



Advocacy for Human Rights in the Americas



RESEARCH
REPORT

U.S. Marine Corps Photo/Cpl. Katelyn Hunter

PUTTING THE PIECES TOGETHER

A Global Guide to U.S. Security Aid Programs

By Adam Isacson and Sarah Kinosian

APRIL 2017

Since the “Global War on Terror” began, the Defense Department has been driving assistance to militaries and police forces worldwide. WOLA’s new guide explains how that happened and what it looks like.

KEY FINDINGS

- **BEFORE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, THERE WERE 57 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS. THERE ARE NOW 107.** The Pentagon funds 48 of the 50 new programs created, with the bulk focused on counterterrorism. Through these 107 programs the United States funds well over \$20 billion in activities, equipment, and services in over 160 countries.
- **JUST 45 OF THESE PROGRAMS HAVE MAXIMUM SPENDING LIMITS, TOTALING \$17.6 BILLION.** Of those, the top six programs provide: military equipment (\$6 billion), support for Afghanistan's military and police (\$3.7 billion), global antidrug programs (\$1.3 billion), counterterrorism capacities in Africa and the Middle East (\$1.1 billion), counterterrorism capacities in Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria (\$1.1 billion), and support for Iraq to fight the Islamic State (\$1 billion).
- **OUT OF 107 PROGRAMS:** 67 primarily provide training, education, and information-sharing, 40 provide services, arms, and equipment, 31 focus on counterproliferation, counter-drug, and counterterrorism, 59 offer construction and other services, 21 support border and maritime security, and 18 provide humanitarian and economic assistance.
- **OUT OF THE 107 PROGRAMS:** 87 are managed by the Defense Department, 14 by the State Department, 2 jointly by both State and Defense, and 4 by other agencies.
- **WHILE ALL BUT ONE PROGRAM MANAGED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT REQUIRE SOME FORM OF REPORTING,** nearly 40 percent of defense aid authorities (34 of 87) do not include any legal requirement to notify Congress about their activities.
- **45 OF 87 DEFENSE AUTHORITIES REQUIRE SOME PARTICIPATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT** (usually its "concurrence.") The other 42 do not.
- **18 AUTHORITIES** can provide economic or humanitarian assistance.
- **75 OF THE 107 PROGRAMS CAN OPERATE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.** 87 can operate in the Middle East. 77 can operate in Africa. 77 can operate in Asia. 83 can operate in Europe.

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. government arms, equips, trains, builds facilities for, shares intelligence with, and operates alongside military and police forces in over 160 nations. That's almost 85 percent of the countries in the world. These programs are broadly known as "security assistance."

When U.S. Special Forces support a raid on drug traffickers in Honduras, that's security assistance. When the U.S. military carries out HIV prevention education in sub-Saharan Africa, that's security assistance. Sending Egypt billions of dollars in tanks, F-16s, Apache helicopters, and hellfire missiles? Security assistance. Treating livestock in Djibouti or aiding forces securing the Tunisian-Libyan border? Also security assistance.

The budget for these activities pales in comparison to overall U.S. defense spending, but security assistance is a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy. While it remains impossible to know the exact amount the United States spends on this assistance, it is estimated to be around \$20 billion per year, roughly 0.5 percent of the United States' total budget. The share of this total coming from the Defense Department makes up just 2 percent of the Pentagon's entire budget.

The U.S. Congress is constitutionally empowered to carry out oversight—and does so—but small, overwhelmed staffs can only do so much, and many of the Pentagon's activities can be performed without informing Congress. The media plays an essential role, but needs help as well, especially when the programs to be overseen reach a level of complexity that defies easy narration.

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the number of U.S. programs assisting military and police forces throughout the world has approximately doubled, from 57 to 107 active programs across several agencies. The number was reduced somewhat by a 2016 reform to the Defense Department's programs, but remains historically very high. There are now so many Pentagon aid programs—they're often described as a "patchwork"—that nobody really has a full picture of what the U.S. government is doing with the world's militaries.

WHY WOLA MADE THIS GUIDE

Writing in 2017, as the new Trump administration proposes to slash State Department-run foreign aid while building up the Defense budget, the migration of foreign assistance to the Pentagon appears set to accelerate. While it remains unclear what this will mean for security assistance, the current "patchwork" is so confusing that no public, authoritative, regularly updated list of all U.S. military and police aid authorities even exists.

That is, until now.

This guide lists and explains all of the programs, legal authorities, and channels through which the U.S. government may provide assistance to foreign military, police, or paramilitary forces. And, in a handful of cases, through which the U.S. military can provide humanitarian or development assistance overseas.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The swell of funding in the past 15 years has been spurred by the "Global War on Terror," with most new dollars directed towards the U.S. military training and equipping forces in Iraq, Afghanistan, and neighboring countries

while offering substantial backing for counterterrorism efforts worldwide.

In 2001, in dollar terms, the Pentagon managed 17 percent of roughly \$5.8 billion in security assistance, according to data compiled by the [Security Assistance Monitor](#) program (to which WOLA contributes). By 2015, that had spiked to 57 percent of \$20 billion, with State Department-managed programs now in the minority. Of the 50 new programs created during that period and still active today, 48 are funded through the Department of Defense's budget, and only one is managed solely by the State Department, and they have diverse but overlapping functions.

From 2011 to 2016, the top programs that the U.S. military used to assist the world's military and police forces have been:

- **[FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING](#):** Through this State Department-managed program, the United States provides loans and grants for foreign countries to purchase arms and equipment from U.S. companies. In 2016, the maximum authorized expenditure was just over \$6 billion.
- **[COALITION SUPPORT FUNDS](#):** This Defense Department program allows the Pentagon to cover the costs of any foreign government that is cooperating with U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, or Syria, as well as provide training, arms and equipment. The maximum allowed expenditure in 2016 was \$1.1 billion.
- **[INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT \(INCLE\)](#):** This is the main vehicle the State Department uses to fund law enforcement and counternarcotics programs. The appropriated amount in 2016 was \$1.3 billion.
- **[SECTION 1004 COUNTERDRUG](#) (now called **Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime**):** This Defense Department program assists foreign forces confronting threats that have some connection to international drug trafficking or organized crime networks. In 2016, the Pentagon spent some \$915 million on this program globally.
- **[AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND](#):** The Defense Department may provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, construction, and funds to Afghanistan's security forces. In 2016, this program was authorized to provide \$3.65 billion of such assistance.
- **[COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND](#):** This jointly managed State and Defense Department fund provides billions for the United States to help foreign security forces combat the spread of terrorist groups in Africa and the Middle East. In 2016, Congress appropriated \$1.1 billion for the program.

As this guide shows, there are about 100 other programs operating around the world.

The plethora of U.S. security assistance programs take forms ranging from joint exercises out in the field, to classroom trainings, Special Forces deployments, negotiated arms transfers, conferences, or construction projects. Some have specific purposes, like fighting drug trafficking, building relationships, creating security forces to replace a U.S. occupying force, securing borders, or generating goodwill.

Such programs are intended to forward U.S. relations and interests in other countries, to guarantee U.S. national security, or to serve as diplomatic leverage. But what message the United States sends with these programs depends on the messenger, and increasingly that messenger is wearing military fatigues.

HOW WE GOT HERE

The increasing role that the Pentagon is playing in U.S. foreign assistance is a reversal of the original intent of how security assistance was meant to be managed. In the post-World War II period, the United States for the first time became a large-scale provider of foreign military assistance in the developing world. To rationalize this growing activity, the U.S. government began to devise a framework. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 explicitly put diplomats in charge of arms transfers, military training, and similar programs because they—not the Defense Department—were in charge of looking out for all U.S. interests, not just military or national security interests. By the latter period of the Cold War, international human rights began to make the list as one of those interests.

The State Department's dominion over military and police assistance began to erode in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the height of the "War on Drugs." 1989 legislation put the Defense Department in charge of overseas drug interdiction, and then 1991 legislation expanded this role by giving the Pentagon the authority to use its budget to provide several types of counter-drug assistance on its own: training, intelligence, construction, and a few other categories.

Since most of the main recipient countries of this counter-drug aid were in Latin America and the Caribbean, WOLA staff were among the first analysts to note the drift of military and police assistance away from the State Department and toward the Defense Department. By the end of the 1990s, the Defense Department's counter-drug authority had become the second-largest U.S. military aid program in the region. New programs were added for Mexico, Colombia, and Peru, and Defense Department aid would be a key component of big counter-drug aid packages like Plan Colombia and the Mérida Initiative. Because these new programs did not go through the regular foreign aid process, getting information about them proved to be very difficult, requiring us to devote a lot of resources to research. That is why this guide was produced by a Latin America-focused organization.

WHY WE NEED TO BE WATCHING

Some of these assistance programs are necessary: security is a basic public good that states provide, and one of many areas in which governments can and should partner for mutual benefit. But these programs carry risks requiring close watch, and citizens should question whether, in practice, they are pursuing the right objectives, weighing risks, considering unintended consequences, managing the on-the-ground implementers, performing efficiently and cost-effectively, and evaluating programs'

successes and failures. These considerations have implications not only for other nations, but for U.S. national security as well.

Bad things can, and do, happen:

U.S.-aided security forces can commit serious human rights abuses like extrajudicial executions, torture, forced disappearance, rape, or forced displacement, or they may collaborate with non-state groups that commit abuses. There are allegations of these activities occurring across the globe, from the Middle East to West Africa to Central America.

- U.S.-aided security forces can participate in coups d'état, “saber-rattling” episodes, and other undemocratic activity.
- U.S.-aided security forces can engage in cross-border aggression, arms races, and other activities that threaten regional stability in ways that harm U.S. interests.
- U.S.-aided security forces can engage in corruption. At times, this corruption may involve collusion with organized crime. When it does, U.S.-aided units may allow drugs, arms, smuggled migrants, trafficked persons, or other contraband to make its way toward the United States, or allow weapons—whether small arms or WMD—to flow from state stockpiles into the hands of violent groups.
- U.S. assistance to security forces may hinder other U.S. goals, as when a high-profile military aid program confers a “seal of approval” that weakens diplomats’ effort to discourage a foreign leader’s undemocratic behavior.
- U.S. assistance to security forces may be out of sync with other U.S. agencies’ efforts in a country, as occurs when army reservists build a school or health clinic that then sits empty for lack of teachers or doctors. It is difficult even for diplomatic chiefs of mission to ensure that all efforts are following a unified strategy.

Citizen oversight alone cannot spot all of these “warning signs,” but together with civil -society partners in the regions in which we work, we can flag issues and recommend other courses before a risk becomes a full-fledged problem. We can only do that, though, when we know what our government is doing. And in turn, to do that we need to know what the universe of program and funding channels looks like.

This guide meets that immediate need. It is the product of many months of research, interviews, and database creation.

The annual National Defense Authorization Act for 2017, which Congress passed in December 2016, sought to reform and rationalize these Defense Department programs by combining several authorities and improving reporting requirements. This was a laudable effort, but it only made a modest reduction in the number of authorities. Still, it was the first reduction in decades, and we look forward to seeing the reports that result from the new legislation’s transparency measures. Given

modest reduction in the number of authorities. Still, it was the first reduction in decades, and we look forward to seeing the reports that result from the new legislation's transparency measures. Given the Pentagon's track record, though, we fear that these reports will be produced months or years after their deadlines, will leave key information missing or expressed in vague language, and will be exceedingly difficult for citizens to obtain.

