

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE





# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account

### Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Final	Enacted	Request
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$191.734	\$212.088	\$246.905
Interdiction	313.733	358.993	335.936
International	353.884	475.050	477.426
Investigations	51.435	51.823	45.192
Prevention	130.719	133.360	130.731
Research & Development	41.122	33.673	23.441
State and Local Assistance	151.570	150.966	115.505
Treatment	8.521	9.945	8.451
<b>Total Drug Resources by Function</b>	<b>\$1,242.718</b>	<b>\$1,425.898</b>	<b>\$1,383.587</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account	\$984.800	\$1,096.700	\$1,058.987
Supplemental Account <sup>/1</sup>	257.918	329.198	324.600
<b>Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>	<b>\$1,242.718</b>	<b>\$1,425.898</b>	<b>\$1,383.587</b>

<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,484	1,527	1,529
<b>Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget</b>			
Total Agency Budget (in billions)	\$479.5	\$515.4	\$663.8
Drug Resources Percentage	0.26%	0.28%	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 \$257.9 million appropriated in the FY 2008 supplemental for Afghanistan efforts, \$212.3 million was allocated in FY08, and \$45.6 million was allocated in FY09. The FY 2009 Omnibus provided \$188.0 million for Afghanistan efforts; the remaining FY 2009 Supplemental request is \$141.2M. The FY 2010 Supplemental request is \$324.6 million.

### Program Summary

#### Mission

The Department of Defense's Drug Interdiction

and Counterdrug Activities authorities and resources provide a useful and flexible way to achieve national security goals. The threat to US national security posed by illicit drugs extends beyond traditional challenges to public health and

safety. The drug trade is a powerful corrosive that weakens the rule of law in affected countries, preventing governments from effectively reducing or containing other transnational hazards.

For the Department of Defense (DoD), the clear linkages between international narcotics trafficking and international terrorism constitute a threat to the national security interests of the United States. The global and regional terrorists who threaten United States interests can finance their activities with the proceeds from narcotics trafficking. The Department's counternarcotics-funded resources and operations can detect, monitor and support the interdiction, disruption or curtailment of emerging narcotics-related threats to our national security. CN resources and authorities are an effective combination that supports counterterrorism efforts.

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats, with oversight from the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, is the single focal point for DoD's counterdrug activities, and it ensures that DoD develops and implements a focused counternarcotics program with clear priorities and measured results. Consistent with applicable laws, authorities, regulations, and funding/resource availability, DoD will ensure that sufficient forces and resources are allocated to the counternarcotics mission to achieve high-impact results.

## Budget

In FY 2010, the Department of Defense requests a total of baseline and supplemental funding of \$1,383.6 million, which is a decrease of \$42.3 million from the FY 2009 total drug resources level of \$1,425.9 million. This decrease primarily reflects Congressional adjustments to the Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities account in FY 2009.

## Counternarcotics Central Transfer

### Account

**FY 2010 Request: \$1,383.6 million**

**(Reflects \$42.3 million decrease from FY 2009)**

Defense resources are initially appropriated into this holding account and later identified by appropriation, program, and project in order to be transferred out to the Defense service or agency most appropriate for carrying out the prescribed mission. With this flexibility, the Defense counternarcotics program can accommodate ever-changing patterns in the narco-trafficking threats by shifting 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 2010 Request: \$139.2 million**

**(Reflects \$4.1 million decrease from FY 2009)**

The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$143.3 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. FY 2010 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.

**FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$4.1 million):** This change from the prior year is largely a result of Congressional adjustments to the President's request for National Guard State Plans Outreach programs in FY 2009.

### **Domestic Support**

**FY 2010 Request: \$212.5 million**  
(Reflects \$49.2 million decrease from FY 2009)  
The FY 2009 enacted resources of \$261.7 million finance Defense's domestic support operations. In light of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, 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 counternarcotics training centers. 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.

DoD will continue to provide robust support to law enforcement along the Southwest Border. The National Guard will continue to provide support via the Governor's State Plans. The Tethered Aerostat Program provides dedicated radar surveillance of the U.S. Southwestern Border. Finally, Joint Task Force North will continue to provide persistent air and maritime surveillance, in order to detect and monitor the trafficking of illegal drugs.

**FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$49.2 million):** This decrease primarily reflects Congressional adjustments to the National Guard State Plans supply reduction and CN Schools programs in FY 2009.

### **Intelligence and Technology**

**FY 2010 Request: \$223.1 million**  
(Reflects \$18.6 million increase from FY 2009)  
The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$204.5 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. This 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.

**FY 2010 Total Changes (+\$18.6 million):** This increase primarily reflects additional requested supplemental appropriations for intelligence and technology operations in support of U.S. government CN efforts in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

### **International Support**

**FY 2010 Request: \$808.8 million**  
(Reflects \$7.6 million decrease from FY 2009)  
The FY 2009 enacted year resources of \$816.4 million support 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. Resources will support operations in these Areas of Responsibility (AOR), including training and equipment support. Additionally, resources will sustain detection and monitoring platforms and assets, and support AOR Command and Control support, including operations of JIATF-West and South.

**FY 2010 Total Changes (-\$7.6 million)**  
This decrease is primarily a result of one-

time increase in FY 2009 for equipment purchases related to the Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

## Performance

### Introduction

This section on the FY 2008 performance of the Department of Defense program is based on agency GPRA documents and the OMB review. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. The Department is in the process of establishing performance measures for every major activity within the counternarcotics program.

In FY 2008, the Department of 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, and detection and monitoring. Additionally, the Department 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			
Selected Measures of Performance		FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Achieved
<b>Demand Reduction</b>			
» Percent of active duty military personnel testing positive for drug use		under 2%	1.50%
<b>Building Partner Capacity</b>			
» Colombia: Number of basic rotary pilots trained and graduated		48	49
» Colombia: Number of COLAR helicopter mechanics trained and graduated		42	41
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAR rotary wing UH-60 FMF aircraft		75%	69%
» Operational Readiness rate for COLAF C-130 FMF aircraft		75%	55%
» Afghanistan/Central Asia: Number of persons trained		*	3,789
» Andean Ridge/Central America/Carribbean: Number of personnel trained		*	5,896
» Mexico: Number of personnel trained		*	309
» Pacific Region: Number of personnel trained		*	850
» European/African Regions: Number of personnel trained		*	401
<b>Detection and Monitoring and Interdiction Support</b>			
» Pounds of heroin seized with National Guard support		*	1,182
» Pounds marijuana seized with National Guard support		*	804,769
» Number of marijuana plants seized with National Guard support		*	4,700,191
» Pounds cocaine seized with National Guard support		*	456,476
» Number of tablets of ecstasy seized with National Guard support		*	1,020,533
» AWACS/E-3C (AEW)	Number of sorties	*	291
	Number of operational hours	*	1,860
» ROTHR	Number of tracks declared suspect	*	705
	Number of pounds seized	*	10,509
» E-2C (MPA,AEW/MPA)	Number of sorties	*	387
	Number of operational hours	*	1409
	Number of pounds seized	*	5,216
» P-3C and P-3 CDU	Number of sorties	*	271
	Number of operational hours	*	2286
» S-3	Number of sorties	*	45
	Number of operational hours	*	155

\* Defense has not established targets for support external to Defense. 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 positive test rate for illicit drugs below 2 percent. The actual active duty percent positive test rate for FY 2008 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, the TPS-70 Ground Based Radars, and the Midnight Express boats are all part of the nationalization plan for Colombia. For example, the Ground Based Radars that were deployed as part of Plan Colombia continue to provide critical aerial domain awareness for the Colombian Air Force. These systems coupled with their command and control tools and aircraft have curtailed aerial trafficking within Colombia. The Midnight Express boats continue to provide an important interdiction capability for go-fast boats departing

both the northern and western coasts of Colombia. JIATF-South continues to integrate the Colombian Military into all counterdrug operations within the departure zone of Colombia. Additionally, DoD funded Technical Assistance Field Training Teams (TAFT) continue their assistance in the training and readiness of both COLAR and COLAF helicopters and crews.

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 21,600 weapons, 2,698 vehicles, and \$225.6 million of currency from illicit drug traffickers.