transactions in accordance with applicable law, DoD acquisition and financial management policy, and the organization's standard operating procedures prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority.
- f. Manage respective logistics and financial coordinators to include AGATRS system access and appropriate organizational assignment of AGATRS user accounts.
- g. Develop and maintain ACSA written program guidance and standard operating procedures.
- h. Ensure all ACSA transactions within their AOR are compliant with applicable law, DoD and Army acquisition and financial management policy, and the organization's written guidance.
- i. Ensure the use of AGATRS for all ACSA transactions and required supporting documentation.
- j. The financial ACSA program manager will ensure that all ACSA transactions are entered into the applicable financial system of record in accordance with DoD and Army financial guidance.
- k. Authorize and execute ACSA orders, as appropriate.
- l. Provide logistics and financial reports to support Joint Staff and Army reporting requirements.

2–13. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements sponsor

ACSA sponsors will—

- a. Be appointed, in writing, by the command's logistics ACSA program manager.
- b. Serve as the responsible officer for the oversight of ACSA coordinators executing in an AOR.
- c. Ensure AGATRS user accounts for ACSA coordinators are assigned to the appropriate organization.
- d. Ensure all personnel are trained, certified, and have the requisite knowledge and experience to carry out ACSA transactions in accordance with applicable law, DoD and Army acquisition and financial management policy, and organization's standard operating procedures prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority.
- e. Execute ACSA orders, as appropriate. Authorize ACSA orders if appointed with signature authority by the command's logistics ACSA program manager.

Note. This is not a required position for all commands but recommended for those having a high level of execution. These responsibilities will otherwise be held by the logistics ACSA program manager.

2–14. Logistics acquisition and cross-servicing agreements coordinator

Logistics ACSA coordinators will—

- a. Be appointed, in writing, by the command's logistics ACSA program manager.
- b. Serve as the responsible officer for the initiation and logistic execution of the ACSA order. Authorize ACSA orders if appointed with signature authority by the command's logistics ACSA program manager.
- c. Coordinate with U.S. logistics, contracting, legal, and financial representatives as well as the applicable foreign government or international organization representatives as appropriate to facilitate timely order fulfillment.
- d. Maintain an AGATRS user account.
- e. Ensure all ACSA orders are accurately recorded in AGATRS with all MEDE.
- f. Serve as the only individual allowed to make an amendment to an ACSA order to which they are the U.S. authorizing representative with the partner nation or organization.

2–15. Financial acquisition and cross-servicing agreements coordinator

Financial ACSA coordinators will—

- a. Be certified in accordance with standards established by the command's financial ACSA program manager.
- b. Serve as the responsible officer for financial execution and oversight of ACSA orders in compliance with DoD and Army financial management policies and guidelines.
- c. Maintain an AGATRS user account.
- d. Ensure accurate records of all ACSA financial transactions in AGATRS and the applicable financial system of record.
- e. Ensure timely billing or payment to the appropriate partner nation or international organization for all ACSA orders.

Chapter 3

Training Requirements and Certification Standards

3-1. Categories of acquisition and cross-servicing agreements training

There are two primary categories of ACSA training—

a. *Army acquisition and cross-servicing agreements awareness training.* Training developed by TRADOC for officer, warrant officer, and noncommissioned officer Regular Army and Reserve Component PME courses and CES courses. This will serve as an introduction to ACSA and the Army ACSA program.

b. *Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements certification training.* Specialized training for all personnel assigned responsibility for administering and executing the ACSA authority established by the ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, and USAR logistics and financial ACSA program managers. This will serve as a comprehensive training on DoD and Army ACSA policies and procedures, tailored to the specific requirements of each AOR.

3-2. General training requirements

a. The Army will institute an ACSA awareness training program through TRADOC. This training will serve as an introduction to ACSA and the Army ACSA program for officer, warrant officer, and noncommissioned officer Regular Army and Reserve Component PME courses and CES courses.

b. All individuals identified as a responsible party within an organization for administering or executing the ACSA authority are required to receive ACSA certification training prior to assuming these responsibilities. These individuals must include but are not limited to—

- (1) ACSA Sponsors and ACSA logistics coordinators.
- (2) ACSA financial coordinators.
- (3) Office of the Staff Judge Advocate representatives providing legal services in support of ACSA orders.
- (4) Contracting representatives providing contracting support to ACSA orders.
- (5) Supply officials and other logisticians responsible for determining LSSS availability, pricing, and delivery/receipt mechanisms in support of ACSA orders, as appropriate.