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS AND HOW TO USE IT

WOLA doesn't have the full picture, but we set out at least to put all of the puzzle pieces in one place. This publication is that box of pieces.

It offers descriptions of each aid program, and some pointers regarding where to look to find more information and how—if at all—the law requires that the public and Congress be notified. The online version of this guide (defenseoversight.wola.org/program) is searchable, sortable, updated, and includes reports we have obtained and the current amended text of the law governing all programs.

Following this introduction, you will find a discussion of each of the 107 military and police aid programs. Each includes, above and below a plain-English description of the program:

- Other names the program has gone by;
- The annual maximum amount the program can spend (if any);
- The program's expiration date (if any);
- The year the program was first legislated, and the years it was amended (if any);
- The name and section of the law authorizing the program;
- Whether the law gives the State Department a role in administering the program;
- Whether the law requires that Congress be notified about the program's activities;
- Information about any congressional or public notifications or reports to watch for;
- The URL of the program's page at the Security Assistance Monitor website; and
- The URLs of government reports and other documents of interest about the program (with priority given to programs that operate in Latin America).

The final pages of this guide are an index grouping programs by several categories:

- Training, education, and information sharing
- Border and maritime security
- Arms, equipment, and defense services
- Humanitarian and economic assistance
- Counter-terrorism, counter-drug, and counter-proliferation assistance
- Construction and other services
- Worldwide programs as well as those operating only in Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Europe, Asia, or Africa.
- Programs managed by the Defense Department
- Programs managed by the State Department
- Programs requiring congressional notification, those with an expiration date, and those with a stated maximum amount.

We have a long way to go before we, as concerned U.S. citizens, can access more complete information about what is being done in our name. We hope that this guide usefully advances the necessary work of government oversight personnel, journalists, scholars, advocates, and citizens who care about this important, risky, and growing tool of U.S. foreign policy.

ACQUISITIONS FOR U.S. ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED ABROAD

- **Official names:** Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements; Acquisition of Logistics Support, Supplies, and Services from Allies; Cross Servicing Agreements; Authority to acquire logistic support, supplies, and services for United States armed forces in Europe; Authority to acquire logistic support, supplies, and services for elements of the armed forces deployed outside the United States.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1980. Amended in 1985, 1986, 1992, 1994, 2006.
- **Authorized by** section 2341 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

When U.S. forces are deployed in other countries, the Defense Department may purchase logistic support, supplies, and services from those countries' governments.

This applies to NATO member governments and bodies, as well as the UN or other regional international organizations like the OAS. It also applies to the governments of non-NATO states that have a defense alliance with the United States, that allow U.S. armed forces to station there, that allow U.S. naval vessels to “homeport” there, that have agreed to pre-position U.S. materiel on their territory, or that are hosting military exercises or other operations involving U.S. forces.

This provision was initially legislated for U.S. forces stationed in Europe, but was expanded in the 1990s. It now includes over 100 different countries, according to [this Defense Department document](#).

The law governing Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/140>

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

- **Official names:** Afghanistan Security Forces Fund; Program to Develop and Carry out Infrastructure Projects in Afghanistan; Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$3,652,257,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2008. Amended in 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1230 of P.L. 110-181, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, with the State Department's concurrence, may assist the security forces of Afghanistan. Permitted types of assistance include equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, construction, and funds. As of 2017, this is one of the largest U.S. security assistance authorities. In 2012 it was far larger, exceeding \$11 billion.

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law provided \$3.65 billion for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, which is available until the end of fiscal year 2017. At least \$10 million, and a "goal" of \$25 million, must go to "recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces, and the recruitment and training of female security personnel." The Appropriations law also prohibits transfer of C-130 cargo aircraft until the Defense Department reports to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees about Afghanistan's ability to use and maintain such aircraft, and possible alternatives.

No funds may be used until the Defense Department's Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC) approves a financial and activity plan. This body must approve plans in excess of \$50 million, and "non-standard equipment requirements" in excess of \$100 million. According to a Defense Department [document](#), "Golden Sentry End Use Monitoring procedures will be used to ensure delivery, receipt, and registration of DoD-provided defense articles" through this program.

Notifications: Congress must be notified when the AROC approves the above-mentioned plan. In general, 15 days before providing any assistance, the Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Affairs/Relations committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees.

Reports: On January 31 and July 31 of each year through January 31, 2021, the Defense Department must report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees "summarizing the details of any obligation or transfer of funds from the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund during the preceding six-calendar-month period."

A report due June 15, 2017, prepared in coordination with the State Department, must discuss in some

detail, among other topics, U.S. strategy and objectives in Afghanistan; a threat assessment; a description of the size, structure, strategy, and budget of the Afghanistan National Security Forces; and an assessment of, and plan to promote, Afghan women's security.

Every 90 days, the Defense Department must report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees about equipment transferred during the previous quarter.

Assistance through the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Afghanistan Security Forces Fund:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/afghanistan-security-forces-fund>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/67>

AIRCRAFT SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

- **Official names:** Provision of air Force Support and Services to Foreign Military and State Aircraft; Aircraft supplies and services: foreign military or air attaché; Aircraft supplies and services: foreign military or other state aircraft.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1956. Amended in 2008.
- **Authorized by** section 9626 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Air Force may provide routine airport services and supplies to foreign military and government aircraft, if those countries offer similar services to the U.S. government.

“Routine airport services” includes “landing and takeoff assistance, servicing aircraft with fuel, use of runways, parking and servicing, and loading and unloading of baggage and cargo.” “Miscellaneous supplies” includes “Air Force-owned fuel, provisions, spare parts, and general stores,” but not ammunition.

The law governing Aircraft Supplies and Services specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/146>

ANTI-TUNNEL CAPABILITIES PROGRAM WITH ISRAEL

- **Official names:** United States-Israel Anti-Tunnel Cooperation; Anti-tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$50,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2018.
- **First legislated** in 2015. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1279 of P.L. 114-92, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, as amended.
- **Requires consultation** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

If so requested by the Israeli Ministry of Defense, the Defense Department, in consultation with the State Department and the Director of National Intelligence, may engage in a joint program to research, develop, test, and evaluate “capabilities to detect, map, and neutralize underground tunnels that threaten the United States or Israel.”

The Defense Department may not spend more than \$50 million per year on this program, and Israel is expected to match or exceed that amount.

Reports: Before engaging in this anti-tunnel program, the Defense Department must report to the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, Foreign Relations/Affairs, Homeland Security, and Intelligence committees. This report must include the memorandum of agreement signed between the United States and Israel, and a certification that costs will be shared and reported, and that resulting intellectual property rights will be negotiated.

The Defense Department must provide these congressional committees a detailed report about support to be provided, 15 days before delivering any “maintenance and sustainment” support to Israel for this program.

Every six months, Israel must report to the Defense Department about its expenditures on this program, and the Defense Department must share these reports with the above-mentioned congressional committees.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/126>

ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVE

- **Official name:** Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$15,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2016.
- **First legislated** in 2011. Amended in 2014, 2015.
- **Authorized by** section 8086 of 112-74, Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The Navy may spend up to \$15 million per year to support humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses carried out by the Pacific Command. If a country is prohibited from receiving any other type of assistance, it cannot receive assistance under this program.

In 2012, a Defense Department document notes, 26 of the 36 countries in the Pacific Command's area of responsibility were determined eligible for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative.

The Asia Pacific Regional Initiative is not established by permanent law. It appears in annual Defense Appropriations bills and must be renewed each year.

The law governing the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/66>

ASSISTANCE IN COMBATING TERRORISM - REWARDS

- **Official names:** Department of Defense Rewards Program; Department of Defense Program to Provide Rewards; Authority to Make Rewards for Combating Terrorism; Authority to Provide Rewards for Assistance in Combating Terrorism; Authority to pay Rewards for Assistance in Combating Terrorism; Assistance in combating terrorism: rewards.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2002. Amended in 2006, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 127b of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires consultation** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may offer either money or in-kind payment to a person who provided information or non-lethal assistance to U.S. or allied personnel. This information or assistance must have benefited an anti-terrorism U.S. or allied armed forces operation conducted overseas, or the protection of U.S. forces or allied forces participating in a combined operation with U.S. forces. U.S. citizens, employees, or contractors are not eligible to receive a reward.

No reward may exceed \$5 million. A regional combatant commander may reward up to \$1 million, and an officer delegated by that commander may reward up to \$10,000.

Reward policies must be made in consultation with the departments of State and Justice. Any reward exceeding \$2 million requires the Defense Department to consult first with the State Department.

Notification: The Defense Department must report to the congressional Armed Services committees within 15 days of designating a country “as a country in which an operation or activity of the armed forces is occurring in connection with which rewards may be paid.”

Report: By February 1 of each year, the Defense Department must report to the congressional Armed Services committees on the total amount of rewards provided and the circumstances of each individual award, among other information. This report may be classified.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs>

/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/13>

ASSISTANCE TO THE VETTED SYRIAN OPPOSITION

- **Official names:** Support for the Vetted Syrian Opposition; Authority to Provide Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **Set to expire** in 2018.
- **First legislated** in 2014. Amended in 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1209 of P.L. 113-291, Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended.
- **Requires coordination** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, may provide assistance to “appropriately vetted elements of the Syrian opposition and other appropriately vetted Syrian groups and individuals.” Types of assistance permitted include “training, equipment, supplies, stipends, construction of training and associated facilities, and sustainment.”

The law requires a strict vetting process to ensure that recipients are not affiliated with terrorist organizations, the Syrian government, or the Iranian government, and that they are committed to human rights and the rule of law.

The law names three purposes for such assistance:

- Defending the Syrian people from attacks by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and securing territory controlled by the Syrian opposition.
- Protecting the United States, its friends and allies, and the Syrian people from the threats posed by terrorists in Syria.
- Promoting the conditions for a negotiated settlement to end the conflict in Syria.

Notification: 15 days before first providing assistance under this authority, the Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, had to submit a report outlining a plan for providing assistance, the process of vetting potential recipients, and mechanisms to monitor and report on how assistance gets used. The report was to be submitted to the leadership of the House and Senate and the committees on Armed Services, Appropriations, Foreign Relations/Affairs, and Intelligence. The President had to submit a separate report “that contains a description of how such assistance fits within a larger regional strategy.”

Report: The Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, must provide quarterly progress reports on this program to the same congressional entities every 90 days. Some of these reports, which must cover 13 different topics, are significantly redacted but available online.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/syria-train-and-equip-fund>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/69>

AUTHORITY TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES

- **Official names:** Foreign security forces: authority to build capacity; Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces; Program to Build the Capacity of Foreign Military Forces.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2006. Amended in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 333 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence, coordination, and joint development and planning** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may provide or maintain defense articles, training, defense services, supplies (including consumables), and small-scale construction for foreign security forces. It may do so for the following seven purposes:

1. Counterterrorism operations.
2. Counter-weapons of mass destruction operations.
3. Counter-illicit drug trafficking operations.
4. Counter-transnational organized crime operations.
5. Maritime and border security operations.
6. Military intelligence operations.
7. Operations or activities that contribute to an international coalition operation.

