

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

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# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account

### Resource Summary

	<i>Budget Authority (in Millions)</i>		
	FY 2007 Final	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	192.896	182.587	175.627
Interdiction	324.058	301.408	360.742
International	415.848	325.686	202.580
Investigations	50.944	52.268	43.823
Prevention	133.598	130.968	129.620
Research & Development	59.371	25.762	26.411
State and Local Assistance	145.208	150.546	113.310
Treatment	7.916	8.154	8.350
<b>Total Drug Resources by Function</b>	<b>\$1,329.839</b>	<b>\$1,177.379</b>	<b>\$1,060.463</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	1,075.174	984.779	1,060.463
Supplemental Account <sup>1</sup>	254.665	192.600	–
<b>Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>	<b>\$1,329.839</b>	<b>\$1,177.379</b>	<b>\$1,060.463</b>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,463	1,478	1,493
<b>Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget</b>			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$600.7	\$566.4	\$515.4
Drug Resources Percentage	0.22%	0.21%	0.21%

<sup>1</sup> To determine fiscal controls, the Department of Defense rolls over unobligated supplemental funding into the next fiscal year; therefore, the supplemental amounts and annual totals listed here will not match DoD budget justification material. Of the \$150.5 million appropriated in the FY 2006 supplemental for Afghanistan efforts, \$86.9 million was allocated in FY 2006 and \$63.6 million was allocated in FY 2007. Of the \$254.7 million appropriated in the FY 2007 supplemental for Afghanistan efforts, \$139.1 million was allocated in FY 2007, and \$115.6 million was allocated in FY 2008. The FY 2008 Omnibus provided \$192.6 million for Afghanistan efforts.

### Program Summary

#### Mission

The Department of Defense's (Defense) counternarcotics operations detect, monitor, and support the interdiction, disruption or curtailment of emerging narcotics-related threats to our national security. Defense is the lead Federal agency in efforts to detect and monitor the aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs toward the United States. Defense also collects, analyzes and disseminates

intelligence on drug activity; provides training for U.S. and foreign drug law enforcement agencies and foreign military forces with drug enforcement responsibilities; and, approves and funds Governors' State Plans for National Guard use, when not in Federal service, to support drug interdiction and other counternarcotics activities, as authorized by State laws.

The Office of Counternarcotics, Counterproliferation and Global Threats, with oversight from the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, is the single focal point for De-

fense's counterdrug activities, and it ensures that Defense develops and implements a focused counternarcotics program with clear priorities and measured results. Consistent with applicable laws, authorities, and regulations, Defense will ensure that sufficient forces and resources are allocated to the counternarcotics mission to achieve high-impact results.

## Budget

In FY 2009, the Department of Defense requests \$1,060.5 million, which is a decrease of \$116.9 million from the FY 2008 enacted level of \$1,177.4 million. This decrease primarily reflects Congressional adjustments to the Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities account in FY 2008.

### Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account

**Total FY 2009 Request: \$1,060.5 million**  
**(Includes -\$116.9 million in program changes)**

Defense funds are first appropriated into this holding account and are later identified by appropriation, program, and project in order to be transferred out to the Defense service most appropriate for carrying out the prescribed mission. With this flexibility, the Defense counternarcotics program can accommodate ever-changing patterns in the narcotrafficking threats by shifting its counterdrug resources where they will be most effectively used.

The Department of Defense defines four mission areas that encompass the scope of their counternarcotics program. These mission areas are, (1) Demand Reduction; (2) Domestic Support; (3) Intelligence and Technology; and (4) International Support.

#### **Demand Reduction**

**FY 2009 Request: \$138.0 million**  
**(Includes -\$1.1 million in program changes)**

The FY 2008 enacted year resources of \$139.1 million support Defense's demand reduction operations. The Department emphasizes prevention of drug use through pre-accession and random drug-testing, anti-drug education and treatment. Emphasis is placed on deterring drug use through cost-effective drug-testing with punitive consequences for members who are identified as drug users. Resources will continue to support a variety of Defense demand reduction programs, such as, (1) drug testing for active duty military, National Guard and

Reserve personnel, and Defense civilian employees; (2) drug abuse prevention activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents; and, (3) drug treatment for military personnel. In addition, this request will support the National Guard State Plans and Service outreach programs, and the Young Marines outreach program.

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#### **FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$1.1 million)**

This change from the prior year is largely a result of Congressional adjustments to the resident's request for National Guard State Plans Outreach programs in FY 2008.