c. Training requirements will be managed by the logistics and financial ACSA program managers of the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, or USAR.

d. ACSA certification training requirements will align with CJCSI 2120.01D to include introductory Joint Knowledge Online training courses on the ACSA program and AGATRS followed by in-person ACSA training.

e. Each ACSA program should ensure both logistics and financial responsibilities are understood by all personnel receiving ACSA certification training. To support this, logistics and financial ACSA program managers should fully coordinate their ACSA training program.

f. ACSA certification training should, at a minimum, provide an overview of —

- (1) ACSA authorities, the DoD ACSA program, and ACSA employment by the command.
- (2) Applicable DoD and Army acquisition and financial management law, policy, and guidance.
- (3) Roles of logistics and financial representatives of the ACSA program.
- (4) AGATRS employment as the ACSA system of record.
- (5) Order execution processes, types of transactions, and MEDE.

g. All individuals identified as a responsible party within an organization for administering or executing the ACSA authority must receive biennial refresher training, managed by the ACSA program managers.

h. ACSA logistics and financial representatives can request training assistance in writing (email) through DCS, G-4, ASA (FM&C), and DLA JCXS through the logistics or financial ACSA program manager of the ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, or USAR. Training assistance for the requesting representatives will be provided by an appropriate organization in coordination with HQDA logistics and financial program managers and DLA JCXS.

3–3. Certification standards

a. ACSA certification standards are the completed training and appointment verification documents that individuals must achieve prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority. These documents verify that ACSA personnel are requisitely trained and have the appropriate level of knowledge to execute the processes and procedures of the Army ACSA program.

b. Certification standards for all administering or executing the ACSA authority will be established by the logistics and financial ACSA program managers at the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, the ARNG or the USAR. These standards will account for personnel required to receive ACSA certification training identified in para 3–2*b*.

c. Certification standards for ACSA logistics sponsors and ACSA logistics coordinators will be established by the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, or USAR logistics ACSA program manager. These certifications must include a written appointment verification document. This appointment may include ACSA order signature authority in accordance with the applicable command program guidance.

d. Certification standards for ACSA financial coordinators will be established by the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, or USAR financial ACSA program manager.

e. ACSA certifications can be specialized to the specific roles and responsibilities of personnel by the command's logistics and financial ACSA program managers.

f. Certifications of ACSA personnel must be renewed, at a minimum, on a biennial basis. Certifications may expire within an earlier timeframe in accordance with the applicable ASCC, ACOM, ARNG, or USAR ACSA program guidance.

g. All individuals executing ACSA roles and responsibilities must meet the minimum standards set forth by this Army policy (and any associated publications), as well as those required by the respective CCMD, sub-unified command, ACOM, ASCC, the ARNG, or the USAR.

Chapter 4 Reporting Requirements

This chapter delineates reporting requirements and procedures to ensure correct reporting of data and activity within the Army ACSA program. Certain reporting may be formal or informal, depending on the requesting organization as well as the purpose and intent of the report. All reports should be stored and maintained for historical reference in accordance with ARIMS and can be requested at any time by logistics and financial ACSA program managers.

4–1. General reporting requirements

- a.* Reporting is a necessary part of responsible oversight for the ACSA program.
- b.* Reports and random data samplings help ensure that best business practices are followed at all levels of the program. It also improves accountability and is a useful aid in achieving auditability.
- c.* These reports and random samplings help ensure proper and timely payment, repayment, and close out of ACSA orders.
- d.* All reports and data samplings are to be completed using AGATRS.
- e.* The Army reporting criteria and requirement is standard across the program but ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, and USAR ACSA program managers are encouraged to create all reports needed to maintain proper oversight.

4–2. Reporting requirements by organization

- a.* HQDA logistics ACSA program manager will—
 - (1) Establish a quarterly report examining a percentage of Army ACSA transactions in the authorized through completed order stages. AGATRS will serve as the source of reporting data. This report will serve as an oversight tool to ensure orders are recorded in compliance with DoD and Army policy, to include timely order processing and MEDE completion.
 - (2) Take immediate corrective action when an inconsistent or substandard report is identified.
 - (3) Provide these reports to the Joint Staff J–4, Joint Staff J–8, HQDA financial ACSA program manager, or CCMD ACSA program managers, as requested.
 - (4) Assist CCMD ACSA program managers as appropriate in fulfilling reporting requirements in accordance with 10 USC Section 2342, DoDD 2010.9, and DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 11A, Chapter 8.
- b.* HQDA financial ACSA program manager will—
 - (1) Establish a quarterly report that examines a percentage of Army ACSA transactions in the authorized through completed order stages. AGATRS and the applicable financial system will serve as the sources for reporting data.