This program was first legislated in the 2006 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), as a temporary provision. Then known as the “Section 1206” program, it was controversial because, as an “all-purpose” security assistance program in the Defense Department’s budget, it appeared to duplicate existing State Department programs. Subsequent amendments gave a greater role to the State Department in managing this program, which delivered little assistance to Latin America. This “train and equip” authority became permanent law in the 2015 NDAA, which added it to the U.S. Code. The 2017 NDAA amended it again, and added the program to a new chapter of Title 10, U.S. Code, which consolidated many of the Defense Department’s aid programs.

The State Department must concur with any assistance provided, and both departments must develop and plan programs to carry it out, and coordinate those programs’ implementation.

All assistance must include elements of human rights, humanitarian law, and respect for civilian control of the military. The Defense Secretary must certify that recipient security forces are also receiving human rights training and institutional capacity-building assistance.

Notification: At least 15 days before providing assistance to a country, the Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees. The

notification must disclose, among other items, the recipient unit, that unit's ability to absorb U.S. assistance, the cost and delivery timeline, and all security assistance provided to the country during the previous three fiscal years.

Report: Every 90 days, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency must [report](#) to the same congressional committees on the status of aid deliveries, these deliveries' timeliness, and the status of funding for each country.

Assistance through this authority must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#). It also appears in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces:
<http://securityassistance.org/content/section-1206-train-and-equip-authority>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- April 4, 2016: Security Assistance and Cooperation: Shared Responsibility of the Departments of State and Defense, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160404_crs.pdf
- April 18, 2016: DOD Should Enhance Management of and Reporting on Its Global Train and Equip Program, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160418_gao_gte.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- DOD Should Enhance Management of and Reporting on Its Global Train and Equip Program
The U.S. Government Accountability Office must submit three biennial reports analyzing the Defense Department's use of its authority to train and equip foreign security forces.
Required by Section 1205 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
Submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Published by U.S. Government Accountability Office on April 18, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160418_gao_gte.pdf.
- Security Assistance and Cooperation: Shared Responsibility of the Departments of State and Defense
An overview of the approximately 80 legal authorities that allow the Defense Department to provide security assistance to other countries.
Published by Congressional Research Service on April 4, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160404_crs.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Report on Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces
(<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/99>)
An annual report on the Defense Department's "train and equip" program for foreign militaries, which began as Section 1206 of the 2006 Defense Authorization law, and in 2015 was added to the U.S. Code.
Required by Section 1205 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on December 29, 2015.

- Organizational management of Department of Defense security assistance programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/153>)
The Secretary of Defense must review the department's security assistance and security cooperation programs' oversight and management, and submit a detailed summary of that review's findings.
Required by S. Rept. 114-49, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 Report 114-49 of the Committee on Armed Services Senate on S. 1376.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Committees on Armed Services.
Due on March 31, 2016.
- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.
- Report on Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/99>)
An annual report on the Defense Department's "train and equip" program for foreign militaries, which began as Section 1206 of the 2006 Defense Authorization law, and in 2015 was added to the U.S. Code.
Required by Section 1205 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on December 29, 2016.
- Quarterly Reports on Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/252>)
Sets forth the status of aid deliveries and funding status, by country, for assistance provided under the Defense Department's train-and-equip authority. (These must be quarterly, but the actual due date is not specified.)
Required by Section 333(f) of the U.S. Code Title 10.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on March 31, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/31>

AVIATION LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

- **Official name:** Aviation Leadership Program.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1993. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 348 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This U.S. Air Force program provides “undergraduate pilot training and necessary related training to personnel of the air forces of friendly, developing foreign countries.” The training is to include language training, and “programs to promote better awareness and understanding of the democratic institutions and social framework of the United States.” Funds may also be used for trainees’ transportation, supplies, flight clothing, room and board, and a living allowance.

The law governing the Aviation Leadership Program specifies no State Department involvement.

Reports: Assistance must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#). It also appears in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Aviation Leadership Program: <http://securityassistance.org/content/aviation-leadership-program>

Unobtained Government Reports

- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/70>

AWARDS AND MEMENTOS

- **Official names:** Recognition of Superior Noncombat Achievements or Performance by Members of Friendly Foreign Forces and Other Foreign Nationals; Awards and mementos to recognize superior noncombat achievements or performance.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2003. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 313 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may use its budget to present awards and mementos “to recognize superior noncombat achievements or performance by members of friendly foreign forces and other foreign nationals that significantly enhance or support the National Security Strategy of the United States.”

The law governing Awards and Mementos specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification or reporting.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/128>

BORDER SECURITY SUPPORT TO EGYPT, JORDAN, LEBANON, AND TUNISIA

- **Official names:** Authority to Support Border Security Operations of Certain Foreign Countries; Support to the Government of Jordan and the Government of Lebanon for Border Security Operations.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$150,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2019.
- **First legislated** in 2015. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1226 of P.L. 114-92, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, with State Department concurrence, may spend up to \$150 million per country per year to reimburse Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia for expenses they incur for the following purposes:

- The Jordanian and Lebanese armed forces' effort to secure Jordan's border with Syria and Iraq, and Lebanon's border with Syria.
- The Egyptian and Tunisian armed forces' effort to secure their borders with Libya.

Aid cannot go to a country if the Defense Secretary determines that the country's government "fails to increase security and sustain increased security" along the borders listed above.

This program first appeared in the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). The 2017 NDAA expanded and extended it.

Notification: At least 15 days before providing support under this authority, the Defense Department must report to the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees. The report must describe the support to be provided, the amount, and the timeline for delivery.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/124>

CAPITAL PROJECTS IN CONNECTION WITH OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

- **Official name:** Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2013.
- **Authorized by** section 1273 of P.L. 112-239, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, as amended.
- **Requires involvement** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

While carrying out a “contingency operation” in another country, the Department of Defense, Department of State, and U.S. Agency for International Development may carry out capital projects. They must first assess the project’s necessity and sustainability, its expected total cost, the host government’s capacity to maintain the project, and other factors.

Title 22, Section 2421e of the U.S. Code defines “capital project” as “a project involving the construction, expansion, alteration of, or the acquisition of equipment for, a physical facility or physical infrastructure, including related engineering design (concept and detail) and other services, the procurement of equipment (including any related services), and feasibility studies or similar engineering and economic services.”

This requirement applies to projects valued in excess of \$2 million; in excess of \$5 million if they are State or USAID-funded projects, and in excess of \$10 million if their purpose is direct support for “building the capacity of indigenous security forces in the host country.” This requirement may be waived, with a detailed justification sent to the congressional committees mentioned below, if the agency in question “determines that the project is in the national security, diplomatic, or humanitarian interests of the United States.”

Report: Every six months, the agency carrying out such projects must provide copies of each project assessment to the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, Foreign Relations/Affairs, and Homeland Security committees. These will include the project’s goals, steps taken to evaluate the project’s achievement of those goals, and the host country’s involvement or “buy-in,” as well as an assessment of possible corruption or fraud. This report, due within 30 days after the end of a fiscal year half-year, should be unclassified, but may have a classified annex.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/71>

CENTER FOR COMPLEX OPERATIONS

- **Official name:** Center for Complex Operations.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2009.
- **Authorized by** section 409 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may, with the State Department's concurrence, include students from foreign governments, militaries, and non-governmental organizations, as well as personnel from international organizations, in activities of the [Center for Complex Operations](#). This center, a facility at the National Defense University in Washington, seeks to identify gaps in military and government officials' training for dealing with "complex operations," defined as stability operations, security operations, transition and reconstruction operations, counterinsurgency operations, or irregular warfare operations.

The law governing the Center for Complex Operations requires no congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/164>

CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- **Official name:** Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1997.
- **Authorized by** section 182 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may manage a [Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance](#). This Pacific-focused facility, located at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam in Hawaii, provides “education, training, interagency coordination, and research” in order “to make available high-quality disaster management and humanitarian assistance in response to disasters.”

According to a 2016 Congressional Research Service [report](#), “The Center is also authorized to pay, or authorize payment for, the expenses of providing or facilitating education and training for appropriate foreign military and civilian personnel of foreign countries in disaster management, peace operations, and humanitarian assistance.”

The law governing foreign participation in the Center for Excellence on Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/72>

COALITION SUPPORT FUNDS

- **Official names:** Authority for Reimbursement of Certain Coalition Nations for Support Provided to United States Military Operations; Reimbursing Key Cooperating Nations; Department of Defense Support for Coalition Operations; Reimbursement of Certain Coalition Nations for Support Provided to United States Military Operations.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$1,100,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2006. Amended in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1208 of P.L. 109-163, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may reimburse any foreign government that is cooperating with U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, or Syria, for costs that government incurs for providing logistical and military support. Such reimbursement must happen with the State Department's concurrence, and in consultation with the White House Office of Management and Budget.

In addition to expense reimbursements, the Defense Department may also provide specialized training, supplies, and equipment.

In the case of Pakistan, reimbursement is limited to costs incurred “for certain activities meant to enhance the security situation in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region and for counterterrorism.” The law describes those activities in some detail.

Total Coalition Support Fund outlays between October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2017 may not exceed \$1.1 billion. Of this, the amount provided to Pakistan may not exceed \$900 million.

Notifications: The Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees within six months of refusing a reimbursement request from Pakistan. The notification should be an unclassified itemized description of costs, with a classified annex if necessary.

At least 15 days before making any reimbursement, the Defense Department must notify the above-mentioned committees.

Reports: By December 31, 2017, the Defense Department must submit a report to the above-mentioned congressional committees explaining the purpose of all Coalition Support Fund expenditures, the organizations on whose behalf the funds were spent, and any limitations on assistance for Pakistan.

Before issuing any reimbursement to Pakistan—the country that most benefits from this program—the Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, must certify that Pakistan is

cooperating with U.S. anti-terrorism efforts, not supporting terrorist activities against U.S. or coalition forces in Afghanistan, dismantling improvised explosive device networks, preventing nuclear proliferation, implementing judicial independence and due process policies, and other actions. This certification may be waived if both departments notify Congress, with a justification statement, explaining that “it is in the national security interest” to fund Pakistan even if it cannot meet all conditions. This justification may be classified.

Assistance through Coalition Support Funds must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Coalition Support Funds: <http://securityassistance.org/content/coalition-support-funds>

Unobtained Government Reports

- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/73>

COMBATANT COMMANDER INITIATIVE FUND

- **Official names:** Combatant Commander Initiative Fund; CINC Initiative Fund; Combatant commands: funding through the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$15,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1991. Amended in 1992, 1993, 1997, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 166a of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

Regional combatant commands (like Northern Command or Southern Command) may use this Defense Department discretionary fund for training, contingencies, “selected operations,” command and control, joint exercises (including foreign countries’ costs), humanitarian and civic assistance, foreign military education and training, personnel expenses for bilateral and regional cooperation, force protection, and joint warfighting capabilities.

This fund may spend a maximum of \$10 million per year to pay expenses of foreign countries participating in joint exercises. It may spend up to \$5 million per year to provide foreign military education and training. The 2016 Defense Appropriations law limits the entire program to \$15 million worldwide.

The law requires no State Department involvement in the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund, though U.S. chiefs of mission (like ambassadors) should be involved in humanitarian and civic assistance activities “in coordination... to the extent practicable.”

Reports: The law requires no specific notification or reporting to Congress. However, assistance through the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#).