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#### **Domestic Support**

**FY 2009 Request: \$207.9 million**  
**(Includes -\$50.8 million in program changes)**

The FY 2008 enacted resources of \$258.7 million finance Defense's domestic support operations. In light of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan and the Department's continuing global war against terror, Defense limits its domestic counterdrug contributions to those functions that are militarily unique and benefit the Department's primary missions. Resources will fund National Guard State Plans that support domestic law enforcement efforts and the counternarcoterrorism schools. Also, Defense will fund Domestic Operational Support, such as US Northern Command counternarcotics support to Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA) and Title 10 National Guard translation efforts. Finally, resources will fund domestic detection and monitoring efforts (Tethered Aerostats).

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#### **FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$50.8 million)**

This decrease primarily reflects Congressional adjustments to the National Guard State Plans supply reduction and CN Schools programs in FY 2008.

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#### **Intelligence and Technology**

**FY 2009 Request: \$173.9 million**  
**(Includes -\$7.4 million in program changes)**

The FY 2008 enacted year resources of \$181.3 million provide for critical intelligence support to national policies designed to dismantle narcotics trafficking and international terrorist organizations benefiting from drug trafficking. The use of new technology continues to be instrumental in combating narcoterrorist activities. Resources will allow Defense to continue to test, evaluate,

develop and deploy technologies that are used to collect and survey suspect narcoterrorist smuggling operations in air, land, and sea. The FY 2009 request will provide for counternarcoterrorism intelligence support and analysis, as well as signal intelligence (SIGINT) collection and processing. In addition, resources will support Service and Special Operations Command (SOCOM) programs, as well as counternarcotics technology efforts.

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#### **FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$7.4 million)**

This decrease primarily reflects Congressional adjustments via supplemental appropriations for intelligence and technology operations in support of U.S. government CN efforts in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

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### **International Support**

**FY 2009 Request: \$540.8 million**

**(Includes -\$57.5 million in program changes)**

The FY 2008 enacted year resources of \$598.3 million finance Defense's international counternarcotics activities. Defense has expanded its counternarcotics mission to include targeting terrorist groups in regions where they benefit from illicit drug revenue or use drug smuggling systems. In FY 2008 a total of \$196.5 million will support operations in these Areas of Responsibility (AOR), including training and equipment support. Additionally, \$172.3 million will sustain detection and monitoring platforms and assets, and \$42.6 million will support AOR Command and Control support, including operations of JIATF- West and South.

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#### **FY 2009 Program Changes (-\$57.5 million)**

This decrease is primarily a result of one-time Congressional action in the FY 2008 Omnibus Appropriation Act, which provided \$192.6 million in funding for Defense's Afghanistan counternarcotics mission. However, of note is the sustainment of DoD CN programs in Colombia, and increases for programs in Mexico (\$25.0 million), Central America (\$10.0 million), Africa (\$15.7 million), and the Transit Zone (\$53.0 million).

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## **Performance**

### **Introduction**

This section on the FY 2007 performance of the Department of Defense program is based on agency GPRA documents and the PART review, discussed earlier in the Executive Summary. The table includes conclusions from the PART assessment as well as performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. Defense's counternarcotics program has not been reviewed under the Administration's PART process, nor has it established targets for its support to law enforcement. However, the Department is in the process of establishing performance measures for every major activity within the counternarcotics program.

In FY 2007, Defense continued to provide significant support to U.S. and partner nation drug law enforcement agencies in the areas of training, communications support, infrastructure, intelligence, transportation, equipment, command and control, as well as detection and monitoring. Additionally, Defense is committed to keeping drug use low among its active duty and civilian personnel. Selected examples of performance measures used to monitor its activities are provided in the following table.