This report will serve as an oversight tool to ensure orders are recorded in compliance with DoD and Army policy, to include timely and accurate financial transaction processing.

- (2) Take immediate corrective action when an inconsistent or substandard report is identified.
- (3) Provide these reports to the Joint Staff J–8, Joint Staff J–4, HQDA logistics ACSA program manager, or CCMD ACSA program managers, as requested.
- (4) Assist CCMD ACSA program managers as appropriate in fulfilling reporting requirements in accordance with 10 USC Section 2342, DoDD 2010.9, and DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 11A, Chapter 8.
- (5) Assist as appropriate in reconciling foreign indebtedness in accordance with DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 16, Chapter 6.
- (6) Ensure that ASA (FM&C) loads specific ACSA LOAs into the GFEBS master data tables for the purposes of financial reporting. These LOAs will be available for query for BI-generated reports and HQDA-level reporting consolidation.
- (7) Generate the “Status of Funds Report” if the specific ACSA LOAs are not yet available to query in the BI-generated reports.

c. ASCC and ACOM ACSA program managers will—

- (1) Provide an ACSA program status report to the Joint Staff J–4, the regionally appropriate CCMD, and the HQDA logistics and financial ACSA program managers as directed. This requirement is based on the quarterly report requested by the Joint Staff at the time this regulation is published.
 - (2) If at any time the Joint Staff J–4 terminates its reporting requirement, the ASCC and ACOM ACSA program managers are required quarterly to submit a report on their ACSA programs to the HQDA logistics and financial ACSA program managers.
 - (3) Assist CCMD ACSA program managers as requested in fulfilling reporting requirements in accordance with 10 USC Section 2342, DoDD 2010.9, and DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 11A, Chapter 8.
- d. The CNGB will ensure reports are developed, maintained, and provided using logistics and financial program records of all ACSA transactions to support Joint Staff reporting requirements as well as Army reporting requirements.
- e. The CAR will ensure reports are developed, maintained, and provided using logistics and financial program records of all ACSA transactions to support Joint Staff reporting requirements as well as Army reporting requirements.

Chapter 5

Other Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements Authorities

5–1. Guidance on other acquisition and cross-servicing agreements authorities

Several authorities fall under the ACSA authorities with specific requirements, limitations, and methods of execution. All Army ACSA logistics program managers, sponsors, and coordinators will understand the purpose and employment of these authorities. These authorities include—

(1) *Loans of significant military equipment.* The loan of significant military equipment is a temporary Congressional authority under the ACSA program that was first provided in Section 1202 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2007 and amended on Dec 31, 2014. The authority was modified and extended as of December 20, 2019, in accordance with Section 1202 of the NDAA for FY 2020. This authority grants the combatant commanders or their deputies the authority to enter into arrangements under which the U.S. agrees to loan personnel protection and personnel survivability equipment to military forces of nations that are participating in approved operations.

(2) *Acquisition-only agreement authority.* An acquisition-only agreement (AOA) is an international agreement entered under the authority of 10 USC 2341 authorizing U.S. forces to acquire LSSS from an eligible foreign country or international organization. An AOA is generally concluded in conjunction with a particular event, most commonly exercises or operations, and is negotiated at the CCMD level. AOAs are developed in the same manner and under the same guidelines as ACSAs and IAs. Additionally, an AOA agreement is time limited to the exercise or operation it is meant to support. Reference CJCSI 2120.01D for further detail on AOA.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 11–31

Army Security Cooperation Policy (Cited in para 2–2*m*.)

AR 34–1

Interoperability (Cited in para 2–3*e*.)

CJCSI 2120.01D

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (Available at <https://www.jcs.mil.>) (Cited in para 1–9*d*.)

DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 11A, Chapter 8

International Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil.>) (Cited in para 2–2*d*.)

DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 16, Chapter 6

Debt Owed to the Department of Defense By Foreign Entities (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil.>) (Cited in para 4–2*b*(5).)

DoDD 2010.9

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil.>) (Cited in title page.)

DoDI 2015.4

Defense Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Information Exchange Program (IEP) (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil.>) (Cited in para 1–10*b*(1).)