Unobtained Government Reports

- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/40>

COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

- **Official names:** Commanders' Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan; Program to Develop and Carry out Infrastructure Projects in Afghanistan; Commanders' Emergency Response Program; Commander's Emergency Response Program.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$5,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2018.
- **First legislated** in 2003. Amended in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1110 of P.L. 108-106, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for Fiscal Year 2004, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

In the late 2000s, the Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP) was a billion-dollar-plus program for Iraq and Afghanistan. As of 2017, it is a \$5 million authority "enabling military commanders in Afghanistan to respond to urgent, small-scale, humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility" or to provide "an immediate and direct benefit to the people of Afghanistan." No single CERP project may exceed \$2 million in value.

As an example of when CERP might be used in Afghanistan, a Defense Department [document](#) cites: "A local village experiences significant property and life or limb damage from either terrorists or accidental U.S. friendly fire."

The law specifies no State Department involvement in the CERP.

Notification: At least 15 days before carrying out a project valued at \$500,000 or more, the Defense Department must notify the above-mentioned committees. The notification must include "the location, nature, and purpose of the proposed project, including how the project is intended to directly benefit the security or stability of the people of Afghanistan"; a budget and implementation timeline, and a plan for the project's sustainment.

Reports: By May 15 and November 15 of 2017 and 2018, the Defense Department must submit a report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees. The report should explain the use of funds during the prior six-month period, "in a searchable electronic format that enables the congressional defense committees to sort the report by amount expended, location of each project, type of project, or any other field of data that is included in the report."

By January 23, 2017, the Defense Department must send the above-mentioned committees a copy of the Secretary of Defense's guidance to the armed forces explaining the allocation of CERP funds.

Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Army must give the above-mentioned committees quarterly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the CERP in Afghanistan.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Commanders' Emergency Response Program:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/commanders-emergency-response-program>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/74>

COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT AND RELATED SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

- **Official name:** Procurement of communications support and related supplies and services.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1984. Amended in 1989, 2002.
- **Authorized by** section 2350f of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires approval** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, with State Department approval, may arrange exchanges of “communications support and related supplies and services” with allied countries or international organizations. Such arrangements may not exceed five years in duration.

If the exchange turns out to be unequal in value, the country or organization that received more communications support, supplies, and services must make a payment to the counterpart within 30 days of the arrangement's end.

The law defines “allied countries” as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members plus Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and South Korea. The Defense Department may designate other countries as “allied” with the State Department's concurrence. “Allied international organizations” means NATO or any other organization that the Defense Department designates with the State Department's concurrence.

The law governing Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services specifies no congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/143>

CONTAINER SECURITY INITIATIVE

- **Official name:** Container Security Initiative.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2006.
- **Authorized by** section 945 of Title 6, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires cooperation, in some cases,** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Container Security Initiative (CSI) is a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) program to identify and inspect U.S.-bound maritime shipping containers that may pose a security risk, before they leave their port in a foreign country. The program allows CBP personnel to assist and advise foreign governments in container security procedures, especially in the use of nonintrusive inspection and nuclear and radiological detection systems.

According to a [CBP website](#), “CBP’s 58 operational CSI ports now prescreen over 80 percent of all maritime containerized cargo imported into the United States.” [As of 2011](#), participating ports in the Americas included Santos, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Puerto Cortés, Honduras; Caucedo, Dominican Republic; Kingston, Jamaica; Freeport, Bahamas; Cartagena, Colombia; and Balboa, Colón, and Manzanillo, Panama.

With State Department cooperation and U.S. Trade Representative consultation, the Homeland Security Department may enter into negotiations with foreign governments to ensure full compliance with container security requirements.

Notification: Upon designating a foreign port under the CSI, or revoking a port’s designation, the Homeland Security Department must notify the congressional committees on Appropriations and Homeland Security; the Senate committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Finance; and the House committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/151>

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR RECIPROCAL USE OF TEST FACILITIES

- **Official names:** Cooperative Agreements With Foreign Countries and International Organizations for Reciprocal use of Test Facilities; Cooperative agreements for reciprocal use of test facilities: foreign countries and international organizations.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2001.
- **Authorized by** section 2350I of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

A “test facility” is “a range or other facility at which testing of defense equipment may be carried out.” The Defense Department, with the State Department’s concurrence, may enter into an agreement with a foreign country or international organization that allows that entity to use U.S. test facilities and the U.S. military to use theirs. The user of the test facility must be billed for direct costs and, within limits, indirect costs.

The law governing Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities specifies no congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/148>

COOPERATIVE LOGISTIC SUPPORT AGREEMENTS WITH NATO COUNTRIES

- **Official names:** Cooperative research and development projects: allied countries; Cooperative logistic support agreements: NATO countries.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1989. Amended in 2013.
- **Authorized by** section 2350d of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may enter into bilateral or multilateral “Support Partnership Agreements” with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries. These agreements cover transfers to, or purchases of, logistics support, supplies, and services.

The law governing Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements with NATO countries specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/142>

COOPERATIVE MILITARY AIRLIFT AGREEMENTS

- **Official names:** Cooperative research and development projects; allied countries; Cooperative military airlift agreements; Cooperative military airlift agreements: allied countries.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1982. Amended in 1989, 1992, 2000.
- **Authorized by** section 2350c of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires consultation** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, after consultation with the State Department, may enter into agreements with “any allied country” allowing that country’s military personnel and cargo to be transported on U.S. military aircraft. In exchange, U.S. military personnel and cargo may be transported on aircraft of that country’s military.

During peacetime, countries should only offer excess capacity on aircraft that would be making the scheduled trip for other purposes. If exchanges of this service turn out to be unequal, the country that has received more services should make a payment at least once every 12 months. The law defines “allied countries” as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members plus Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and South Korea. The Defense Department may designate other countries as “allied” with the State Department’s concurrence.

The law governing Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements specifies no congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/141>

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS WITH FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

- **Official names:** NATO Cooperative Project Agreements; Cooperative Projects; North Atlantic Treaty Organization Cooperative Projects; Authority of President to enter into cooperative projects with friendly foreign countries.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1979. Amended in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1992.
- **Authorized by** section 2767 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The President may enter into “cooperative project agreements” with friendly foreign countries. In the case of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members, such agreements are defined as those “undertaken in order to further the objectives of standardization, rationalization, and interoperability of the armed forces.” In the case of non-NATO countries, these agreements are meant “to enhance the ongoing multinational effort of the participants to improve the conventional defense capabilities of the participants.”

In both cases, the agreements cover costs of research, development, testing, evaluation, joint production, or procurement of defense articles. Participants in such agreements are expected to share costs equitably.

The law governing Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries specifies no State Department involvement.

Notification: At least 30 days before signing a cooperative project agreement, the President must send a numbered certification of the proposed agreement to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the chairmen of the Senate committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services. It must include a detailed description of the project, an estimate of the cost and the quantity of defense articles expected to be produced, a statement of expected foreign policy and national security benefits, and other information.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/156>

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

- **Official names:** Cooperative Research and Development Agreements With NATO and Other Friendly Organizations and Countries; Foreign Comparative Test Program; Cooperative Research and Development Agreements With NATO Organizations and Other Allied and Friendly Foreign Countries; Authority for International Cooperative Research and Development Projects; Cooperative Research and Development Agreements With NATO Organizations; Foreign Comparative Testing Program; Cooperative research and development projects: allied countries; Cooperative research and development agreements: NATO organizations; allied and friendly foreign countries.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1989. Amended in 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2008, 2011.
- **Authorized by** section 2350a of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may enter into cooperative agreements to research and develop new conventional defense equipment and munitions, or to modify existing military equipment to meet U.S. military requirements. Such agreements may be reached with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or its members, a designated Major Non-NATO ally, or “any other friendly foreign country.”

The law requires that these cooperative agreements seek to improve conventional defense capabilities through the application of emerging technology. Project costs must be equitably shared with the other country or NATO organization.

The law governing Cooperative Research and Development Agreements specifies no State Department involvement, other than concurrence with the designation of non-NATO allies.

Notification: At least 30 days before an agreement with a “friendly foreign country” (neither NATO nor non-NATO ally) goes into effect, the Defense Department must notify the congressional committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/75>

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

- **Official names:** Cooperative Threat Reduction Funds; Cooperative Threat Reduction Account; Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program; Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$325,604,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1996. Amended in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 3711 of Title 50, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This Defense Department [program](#) was created in the 1990s to secure, store, transport, dismantle, and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and associated infrastructure in the former Soviet states. The law today applies worldwide, and allows the provision of equipment, goods, and services, and the maintenance of military-to-military and defense contacts. The State Department's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation also manages an [Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction](#).

All Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) activities require the concurrence of the State Department. A Defense Department document [notes](#), "The program with Russia may be in jeopardy with the Russian takeover of the Ukrainian Crimea region in 2014."

The law authorizes a total of \$325,604,000 for the CTR program in 2017, with amounts specified for strategic offensive arms elimination, chemical weapons destruction, global nuclear security, cooperative biological engagement (the largest category), proliferation prevention, nuclear nonproliferation associated with 3D printing, monitoring proliferation pathways, enhancing law-enforcement cooperation and intelligence-sharing, the Proliferation Security Initiative, threat reduction engagement, and administrative costs.

Notifications: At least 15 days before obligating any CTR funds, the Defense Department must submit a report on proposed assistance and activities for that fiscal year to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees.

At least 15 days before obligating any CTR funds, the Defense Department, with State Department concurrence, must determine that the project to be funded will help the United States resolve a "critical emerging proliferation threat" and help "take advantage of opportunities to achieve long-standing nonproliferation goals," that the Defense Department is the most capable federal government entity for the project, and that the project will be completed in five years or less. This notification must go to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees.

At least 15 days before obligating any CTR funds, the State Department must notify the congressional

Foreign Relations/Affairs committees of this Defense Department determination, along with a justification, a description of the project or activity's scope and duration, and why other available assistance authorities were not used.

The Defense Department must give notice to all of the above-mentioned committees if, with State Department concurrence, it needs to obligate CTR funds on an urgent basis.

The President must notify all of the above-mentioned committees if obligating or expending CTR funds on an urgent basis in an "ungoverned area," as determined by the State Department.

At least 45 days before using CTR funds for unspecified purposes or above authorized amounts for a category, the Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees.

At least 30 days before entering into agreements with foreign or any other non-U.S. government entities to carry out a CTR effort, with State Department concurrence, the Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees.

Report: By the first Monday of every February, the Defense Department must submit a report on expenditures and an implementation plan to the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Cooperative Threat Reduction: <http://securityassistance.org/content/cooperative-threat-reduction>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/111>

COUNTER-DRUG AND COUNTER-TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

- **Official names:** Support for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime; Additional Support for Counter-Drug Activities or activities to counter transnational organized crime; Additional Support for Counter-Drug Activities.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1990. Amended in 2000, 2001, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 284 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires coordination** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

In 1989, Section 124 of Title 10, U.S. Code made the Defense Department the “single lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States.” A year later, Section 1004 of the 1991 National Defense Authorization Act clarified that this “single lead agency” role could include using Defense budget funds to assist foreign police and military forces. (It also allowed assistance to domestic U.S. law enforcement agencies.)

Section 1004 became one of the first large-scale Defense-budget security assistance authorities, and the second-largest source of military and police assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean. As long as its purpose was to counter drug trafficking or transnational organized crime, the program could fund transportation, base construction, training, air and sea traffic detection and monitoring, linguist and intelligence analysis services, and reconnaissance.