Department of Defense			
No PART Assessment Made			
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Achieved	
<b>Demand Reduction</b>			
» Percent of active duty military personnel testing positive for drug use	under 2%	1.50%	
<b>Partner Nation Support</b>			
» Colombia: Number of basic rotary pilots trained and graduated	30	27	
» Colombia: Number of COLAR helicopter mechanics trained and graduated	53	51	
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAR rotary wing UH-60 FMF aircraft	75%	79%	
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAF C-130 FMF aircraft	75%	49%	
» Afghanistan/Central Asia: Number of persons trained	*	1,409	
» Andean Ridge/Central America/Caribbean: Number of personnel trained	*	6,252	
» Mexico: Number of personnel trained	*	248	
» Pacific Region: Number of personnel trained	*	2,620	
» European/African Regions: Number of personnel trained	*	409	
<b>Domestic Support to Law Enforcement</b>			
» Pounds of heroin seized with National Guard support	*	2,141	
» Pounds marijuana seized with National Guard support	*	856,384	
» Number of marijuana plants seized with National Guard support	*	7,791,118	
» Pounds cocaine seized with National Guard support	*	623,478	
» Number of tablets of ecstasy seized with National Guard support	*	1,020,533	
<b>Transit Zone International and Detection &amp; Monitoring Air Programs</b>			
<b>AWACS/E-3C (AEW)</b>	Number of sorties	*	165
	Number of operational hours	*	1,301
<b>ROTHR</b>	Number of tracks declared suspect	*	1,661
	Number of pounds seized	*	5,564
<b>E-2C (MPA,AEW/MPA)</b>	Number of sorties	*	399
	Number of operational hours	*	1,601
	Number of pounds seized	*	5,564
<b>P-3C and P-3 CDU</b>	Number of sorties	*	300
	Number of operational hours	*	2,647
<b>S-3</b>	Number of sorties	*	66
	Number of operational hours	*	272
<b>Transit Zone International and Detection &amp; Monitoring Maritime Programs</b>			
<b>P-3 A, B, C, and P-3 CDU</b>	Number of sorties	*	637
	Number of operational hours	*	1,505
	Number of pounds seized	*	99,576
<b>E-2C (MPA, AEW/MPA)</b>	Number of sorties	*	188
	Number of operational hours	*	604
	Number of pounds seized	*	5,564

\* Defense has not established targets for support external to the Department. As part of the refinement of its Performance Plan, DoD is assessing the feasibility of setting targets for its support functions.

## Discussion

### Demand Reduction

Defense is on track to keep the illicit drug positive rate below 2 percent. The actual active duty percent positive test rate for FY 2007 was 1.5 percent. Defense continues to implement policy to ensure 100 percent random urine drug testing for all active, reserve, National Guard, and civilians.

### Sharing Information

Although relevant performance data are not included in the table because of classification issues, the Department continues to share critical information and intelligence with U.S. and partner nations' forces in order to dismantle narcotics trafficking and related international terrorist organizations. Most of the collection and analysis is unique and essential to the national and international efforts.

### Building Partner Capacity

The Department aggressively trains and equips partner nations worldwide to increase their capacity to conduct and sustain operations against narcotics trafficking and related international terrorist organizations. Two prime examples are Colombia and Afghanistan.

In Colombia, the Department continues to transition various capabilities started under Plan Colombia. These capabilities, such as the Integrated Logistics System, Limited Aviation Depot, Initial Entry Rotary Wing training and the Midnight Express boats are all part of the nationalization plan for Colombia. For example, 12 Midnight Express Boats became operational in July 2007. They have already been involved in several seizures/interdictions such as the ones in the Eastern Pacific in and around Tumaco—the first seizure of 29 bales of cocaine (0.5 metric tons) and the second of 137 bales of cocaine (2,722KG). Additionally, DoD-funded Techni-

cal Assistance Field Training Teams enabled the readiness rates of critical aircraft to be sustained at 75 percent or higher over the last two years with the Colombia military steadily assuming greater responsibility for the program.

In Afghanistan, DoD counternarcotics support expands Afghan interdiction capabilities including specialized unit training and equipping of counternarcotics forces, providing training and operational bases and facilities, an organic aviation capacity and capability, and providing the information required for both interdiction operations and prosecutions.

On the domestic front, the National Guard supported the maintenance and management of four regional counternarcotics training centers that provided training for US regional law enforcement agencies.

### Detection & Monitoring and Interdiction Support

Defense provided air and maritime assets in support of multi-agency counternarcotics detection and monitoring operations. These assets include aircraft, helicopters, naval ships, and radars - employed in concert with other assets from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Defense assets usually have USCG law enforcement detachments that actually conduct the lawful search and seizure of suspect narcotrafficking vessels. Defense also provides intelligence and communications support plus command and control for JIATFs-South and West. In addition to the drug seizure results depicted in the table, National Guard support to law enforcement resulted in the confiscation of over 21,000 weapons, 4,000 vehicles, and \$382.4 million of currency from illicit drug traffickers.