10 USC 2341 through 2350

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (Available at <https://us.code.house.gov.>) (Cited in para 1–1.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

Agreement of the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff

Treaties and International Agreements Series (TIAS) 2992, 5 United States Treaties and Other International Agreements (UST) 10887) (Available at <https://www.state.gov/north-atlantic-treaty-ottawa-agreement.>)

AR 10–87

Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, Direct Reporting Units

AR 11–2

Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 11–33

Army Lessons Learned Program

AR 12–1

Security Assistance, Training, and Export Policy

AR 15–1

Department of the Army Federal Advisory Committee Management Program

AR 25–30

Army Publishing Program

AR 550–51

International Agreements

AR 570–9

Host Nation Support

AR 735–5

Property Accountability Policies

CJCSI 2300.01D

International Agreements (Available at <https://www.jcs.mil>.)

DA Pam 25–403

Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army

DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 3, Chapters 13 through 15

Receipt and Distribution of Budgetary Resources [Departmental/Intermediate/Execution Level] (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.)

DoD 7000.14–R, Volume 11A, Chapter 4

User Fees (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.)

DoDI 5530.03

International Agreements (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil>.)

DTR 4500.9–R

Defense Transportation Regulation (<https://www.esd.whs.mil>.)

22 CFR 120.7

Significant military equipment (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov>.)

10 USC 2667

Leases: non-excess property of military departments and Defense Agencies (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

10 USC 2675

Leases: foreign countries (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

22 USC 2318

Special authority (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

22 USC 2751

Need for international defense cooperation and military export controls; Presidential waiver; report to Congress; arms sales policy (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

22 USC 2778

Control of arms exports and imports (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

22 USC 2796

Leasing authority (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

31 USC 1341

Limitations on expending and obligating amounts (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

31 USC 1342

Limitation on voluntary services (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

42 USC 2011

Congressional declaration of policy (Available at <https://uscode.house.gov>.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website (<https://armypubs.army.mil/>).

DA Form 11-2
Internal Control Evaluation Certificate

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B–1. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is the management and control of the Army ACSA program.

B–2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to prescribe Army policy and responsibilities of the ACOMs, ASCCs, and subordinate units in the Regular Army, the ARNG, and the USAR for the execution and management of ACSA transactions.

B–3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, or other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These key internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certificate).

B–4. Test questions

- a.* Have logistics and financial program managers been appointed to manage and execute ACSA authorities in accordance with Army and DoD policy?
- b.* Are the logistics and financial coordinators executing the ACSA authority properly trained and are they certified in both ACSA and AGATRS?
- c.* Have the ACOM and ASCC ACSA program managers provided a quarterly report on the status of their ACSA programs to the Joint Staff J–4, the regionally appropriate CCMD, and the HQDA Logistics and Financial ACSA Program Managers?
- d.* Have the ACOM and ASCC ACSA program managers conducted regular quarterly ACSA program audits to ensure all orders have proper supporting documentation and are completed properly?
- e.* Do ACOM and ASCC logistics ACSA program managers have working relationships with the responsible financial representatives?
- f.* Do ACOM and ASCC financial ACSA program managers have working relationships with the responsible logistics ACSA program managers?
- g.* Have ARNG and USAR program managers certified ACSA logistics and financial coordinators?
- h.* Have ARNG and USAR representatives received the proper ACSA training?

B–5. Supersession

This is the initial evaluation for this program.

B–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to: Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–OPS), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ABCANZ

American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Armies

ACOM

Army command

ACSA

acquisition and cross-servicing agreements

AGATRS

ACSA Global Automated Tracking and Reporting System

AOA

acquisition-only agreement

AOR

area of responsibility

AR

Army regulation

ARIMS

Army Records Information Management System

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASA (FM&C)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

ASCC

Army service component command

BI

business intelligence

CAR

Chief, Army Reserve

CCMD

combatant command

CES

Civilian Education System

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CG

Commanding General

CJCS

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJCSI

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

DA

Department of the Army

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DoD
Department of Defense

DoDD
Department of Defense directive

DoDI
Department of Defense instruction

FMS
Foreign Military Sales

FY
fiscal year

GFEBs
General Fund Enterprise Business System

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IA
implementing arrangement

JCXS
Joint Contingency and Expeditionary Services

LOA
line of accounting

LSSS
logistics support, supplies, and services

MEDE
minimum essential data elements

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NDAA
National Defense Authorization Act

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

PME
Professional Military Education

RRS–A
Army Records Retention Schedule-Army

SECARMY
Secretary of the Army

SPP
State Partnership Program

STANAG
standardization agreement

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

U.S.
United States

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USC
United States Code

Section II

Terms

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreement order

A written request, in an agreed-upon format and signed by an authorized individual, for the provision of specific logistic support, supplies, and services pursuant to an acquisition and cross-servicing agreement, acquisition-only agreement, or implementing arrangement.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements

A legal instrument that authorizes the acquisition or transfer of logistic support, supplies, and services on a reimbursable basis. An acquisition and cross-servicing agreement may also be referred to as a mutual logistics support agreement or a cross-servicing agreement. An acquisition and cross-servicing agreement is an international agreement.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements authorities

The legal authorities granted to Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff within 10 USC 2341 through 2350.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements financial coordinator

An individual responsible for processing the payments and repayments for all ACSA orders executed on behalf of the ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, or USAR. These individuals are responsible for maintaining a close working relationship with their logistics and financial disbursing counterparts to ensure timely and accurate financial processing and closure of ACSA orders. These individuals must receive ACSA certification training prior to assuming ACSA execution responsibilities. They must also maintain their ACSA certification in accordance with DoD, Army, and command program guidance.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements financial representative

An individual assigned financial responsibilities in the Army ACSA program. These personnel include ACSA financial program managers and ACSA financial coordinators.

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements Global Automated Tracking and Reporting System

The DoD system of record for OSD, Joint Staff, CCMDs, and Services to manage and record ACSA transactions for logistic support, supplies, and services. AGATRS is an unclassified, web-based system that serves as an automated means to build, track, and manage ACSA transactions.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements logistics coordinators

Member of the Army ACSA program appointed at the ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, USAR, and unit level by the ACOM, ASCC, ARNG, or USAR logistics ACSA program manager. ACSA logistics coordinators build, track, and manage ACSA orders. These individuals may be appointed with order signature authority which allows them to sign ACSA orders as the authorized requestor or authorized acceptor. These individuals must receive ACSA certification training and written appointment verification prior to assuming ACSA execution responsibilities. They must also maintain their certification in accordance with DoD, Army, and command program guidance.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements logistics representative

An individual assigned logistics responsibilities in the Army ACSA program. These personnel include ACSA logistics program managers, ACSA sponsors, and ACSA logistics coordinators. These individuals may be appointed with signature authority which allows them to sign ACSA orders as the authorized requestor or authorized acceptor.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements program manager

An individual appointed with overseeing and managing the Army ACSA program by the commander. Logistics and financial ACSA program managers oversee the execution of ACSA authorities within their area of responsibility. They are responsible for ensuring that ACSA coordinators properly record and complete ACSA transactions. ACSA program managers are also responsible for ensuring all orders are completed and paid. ACSA program managers train

and certify ACSA personnel, including personnel at subordinate units as necessary. These individuals may be appointed with signature authority which allows them to sign ACSA orders as the authorized requestor or authorized acceptor.

Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements sponsor

An individual appointed with overseeing ACSA coordinators executing in an area of responsibility by the logistics program manager. They ensure AGATRS user accounts for ACSA coordinators are assigned to the appropriate organization. They are also responsible for ensuring all ACSA personnel are trained and certified to carry out ACSA transactions prior to administering or executing the ACSA authority. These individuals may be appointed with signature authority which allows them to sign ACSA orders as the authorized requestor or authorized acceptor. This is not a required position for all commands but recommended for those with a high volume of transaction execution. These responsibilities will otherwise be held by the logistics ACSA program manager.

Army command

An Army force, designated by the SECARMY, performing multiple Army Service 10 USC functions across multiple disciplines. Responsibilities are those established by the SECARMY.

Authorized acquisition and cross-servicing agreement order

An authorized ACSA request has been signed by an authorized representative of each party (one authorized requestor and one authorized acceptor), committing the accepting party to transfer LSSS and committing the requesting party to accept LSSS. The U.S. authorized representative must be appointed in writing by the command's logistics ACSA program manager.

Business intelligence report

A report created in the financial accounting system (for example, GFEB) that allows the user to have visibility of Army financial execution data.

Combatant command

A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the CJCS. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities.

Commercial sale

A sale of defense articles or defense services made under a Department of State-issued license by U.S. industry directly to a foreign buyer and which is not administered by DoD through ACSA or FMS procedures. Also referred to as direct commercial sales.

Completed acquisition and cross-servicing agreement transaction

An ACSA request that has been fulfilled and reimbursed. The transfer of specific logistic support, supplies, or services has been requested, authorized, delivered/received, invoiced, and reimbursed. All documentation is recorded in appropriate systems of record and the order is closed in AGATRS. No further responsibility or liability lies with either party.