Section 1004 was not a permanent provision; it was first set to expire in 1991, and Congress extended its expiration date to 1993, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2002, 2006, 2011, 2014, and 2017. A 2016 overhaul of defense programs changed that by adding it to permanent law as Section 284(c) of the U.S. Code.

The new law authorizes the same categories of assistance, adding the “establishment of command, control, communications, and computer networks.” It now also requires the Defense Department to coordinate with the State Department on all provision of support.

The law does not specify a maximum amount. However, Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime aid must come from the Defense Department’s Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities account, which has an authorized 2017 maximum amount of US\$820,420,000. (This account also pays for items that are not foreign assistance.)

Notification: At least 15 days before providing support for a Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime-funded activity, the Defense Department, coordinating with the State Department,

must submit a notification to the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees. This notification must include several pieces of information, among them the recipient country, the budget and implementation timeline for the funded project, arrangements for its sustainment, the past three years' assistance to the country from several State and Defense Department-run programs, and an assessment of the recipient country's capacity "to absorb the support provided."

Assistance through the Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime account must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#). It also appears in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: <http://securityassistance.org/content/section-1004-counter-drug-assistance>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 2, 2016: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1603_incsr.pdf
- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- January 5, 2016: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Merida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160105_crs_mx.pdf
- May 23, 2016: Honduras: Background and U.S. Relations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160523_USHondurasRelations.pdf
- March 18, 2015: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1503_incsr.pdf
- January 18, 2017: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Colombia's Changing Approach to Drug Policy
An overview of illicit crop eradication, drug interdiction, the recent history of U.S. counter-drug assistance, and changes likely to come with the 2016 peace accord.
Published by Congressional Research Service on March 10, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170310_co_crs.pdf.
- El Salvador: Background and U.S. Relations
A look at security, migration, and political trends, and recent deliveries of U.S. assistance.
Published by Congressional Research Service on March 8, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170308_sv_crs.pdf.
- U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond
A regular overview of U.S. public security, border security, anti-drug, police, and judicial reform assistance to Mexico through the framework established in 2007-2008 by the Mérida Initiative.

Published by Congressional Research Service on January 18, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf.

- **Foreign Military Training in Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016**
A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.
Required by Submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Published by U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense on January 13, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170113_fmtr_sm.pdf.
- **Security Assistance and Cooperation: Shared Responsibility of the Departments of State and Defense**
An overview of the approximately 80 legal authorities that allow the Defense Department to provide security assistance to other countries.
Published by Congressional Research Service on April 4, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160404_crs.pdf.
- **U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Merida Initiative and Beyond**
A regular overview of U.S. public security, border security, anti-drug, police, and judicial reform assistance to Mexico through the framework established in 2007-2008 by the Mérida Initiative.
Published by Congressional Research Service on January 15, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160115_crs_merida.pdf.
- **U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Merida Initiative and Beyond**
A regular overview of U.S. public security, border security, anti-drug, police, and judicial reform assistance to Mexico through the framework established in 2007-2008 by the Mérida Initiative.
Published by Congressional Research Service on January 5, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160105_crs_mx.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- **Biannual Defense Counter-Drug Aid Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/44>)**
Every six months until October 2017, the Defense Department must provide a breakdown, by category, of counter-drug and counter-transnational organized crime assistance to foreign security forces.
Required by P.L. 112-239, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on December 1, 2015.
- **Organizational management of Department of Defense security assistance programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/153>)**
The Secretary of Defense must review the department's security assistance and security cooperation programs' oversight and management, and submit a detailed summary of that review's findings.
Required by S. Rept. 114-49, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 Report 114-49 of the Committee on Armed Services Senate on S. 1376.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Committees on Armed Services.
Due on March 31, 2016.
- **Biannual Defense Counter-Drug Aid Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/44>)**
Every six months until October 2017, the Defense Department must provide a breakdown, by category, of counter-drug and counter-transnational organized crime assistance to foreign security forces.
Required by P.L. 112-239, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense

Committees.

Due on June 1, 2016.

- Biannual Defense Counter-Drug Aid Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/44>)
Every six months until October 2017, the Defense Department must provide a breakdown, by category, of counter-drug and counter-transnational organized crime assistance to foreign security forces.

Required by P.L. 112-239, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.

Due on December 1, 2016.

- Foreign Military Training Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/140>)
A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.

Required by P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Due on January 31, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/8>

COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND

- **Official name:** Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$1,100,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2014. Amended in 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1534 of P.L. 113-291, Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended.
- **Requires joint management** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This joint State and Defense Department program originated with a White House proposal, first voiced in a May 2014 [speech](#) that President Obama gave at West Point, to create a \$5 billion fund to help foreign security forces combat the spread of terrorist groups in Africa and the Middle East. The U.S. Congress has never fully funded the entire Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTFP) request, but it is still among the largest security assistance programs. Funding for CTFP comes from the Defense budget, though some may be transferred to the State Department, which uses it to carry out some non-military programs through its [Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs](#) account.

The CTFP is currently scheduled to expire at the end of the 2017 calendar year. In 2016, Congress appropriated \$1.1 billion for the Fund, specifying that up to \$600 million may go “to support the armed forces of Jordan and to enhance security along its borders.” CTFP funds get transferred to, and executed by, other aid programs and authorities.

The CTFP authorization, which first appeared in the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act, is broad. It allows assistance to “foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support, or facilitate counterterrorism and crisis response activities.” Aid may also improve U.S. forces' capacity to provide counterterrorism and crisis-response support to foreign security forces, other groups, or individuals.

CTFP aid is geographically restricted to the Africa Command and Central Command areas of operation, and may not provide aid to the government of Iraq. If the Defense Department wishes to provide CTFP in another part of the world, it must determine, and report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees, that such aid is consistent with the CTFP's broad purposes, that failing to provide aid would increase risk to U.S. national security, and that other Defense Department aid accounts could not provide such aid. As of early 2017, the CTFP does not appear to have been used outside the Africa Command and Central Command areas of operation.

Notification: The above-mentioned notice to congressional committees about use of CTFP outside Africa and the Middle East must be submitted at least 15 days before the funds are used.

Report: Every six months between May 31, 2015 and May 31, 2018, the Defense Department must

submit to the above-mentioned congressional committees a report describing CTPF activities, the Defense Department budget accounts that transferred funds to the CTPF, amounts by country, any decision to use funds outside Africa and the Middle East, and any revisions to the Fund's original plan.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/counterterrorism-partnerships-fund>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- April 4, 2016: Security Assistance and Cooperation: Shared Responsibility of the Departments of State and Defense, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160404_crs.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Security Assistance and Cooperation: Shared Responsibility of the Departments of State and Defense
An overview of the approximately 80 legal authorities that allow the Defense Department to provide security assistance to other countries.
Published by Congressional Research Service on April 4, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160404_crs.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- International Terrorism Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/264>)
The State Department, "in consultation with appropriate United States Government agencies, shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the assistance related to international terrorism" during the previous fiscal year. This report may be classified.
Required by Section 2349aa of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2016.
- International Terrorism Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/264>)
The State Department, "in consultation with appropriate United States Government agencies, shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the assistance related to international terrorism" during the previous fiscal year. This report may be classified.
Required by Section 2349aa of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/33>

CROSS-SERVICING AGREEMENTS

- **Official names:** Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements; Cross Servicing Agreements; Cross-servicing agreements.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1980. Amended in 1986, 1990, 1996, 2006.
- **Authorized by** section 2342 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires consultation** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program authorizes the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, to enter into agreements to exchange logistic support, supplies and services with foreign military forces.

This authority is mainly intended for agreements with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), NATO members, the United Nations, or a regional organization (like the Organization of American States).

Notification: Cross-Servicing Agreements can only be arranged with other countries if, after consulting with the State Department, the Defense Department notifies the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs countries at least 30 days before.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/57>

DEA ASSISTANCE FOR COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

- **Official name:** Provision of nonlethal equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations for cooperative illicit narcotics control activities.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1998.
- **Authorized by** section 2291-5 of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires consultation** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, a law enforcement body within the Department of Justice, mainly carries out counter-drug investigations and operations. The agency is not a major vector of assistance and training.

However, as DEA does much of its work in coordination with foreign law enforcement organizations, the law allows the agency to transfer or lease some non-lethal equipment to its counterparts. It may do so in consultation with the State Department, and no single piece of equipment may exceed \$100,000 in value.

Notification: Before transferring any non-lethal equipment, the DEA must notify the congressional Foreign Relations/Affairs committees.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 2, 2016: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1603_incsr.pdf
- March 18, 2015: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1503_incsr.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/36>

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR OTHER AGENCIES' SECURITY ASSISTANCE

- **Official name:** Department of Defense support for other departments and agencies of the United States Government that advance Department of Defense security cooperation objectives.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$75,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 385 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program, added to permanent law by the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act, allows the Defense Department to transfer up to \$75 million per year to other U.S. government agencies to carry out "foreign assistance programs and activities." This assistance must "advance security cooperation objectives of the Department of Defense," be considered necessary for the effectiveness of existing Defense Department security cooperation programs, and support activities that the Defense Department cannot carry out on its own.

The law governing Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance specifies no State Department involvement. However, the "other U.S. government agency" receiving the transfer would, in nearly all cases, be the State Department.

Notification: At least 30 days before transferring funds under this authority, the Defense Department and the recipient agency must jointly notify the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees. The notification must include a detailed description of the funded activities' purpose, a cost estimate, the security cooperation objectives to be met and how the funded activity will advance them, an explanation why the Defense Department cannot carry out the activity, any funds that other non-Defense agencies provide for the activity, and a timeline for providing support.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/129>

DEFENSE INSTITUTION CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

- **Official names:** Defense Institution Capacity Building Program; Authority for Assignment of Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense as Advisors to Foreign Ministries of Defense; Ministry of Defense Advisor program; Defense institution capacity building.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2011. Amended in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 332 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

Begun in 2012 as the “Ministry of Defense Advisor (MODA)” program, an authority to assign civilian advisors to foreign defense ministries, this Defense Department program was added to permanent law by the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act. With State Department concurrence, it allows Defense Department civilian personnel to work outside the United States as advisors to foreign defense ministries or other security agencies, or to regional organizations with security missions.

In their advisory role, civilian defense personnel may “provide institutional, ministerial-level advice, and other training ... in support of stabilization or post-conflict activities,” and help the recipient agency build “core institutional capacity, competencies, and capabilities to manage defense-related processes.” Training of foreign defense ministry personnel should focus on civilian oversight of security forces, defense governance and internal controls, addressing organizational weaknesses, and enhancing management skills.

A Defense Department [document](#) reports that the MODA program provided about \$11–20 million in assistance per year between 2013 and 2017. [According](#) to the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, the program supports 80 advisors in Afghanistan and is operating in the European, African, Pacific, Central, and Southern Command areas of responsibility.

Notification: At least 15 days before assigning a civilian employee to be a foreign advisor to a regional organization, the Defense Department must notify the congressional committees on Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs. This notification must name the organization, the location and duration of the assignment, and describe the assignment, the employee's unique capabilities, and a description of how the assignment serves U.S. security interests.

Reports: Every quarter, the Defense Department must submit to the above-mentioned congressional committees a report listing, among other items, activities carried out by the Defense Institution Capacity Building Program during the previous quarter, foreign organizations supported, the number of employees assigned, the durations of assignments, the cost of each, and a description of activities.

Assistance through the Defense Institution Capacity Building Program must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#).

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 1, 2017: Guatemala Modernizes its Military Justice System, Revista Dialogo (U.S. Southern Command). Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170301_gt_dialogo.pdf

Unobtained Government Reports

- Ministry of Defense Civilian Advisors (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/119>)
A quarterly report listing activities of a Defense program that assists civilian defense ministries.
Required by Section 1055 of P.L. 114-92, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on December 31, 2015.
- Ministry of Defense Civilian Advisors (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/119>)
A quarterly report listing activities of a Defense program that assists civilian defense ministries.
Required by Section 1055 of P.L. 114-92, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on March 31, 2016.
- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.
- Ministry of Defense Civilian Advisors (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/119>)
A quarterly report listing activities of a Defense program that assists civilian defense ministries.
Required by Section 1055 of P.L. 114-92, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on July 1, 2016.
- Ministry of Defense Civilian Advisors (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/119>)
A quarterly report listing activities of a Defense program that assists civilian defense ministries.
Required by Section 1055 of P.L. 114-92, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on October 1, 2016.
- Ministry of Defense Civilian Advisors (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/119>)
A quarterly report listing activities of a Defense program that assists civilian defense ministries.
Required by Section 1055 of P.L. 114-92, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on January 1, 2017.
- Ministry of Defense Civilian Advisors (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/119>)

A quarterly report listing activities of a Defense program that assists civilian defense ministries.
Required by Section 1055 of P.L. 114-92, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Due on April 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/37>

DEFENSE PERSONNEL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

- **Official names:** Exchange of defense personnel between United States and friendly foreign countries; Authority To Enter Into International Exchange Agreements.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1996. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 311 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence, in some cases,** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program allows foreign defense ministry personnel to be assigned to positions in the U.S. Department of Defense, and for U.S. defense personnel to be assigned to foreign defense ministries. “International Defense Personnel Exchange Agreements” cover these exchanges with friendly foreign countries or international or regional security organizations.

These exchanges need not be equal in value, or “reciprocal.” They involve either civilian or military defense personnel, and—if the State Department concurs—they may involve personnel from other countries’ non-defense security ministries, or from international or regional security organizations.

Each government must pay its own personnel’s salary, per diem, cost of living, travel costs, cost of language or other training, and other costs.

When an exchange agreement involves research and development activities, the Defense Department may, with State Department concurrence, assign personnel to private industry supporting the host foreign government’s defense ministry.

A Defense Department [document](#) names several types of exchanges this program can support: Professional Exchanges, Reserve Officers Foreign Exchanges, Administrative Professional Exchanges, Intelligence Professional Exchanges, Engineer and Scientist Exchanges, and Foreign Liaison Officers.

The Defense Personnel Exchange Program was first authorized by the 1997 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which called it “Military-to-Military Exchanges.” The 2017 NDAA renamed and revised the program, and added it to permanent law.

Report: The law governing the Defense Personnel Exchange Program specifies no specific reporting to Congress. However, it is among the programs whose activities must appear, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#).

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/76>

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDS

- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2002.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The Homeland Security of Act does not specify whether the U.S. Department of Homeland Security may provide assistance to foreign countries. Most of the time, when Homeland Security personnel (Customs and Border Protection, Border Patrol, U.S. Coast Guard, ICE) train or advise foreign security forces, they are doing so with funds transferred by State Department-managed programs, most often [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement](#).

However, in some infrequent cases, Homeland Security agencies use modest amounts of their own funding to assist foreign counterparts, usually for short training sessions or seminars. A 2015 U.S. Government Accountability Office report [identified](#) hundreds of thousands of dollars of such assistance in Central America's Northern Triangle region.

As these activities don't comprise a formal "program," there is no required reporting to Congress.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Department of Homeland Security Funds:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/department-homeland-security-us-coast-guard-activities>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 22, 2016: Written Testimony of Alan D. Bersin, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Chief Diplomatic Officer, Office of Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere o, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160322_hfac_dhs_bersin.pdf
- July 29, 2015: Central America: Improved Evaluation Efforts Could Enhance Agency Programs to Reduce Unaccompanied Child Migration, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150729_gao_central_america.pdf
- February 12, 2016: WOLA communication with legislative staff, U.S. Congress. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160212_centam_aid_leg.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Central America: Improved Evaluation Efforts Could Enhance Agency Programs to Reduce Unaccompanied Child Migration
This report reviews (1) U.S. assistance in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras addressing agency-identified causes of UAC migration; (2) how agencies have determined where to locate these assistance efforts; and (3) the extent to which agencies have developed processes to assess the effectiveness of programs.
Submitted by U.S. Government Accountability Office to the U.S. Congress.
Published by U.S. Government Accountability Office on July 29, 2015.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150729_gao_central_america.pdf.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/25>

DIRECT COMMERCIAL SALES

- **Official names:** Licensing of Defense Items for Export to Foreign Countries; Commercial Exports of Defense Articles and Defense Services; Licenses for the Export of Major Defense Equipment; Control of Licenses With Respect To Arms Exports and Imports.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1968. Amended in 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2014, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 2778 of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) is the process through which foreign countries purchase weapons and military equipment from private U.S. corporations, with the U.S. government issuing licenses for prospective sales. It is one of two main channels through which the United States sells arms to foreign countries; the other is [Foreign Military Sales](#) (FMS), which are sales directly from the U.S. government instead of private corporations. (The U.S. government also uses a third program, [Excess Defense Articles](#), to sell small amounts of used or outdated equipment.)

Licenses are needed for private sales of items on the [Munitions List](#), items that the U.S. State Department considers to be defense articles or defense services. Other items, usually those that have both civilian and military uses, are on the [Commerce Control List](#), which require a license from the Department of Commerce.

Licenses issued through DCS are usually valid for a few years. Due to spotty record-keeping, it is not known how many licenses actually end up as completed sales and deliveries. Foreign governments that have more experience in military procurement, and do not feel a need to have the U.S. government negotiate sales on their behalf, as happens in the FMS process, tend to choose DCS. DCS is usually a quicker way to transfer arms abroad and has less government oversight than FMS.

Notification: Licenses in excess of \$14 million for defense articles, \$50 million for defense services, or \$1 million for firearms, must be reported to Congress before their issue. The President must send this notification in unclassified form to the Speaker of the House, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee 30 days before the license is issued, or 15 days in the case of closer allies listed in the law. During that period, Congress may pass a resolution disapproving the sale—something that almost never happens.

Reports: Within 60 days of the end of each calendar quarter, the President must send a report to the Speaker and the above-mentioned committees with a numbered listing of all licenses and export approvals, by country and category, exceeding \$1 million, as well as the total value of all licenses for each

country, during the previous quarter. This report, which requires significant detail, must be unclassified but may contain a classified annex.

An [annual report](#) compiled by the State and Defense Departments, known as the “655 report” because it is required by that section of the Foreign Assistance Act, totals DCS licenses during the prior fiscal year, by country and category.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Direct Commercial Sales: <http://securityassistance.org/content/direct-commercial-sales>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- December 20, 2016: World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 2016, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/2016_wmeat.zip
- March 31, 2015: Report to Congress on Direct Commercial Sales Authorizations to Foreign Countries and International Organizations for Fiscal Year 2014 as Required by Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/2015_655_report_state_fy14.pdf
- December 24, 2015: World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 2015, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151224_wmeat.zip
- December 21, 2015: Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations 2007-2014, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151221_crs_arms_trans.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- **World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 2016**
A State Department document consisting mainly of statistical tables documenting worldwide arms transfers. Comprehensive, usually a few years behind. Available here as a zip file consisting of PDF and Excel files.
Required by Section 2593b of Title 22, the U.S. Code.
Submitted by the Secretary of State to the Public.
Published by U.S. Department of State on December 20, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/2016_wmeat.zip.
- **World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 2015**
A State Department document consisting mainly of statistical tables documenting worldwide arms transfers. Comprehensive, usually a few years behind. Available here as a zip file consisting of PDF and Excel files.
Required by Section 2593b of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
Submitted by the Secretary of State to the Public.
Published by U.S. Department of State on December 24, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151224_wmeat.zip.
- **Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations 2007-2014**
A periodic report, filled with charts and tables and based on U.S. intelligence sources, documenting worldwide arms suppliers' transactions with the developing world.
Published by Congressional Research Service on December 21, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151221_crs_arms_trans.pdf.
- **Report to Congress on Direct Commercial Sales Authorizations to Foreign Countries and International Organizations for Fiscal Year 2014 as Required by Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended**
This annual report provides more detail, usually by category, about military equipment granted or sold to other countries. The State Department version covers Direct Commercial Sales and a few others. The Defense Department version covers Foreign Military Sales. The report does not include arms transferred through grant programs in the Defense budget.
Required by Section 655 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Submitted by the President to the U.S. Congress.
Published by U.S. Department of State on March 31, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/2015_655_report_state_fy14.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- **Annual Arms Sales Estimate and Justification** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/238>)
Estimates of recent and likely pending arms sales to foreign countries, submitted along with the annual [Congressional Budget Justification](#) and other foreign aid budget documents.
Required by Section 2765 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on March 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on June 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on September 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on December 1, 2015.
- **Section 655 Arms Sales Report** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/98>)
This annual report provides more detail, usually by category, about military equipment granted or sold to other countries. The State Department version covers Direct Commercial Sales and a few others. The Defense Department version covers Foreign Military Sales. The report does not include arms transferred through grant programs in the Defense budget.
Required by Section 655 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

To be submitted by the President to the U.S. Congress.
Due on February 1, 2016.

- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on March 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on June 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on September 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on December 1, 2016.
- **Annual Arms Sales Estimate and Justification** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/238>)
Estimates of recent and likely pending arms sales to foreign countries, submitted along with the annual [Congressional Budget Justification](#) and other foreign aid budget documents.
Required by Section 2765 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2017.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on March 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/39>

DISPOSALS TO FOREIGN NATIONS

- **Official names:** Transfer of Naval Vessels to Foreign Nations; Disposals to foreign nations.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1993. Amended in 2006.
- **Authorized by** section 7307 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

Notifications: The Defense Department may only sell, lease, grant, barter, or transfer naval vessels that weigh over 3,000 tons or that are less than 20 years old if legislation specifies it. For that reason, the names of vessels transferred to other countries, and the destination country, occasionally appear in the text of annual National Defense Authorization laws.

Older and smaller vessels can be transferred to other nations after a written proposal is submitted to the House and Senate at least 30 working days ahead of time.

The law governing Disposals to Foreign Nations specifies no State Department involvement.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/77>

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR ORIENTATION TOURS

- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1961. Amended in 1967, 1968, 1976.
- **Authorized by** section 2396(g) of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The State or Defense Department may use funds intended to operate military aid programs (usually [Foreign Military Financing](#) and [International Military Education and Training](#)) for the following purposes:

1. Up to \$300,000 per year in administrative and operating expenses incurred while furnishing defense articles, services, training, or education;
2. Reimbursing expenses incurred by military officers serving as tour directors for visiting foreign military or defense civilian personnel; and
3. Maintaining, repairing, altering, or furnishing U.S.-owned facilities for training foreign military and civilian defense personnel.