Cross-servicing agreements

A legal instrument entered under the authority of 10 USC 2342, that authorizes the reciprocal provision of logistic support, supplies, and services. A cross-servicing agreement may also be referred to as a mutual logistic support agreement or an acquisition and cross-servicing agreement. A cross-servicing agreement is an international agreement.

DoD components

The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the CCMDs, the Inspector General, DoD, the DoD field activities, and the Defense Agencies.

Equal-value-exchange

In a transaction conducted under ACSA authorities, payment by the receiving nation of logistic support, supplies, or services by exchanging LSSS of an equal value to those received within an agreed-upon timeframe, not to exceed 12 months from the date of LSSS delivery.

Foreign Military Sales

That portion of U.S. security assistance authorized by the Arms Export Control Act and conducted on the basis of formal contracts or agreements between the U.S. Government and an authorized recipient government or international organization. The FMS include government-to-government sales of defense articles or defense services, from DoD stocks, or through new procurements under DoD-managed contracts, regardless of the source of financing.

Headquarters, Department of the Army financial acquisition and cross-servicing agreements program manager

An individual appointed by the ASA (FM&C). They are responsible for oversight of the financial processes and procedures of the Army ACSA Program. They provide support and guidance to all financial ACSA program managers at the ACOMs and ASCCs around the world as well as the ARNG and USAR. They are also responsible for managing the financial portion of the Army ACSA policy.

Headquarters, Department of the Army logistics acquisition and cross-servicing agreements program manager

An individual appointed by the DCS, G-4. They are responsible for oversight of the logistics processes and procedures of the Army ACSA Program. They provide support and guidance to all logisticians executing the ACSA program at the ACOMs and ASCCs around the world as well as the ARNG and USAR. They are responsible for assisting in the development of Army ACSA awareness training, ensuring training uniformity across command training programs, and for managing the Army ACSA policy.

Implementing arrangement

A supplementary arrangement that prescribes details, terms, and conditions to implement cross-servicing agreements effectively. While IAs may normally be more detailed in terms of defined levels of activity than cross-servicing agreements themselves, they must be completely consistent with associated cross-servicing agreements.

Liabilities

For federal accounting purposes, a liability is a probable and measurable future outflow or other sacrifice of resources as a result of past transactions or events.

Lift and sustain

A congressional authority distinct from the ACSA authorities that enables CCMD commanders, the U.S. Transportation Command and the Assistant Secretaries of the Military Departments authority to provide supplies, services, transportation (including airlift and sealift), and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting U.S. military and stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Support may be provided to eligible national contingents if the coalition forces receiving support are essential to the success of the U.S. military or stability operations and the coalition forces would not be able to participate in the operations but for provision of such support by the United States.

Logistic support, supplies, and services

Food, water, billeting, transportation (including airlift), petroleum, oils, lubricants, clothing, communications services, medical services, ammunition, base operations support (and construction incident to base operations support), storage services, use of facilities, training services, spare parts and components, repair and maintenance services, calibration services, and air and seaport services. The term also includes temporary use (lease or loan) of general purpose vehicles and other non-lethal items of military equipment that are not designated as significant military equipment on the U.S. Munitions List promulgated pursuant to 22 USC 2778(a)(1).

Military forces

Agencies or organizations of a government providing armed forces that operate according to the methods, laws, and customs of war, established by an act of the government, in which persons are appointed, enlisted, or inducted for military service and that operate and are administered within a military or executive department.

Minimum essential data elements

The critical information that is required to properly track, process, and account for ACSA orders set forth in DoD 7000.14, Volume 11A, Chapter 8 and CJCSI 2120.01D.

Mutual logistic support agreement

See definition for cross-servicing agreement. A mutual logistic support agreement is an international agreement.

Replacement-in-kind

Payment where the receiving party replaces LSSS that it receives with LSSS of an identical, or substantially identical, nature within an agreed-upon timeframe, not to exceed 12 months from the date of LSSS delivery.

Service component command

A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under that command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a CCMD or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or Joint task force.

Significant military equipment

Defense articles for which special export controls are warranted because of the capacity of such articles for substantial military utility or capability. These items are identified on the United States Munitions List in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations by an asterisk preceding the item category listing.

Transfer

Selling (whether for payment in currency, replacement-in-kind, or equal-value-exchange), leasing, loaning, or otherwise temporarily providing LSSS pursuant to an acquisition and cross-servicing agreement, AOA agreement, or implementing arrangement.

UNCLASSIFIED

PIN 203756-000