According to a Defense Department [document](#), Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours are meant to last 14 days or less, and involve 5 visitors or less.

The law governing Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours specifies no congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/165>

EDUCATION AND TRAINING MATERIALS

- **Official name:** Distribution to certain foreign personnel of education and training materials and information technology to enhance military interoperability with the armed forces.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2008. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 346 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, with the State Department's concurrence, may share education and training materials, including materials for internet-based education and training, to military and civilian personnel of friendly foreign governments.

The types of materials specifically authorized are “electronically distributed learning content” for “multinational operations, including joint exercises and coalition operations,” and information technology, including software, to the extent necessary for learning purposes.

Notification: Within 30 days of any change to its written guidance for carrying out this authority, the Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees.

The law requires no regular reporting to Congress about Education and Training Materials. The 2017 National Defense Authorization Act repealed an earlier reporting requirement.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- November 12, 2015: Authority for Distribution to Certain Foreign Personnel of Education and Training Materials and Information Technology to Enhance Military Interoperability with the Armed Forces, Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151112_edu_materials.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Authority for Distribution to Certain Foreign Personnel of Education and Training Materials and Information Technology to Enhance Military Interoperability with the Armed Forces
An accounting of the Defense Department's use of its authority to provide electronic training materials and software to foreign security forces.
Required by Section 2249d of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
Submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.
Published by Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness on November 12, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151112_edu_materials.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Education and Training Materials (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/125>)
An accounting of the Defense Department's use of its authority to provide electronic training materials and software to foreign security forces.
Required by Section 2249d of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.
Due on October 31, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/48>

EMERGENCY DRAWDOWNS

- **Official names:** Defense Drawdown Special Authorities; Defense Equipment Drawdown; Special authority.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$300,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1961. Amended in 1967, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1989, 1996, 1997, 2000.
- **Authorized by** section 2318 of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

If he or she determines that an unforeseen emergency requires immediate military assistance to a foreign country or international organization, this authority allows the President, without congressional approval, to transfer U.S. defense articles, resources and services from the Department of Defense's stockpiles to the affected country. This includes training, transportation, weapons, equipment and other supplies with a value of up to \$100,000,000.

This authority also allows the President to transfer up to \$200,000,000 in training, transportation, weapons, equipment and other supplies from any U.S. government agency's budget to another country for the purposes of international narcotics control, international disaster assistance, migration and refugee assistance, anti-terrorism assistance, non-proliferation assistance, and efforts to locate U.S. personnel unaccounted for from the Vietnam War. This can also pay for Defense Department-sponsored humanitarian projects carried out in conjunction with any of those purposes. Of this amount, no more than \$75 million can come from the Defense Department budget, no more than \$75 million can be used for counternarcotics, and no more than \$15,000,000 may be provided to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Notifications: The White House must notify the congressional Appropriations and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees 15 days in advance of a drawdown. After aid has been delivered, the White House must provide a report to Congress detailing all defense articles, defense services, and military education and training delivered to the recipient country or international organization.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Emergency Drawdowns: <http://securityassistance.org/content/emergency-drawdowns>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- October 26, 2016: Security Assistance: Guidance Needed for Completing Required Impact Assessments Prior to Presidential Drawdowns, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161026_gao_drawdown.pdf
- April 12, 2016: Security Assistance: Better Records Management and More Reporting Needed on Presidential Drawdowns, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Available at

Recent Government Reports

- Security Assistance: Guidance Needed for Completing Required Impact Assessments Prior to Presidential Drawdowns

The House Armed Services Committee instructed GAO to report on this grant arms authority, "including whether the use of the authority is achieving its intended purposes, and the impact, if any, on U.S. defense inventories (military stockpiles and readiness), as well as U.S. Government resources."

Required by Submitted by U.S. Government Accountability Office to the Congressional Defense Committees and Committees on Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Published by U.S. Government Accountability Office on October 26, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161026_gao_drawdown.pdf.

- Security Assistance: Better Records Management and More Reporting Needed on Presidential Drawdowns

The House Armed Services Committee instructed GAO to report on this grant arms authority, "including whether the use of the authority is achieving its intended purposes, and the impact, if any, on U.S. defense inventories (military stockpiles and readiness), as well as U.S. Government resources."

Required by Submitted by U.S. Government Accountability Office to the Congressional Defense Committees and Committees on Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Published by U.S. Government Accountability Office on April 12, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160412_gao_drawdown.pdf.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/22>

EUROPEAN PROGRAM ON MULTILATERAL EXCHANGE OF AIR TRANSPORTATION AND AIR REFUELING SERVICES

- **Official name:** Department of Defense Participation in European Program on Multilateral Exchange of air Transportation and air Refueling Services.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2013.
- **Authorized by** section 1276 of P.L. 112-239, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program authorizes the Defense Department, with State Department concurrence, to participate in the Air-to-Air Refueling and Other Exchange of Service (ATARES) program, an initiative of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The purpose is to provide mutual airlift and inflight refueling services to those countries that are members of ATARES.

Participation is limited to the reciprocal exchange or transfer of air transportation, air refueling services on a reimbursable basis or by replacement-in-kind, or the exchange of air transportation or air refueling services of equal value.

Report: The Secretary of Defense must submit a report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Appropriations Defense subcommittees no more than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year. The report should detail the U.S. balance of executed flight hours, the types of services exchanged or transferred, and a description of any U.S. costs and amounts received, among other information.

This program expires five years after the Secretary of Defense first enters into a written arrangement or agreement. The Defense Department will publish a notice of this date on its website. A 2013 U.S. Government Accountability Office [report](#) on this program noted that the Defense Department has not yet begun to participate in ATARES.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/147>

EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE

- **Official name:** European Reassurance Initiative.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$640,201,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2014. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1535 of P.L. 113-291, Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This Department of Defense funded program was legislated in 2014 after the Russian annexation of Ukraine's Crimea region. It aims to "reassure" allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and elsewhere in Europe through greater U.S. presence and more security assistance.

The Initiative seeks to increase NATO forces' capability, readiness, and responsiveness to address any threat or destabilizing action. ERI funding also seeks to help shore up the defenses of NATO members, as well as other non-NATO partners in the region, that feel most threatened by Russia's actions against Ukraine.

The Initiative funds: (1) increased U.S. military presence in Europe; (2) additional bilateral and multilateral exercises and training with allies and partners; (3) improved infrastructure to allow for greater responsiveness; (4) enhanced prepositioning of U.S. equipment in Europe; and (5) intensified efforts to build partner capacity for newer NATO members and other partners.

At least \$75,000,000 is intended for programs, activities, and assistance to support the government of Ukraine, and at least \$30,000,000 must be available to build the capacity of European allies and partner nations.

The law governing the European Reassurance Initiative does not specify a role for the State Department.

Notification: The Secretary of Defense must notify the congressional defense committees of any transfer of funds at least 15 days before that transfer takes effect. The notice must describe any actions or project these funds would support, the amount expected to be transferred and spent, and a spending timeline.

Security Assistance Monitor page about European Reassurance Initiative: <http://securityassistance.org/content/european-reassurance-initiative>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/78>

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES

- **Official names:** Authority for Transfer of Excess Defense Articles To Certain Countries; Excess Defense Articles; Authority to transfer excess defense articles.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$500,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1986. Amended in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2014.
- **Authorized by** section 2321j of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Excess Defense Articles authority allows the U.S. government to transfer used, nonessential defense equipment from U.S. military stockpiles to foreign security forces. Grant transfers are given away at no cost, but excess articles may also be sold, loaned or leased to recipient countries. All Excess Defense Article (EDA) transactions are coordinated by Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) at U.S. embassies, individual armed services and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). The armed service overseeing a transfer determines the current, depreciated value of EDA.

Military departments identify excess equipment, combatant commands identify possible recipients, and then DSCA facilitates coordination and approval. According to DSCA, "Typically, EDA is transferred to support U. S. allies in their modernization efforts and to assist Latin American and Caribbean nations in their counter-narcotics programs."

Priority delivery of EDA is given to NATO member countries, "major non-NATO allies," and the Philippines.

The President is authorized to transfer EDA on a grant basis to countries that the State Department defines as eligible, though a single foreign government may not acquire more than \$350 million of EDA during any given fiscal year. Restrictions on EDA transfers mandate, among others, that items must be drawn from existing Defense Department (DOD) stocks; that DOD cannot buy items for the sole purpose of transferring them; that the transfer must not harm the U.S. armed forces' level of readiness; and that the potential foreign policy gains from this type of transfer outweigh the profits from a sale.

Countries that receive grant transfers must sign an agreement with the State Department that stipulates the countries will return the equipment when no longer needed, among other requirements.

Notification: If a proposed EDA transfer includes significant military equipment or if the original (not current) value of a proposed transfer exceeds \$7 million, the President must provide 30 days' advance notice to Congress.

Reports: Annual State Department budget reporting must detail amounts of EDA transferred to each

country in the past fiscal year, separating sales and grants. As mandated by law, DSCA also maintains an [online database of all EDA transfers](#).

Unobtained Government Reports

- Annual Arms Sales Estimate and Justification (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/238>)
Estimates of recent and likely pending arms sales to foreign countries, submitted along with the annual [Congressional Budget Justification](#) and other foreign aid budget documents.
Required by Section 2765 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2015.
- Annual Arms Sales Estimate and Justification (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/238>)
Estimates of recent and likely pending arms sales to foreign countries, submitted along with the annual [Congressional Budget Justification](#) and other foreign aid budget documents.
Required by Section 2765 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/32>

EXCESS NONLETHAL SUPPLIES

- **Official names:** Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid; Excess nonlethal supplies: humanitarian relief; Excess nonlethal supplies: availability for humanitarian relief, domestic emergency assistance, and homeless veterans assistance.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$103,266,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1985. Amended in 1990, 1991, 2000, 2015.
- **Authorized by** section 2557 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires excess supply distribution** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

This program allows the Defense Department to make nonlethal Defense Department excess supplies available for domestic or international humanitarian relief or domestic emergency assistance. The State Department is responsible for delivering international humanitarian supplies.

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law designated \$103,266,000 for this and other Defense Department humanitarian programs. There are eight such authorities:

- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies](#), which provides supplies that the State Department delivers.
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance](#), which pays for short-term assistance after disasters.
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), which pays for construction and other services carried out by a military exercise.
- [Humanitarian Assistance](#), which pays for transportation.
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement](#), which pays for military deployments and operations for those purposes.
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance](#), which pays for assistance to help foreign personnel clear explosives.
- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries](#), which pays for transportation of supplies provided by non-governmental organizations on military aircraft.

Notification: The Department of Defense must notify the congressional intelligence committees if any activity carried out under this authority is carried out as an intelligence activity.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/79>

EXCHANGES OF TRAINING

- **Official names:** Exchange of Training and Related Support; Exchange training.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1985. Amended in 1996, 2002, 2013, 2014.
- **Authorized by** section 2347c and 2770a of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows foreign military personnel to attend professional military education institutions and flight training schools in the United States for free on a reciprocal basis that allows U.S. personnel to study at comparable institutions of foreign countries and international organizations.

Report: By February 1 of each year, the President must report to the congressional Appropriations and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees on such exchanges, including the full costs of training and related support provided by the United State and the estimated value of training that the United States received.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Exchanges of Training and Related Support (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/246>)
Detailing costs to the United States of training foreign defense personnel in exchanges, and the costs to that country's government of training U.S. personnel.
Required by Section 2770a(d) of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Congress.
Due on February 1, 2015.
- Exchanges of Training and Related Support (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/246>)
Detailing costs to the United States of training foreign defense personnel in exchanges, and the costs to that country's government of training U.S. personnel.
Required by Section 2770a(d) of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Congress.
Due on February 1, 2016.
- Exchanges of Training and Related Support (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/246>)
Detailing costs to the United States of training foreign defense personnel in exchanges, and the costs to that country's government of training U.S. personnel.
Required by Section 2770a(d) of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Congress.
Due on February 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/157>

EXERCISE-RELATED CONSTRUCTION

- **Official names:** Authority to Carry out Unspecified Minor Military Construction; Authority to Carry out Unspecified Minor Military Construction Projects; Construction Projects Outside the United States; Unspecified minor construction projects; Unspecified minor construction.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1982. Amended in 1990, 1991, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2003, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2014.
- **Authorized by** section 2805 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows small military construction projects to be carried out in the context of a military exercise, essentially providing a form of foreign assistance. Each project must cost no more than \$2,000,000. If the construction aims to fix a problem that is a threat to people's lives, health, or safety, it can cost up to \$3,000,000. This does not include construction of military family housing.

The law mentions no State Department role in Exercise-Related Construction.

Notifications: The Secretary of the relevant military service must give approval for any project over \$750,000.

At least 14 days before beginning a project, the service secretary must notify the congressional Armed Services committees and Appropriations Defense subcommittees of the project's estimated cost and justification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/80>

EXERCISES

- **Official names:** Funds to pay Incremental Expenses for Participation of Developing Countries in Combined Exercises.; Participation of developing countries in combined exercises: payment of incremental expenses; Training with friendly foreign countries: payment of training and exercise expenses.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1986. Amended in 1997, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 321 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program allows the U.S. armed forces to train with the forces of friendly foreign countries, if the Secretary of Defense determines it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so. The training must also promote: respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect for legitimate civilian authority within the foreign country. The United States may pay for training if the primary purpose is to train U.S. forces. Costs such as the incremental costs of the foreign forces, small construction projects, and force deployment may be covered by the United States as long as the primary purpose of the activity is to train U.S. forces.

The law governing Exercises does not specify a role for the Department of State.

Reports: At the end of each calendar quarter, the Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees of planned exercises for the next three months.

Assistance through Exercises authority must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#).

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf
- May 5, 2016: Fuerzas Comando 2016, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160505_fc_sc.pdf
- September 1, 2016: 4to Informe de Gobierno, Presidency of Mexico. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160901_mx_4IG_Escrito_27_08_16_COMPLETO.pdf

- May 5, 2016: Special Ops teams from 20 nations in Peru to compete in skills competition, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160505_pe_fc.pdf
- December 29, 2016: U.S. Army South's 2016 year in review, U.S. Army South. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161229_usarso_year.pdf
- February 23, 2016: US Naval Forces Southern Command/US 4th Fleet Holds Staff Talks with Peruvian Navy, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160223_pe_navsouth.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Statement of Admiral William E. Gortney, United States Navy, Commander, United States Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command, Before the Senate Armed Services Committee
The Northern Command's annual overview of its activities, given in congressional testimony.
Published by U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services on March 10, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_northcom_posture.pdf.
- Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016
The Southern Command's annual overview of its activities, given in congressional testimony.
Published by U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services on March 10, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Quarterly Reports on Upcoming Exercises (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/258>)
The Defense Department must inform about planned military exercises involving friendly foreign countries during the upcoming three months.
Required by Section 321 of the U.S. Code Title 10.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Armed Services Committees and Defense Appropriations Subcommittees.
Due on March 31, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/46>

FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

- **Official names:** Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid; Foreign disaster assistance.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$103,266,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1994. Amended in 2003, 2015.
- **Authorized by** section 404 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

At the President's direction, the Defense Department may provide disaster assistance to other countries, including transportation, supplies, services, and equipment, in order to prevent loss of lives and environmental damage.

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law designated \$103,266,000 for this and other Defense Department humanitarian programs. There are eight such authorities:

- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies](#), which provides supplies that the State Department delivers.
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance](#), which pays for short-term assistance after disasters.
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), which pays for construction and other services carried out by a military exercise.
- [Humanitarian Assistance](#), which pays for transportation.
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement](#), which pays for military deployments and operations for those purposes.
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance](#), which pays for assistance to help foreign personnel clear explosives.
- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries](#), which pays for transportation of supplies provided by non-governmental organizations on military aircraft.

The law does not specify a State Department role in Foreign Disaster Assistance.

Notification: Within 48 hours after moving to provide disaster assistance, the White House must notify Congress, identifying the assistance provided and proposed to be provided, and including a description of the disaster; the threat posed by the disaster; the U.S. military personnel and resources involved; the assistance provided by other countries or organizations; and the expected timeframe for providing assistance.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- April 26, 2016: USAF Supports Earthquake Relief Efforts in Ecuador, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160426_ec_afsouth.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/56>

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

- **Official names:** Foreign Military Financing Program; Foreign Military Sales Authorizations.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$6,025,698,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1968. Amended in 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997, 2008, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section Subchapter II of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) provides grants and loans to help countries purchase U.S.-made defense articles and defense services. It is currently the largest program in the State Department's foreign aid budget. FMF funds provide everything from patrol boats to night vision goggles to helicopters, as well as follow-on support and training for those helicopters.

Between 2012 and 2017, FMF provided grants and loans totaling over \$35.3 billion globally. During that time, Latin American countries received just under \$380 million.

FMF funds cover purchases made through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, which manages government-to-government sales. On a much less frequent basis, FMF also funds purchases made through the Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) program, which oversees sales between foreign governments and private U.S. companies. FMF does not provide cash grants to other countries; it generally pays for sales of specific goods or services through FMS or DCS.

The State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs sets policy for the FMF program, while the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), within the Defense Department, manages it on a day-to-day basis. Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) and military personnel in U.S. embassies overseas play the main day-to-day role in managing FMF within recipient countries. Some FMF pays for SAO salaries and operational costs. Congress appropriates funds for FMF through the yearly State Department and Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

Notification: The congressional Appropriations committees must be notified at least 15 days before assistance is provided to any country receiving funds.

Reports: There is no specific report for FMF. However, reporting on arms and equipment the program provides appears in the [Quarterly Arms Sales Reports](#) and the [Section 655 Arms Sales Report](#). Overall budgeting for FMF is included in the [Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification](#), and at least some training provided by FMF appears in the [Foreign Military Training Report](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Foreign Military Financing: <http://securityassistance.org>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- February 9, 2016: Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2017, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_cbj.pdf
- January 5, 2016: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160105_crs_mx.pdf
- April 26, 2016: FY 2017 U.S. Assistance Request For The Western Hemisphere, Testimony of Francisco L. Palmieri, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State Before Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnat, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnational Crime. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/042616_Palmieri_Testimony.pdf
- January 18, 2017: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf
- May 23, 2016: Honduras: Background and U.S. Relations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160523_USHondurasRelations.pdf
- March 18, 2015: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1503_incsr.pdf
- April 11, 2016: Unaccompanied Children from Central America: Foreign Policy Considerations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160411_crs_uac.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- El Salvador: Background and U.S. Relations
A look at security, migration, and political trends, and recent deliveries of U.S. assistance.
Published by Congressional Research Service on March 8, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170308_sv_crs.pdf.
- U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond
A regular overview of U.S. public security, border security, anti-drug, police, and judicial reform assistance to Mexico through the framework established in 2007-2008 by the Mérida Initiative.
Published by Congressional Research Service on January 18, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf.
- Foreign Military Training in Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016
A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.
Required by Submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Published by U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense on January 13, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170113_fmtr_sm.pdf.
- Certification Pursuant To Section 7045(a)(3)(B) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2016
Before obligating any funding from the large Fiscal Year 2016 aid outlay for Central America, and at the end of Fiscal 2016, the Secretary of State must report on numerous progress criteria.
Required by Section 7045(a)(3)(B) of P.L. 114-113, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

Submitted by the Secretary of State to “The Appropriate Congressional Committees”.

Published by U.S. Department of State on September 30, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160930_hn_cert_ocr.pdf.

- **Certification Related To Foreign Military Financing for Colombia Under Section 7045(b)(2) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2016**
Every year, in order to free up a percentage of military aid to Colombia, the State Department must certify that Colombia's security forces are improving their human rights record.
Required by Section 7045(b)(2), Division K of P.L. 114-113, the Department of State, State Foreign Operations and Related Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
Submitted by the Secretary of State to the Congressional Appropriations Committees.
Published by U.S. Department of State on September 19, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160919_co_hr_cert_ocr_sm.pdf.
- **Mexico Merida Initiative Report (15 Percent Report)**
The Secretary of State must report on Mexico's progress toward meeting several human rights and accountability criteria.
Required by Submitted by the Secretary of State to “The Appropriate Congressional Committees”.
Published by U.S. Department of State on September 15, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160915_mx_hr_cert_ocr_sm.pdf.
- **FY2017 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Budget Request: In Brief**
An overview of the worldwide 2017 foreign aid budget request sent to Congress in February 2016
Published by Congressional Research Service on February 19, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160219_crs_sfops.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on March 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on June 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

Due on September 1, 2015.

- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on December 1, 2015.
- **Section 655 Arms Sales Report** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/98>)
This annual report provides more detail, usually by category, about military equipment granted or sold to other countries. The State Department version covers Direct Commercial Sales and a few others. The Defense Department version covers Foreign Military Sales. The report does not include arms transferred through grant programs in the Defense budget.
Required by Section 655 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
To be submitted by the President to the U.S. Congress.
Due on February 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on March 1, 2016.
- **Military Sales Delivery Process** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/152>)
Citing "inter-agency bureaucratic processes" slowing down military aid and sales deliveries, the House Appropriations Committee requests that the U.S. Government Accountability Office report on these processes for the Foreign Military Financing and Foreign Military Sales programs, and recommendations for improving efficiency.
Required by H. Rept. 114-154, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2016 Report 114-154 of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations on H.R. 2772.
To be submitted by U.S. Government Accountability Office to "The Appropriate Congressional Committees".
Due on May 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on June 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on September 1, 2016.

- **Guatemala Certification and Progress Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/269>)**
Before obligating any funding from the large Fiscal Year 2016 aid outlay for Central America, and at the end of Fiscal 2016, the Secretary of State must report on numerous progress criteria.
 Required by Section 7045(a)(3) of P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
 To be submitted by the Secretary of State to “The Appropriate Congressional Committees”;
 Due on September 30, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
 Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
 To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
 Due on December 1, 2016.
- **Foreign Military Training Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/140>)**
A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.
 Required by P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
 To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
 Due on January 31, 2017.
- **Congressional Budget Justification for Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/105>)**
The State Department's annual explanation to Congress of how it is using its budget for both diplomacy and foreign assistance.
 Required by Section 634 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
 To be submitted by the Chairman of the Development Coordination Committee to the U.S. Congress.
 Due on February 1, 2017.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
 Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
 To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
 Due on March 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/28>

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

- **Official names:** Foreign Military Construction Sales; Foreign Military Sales Authorizations.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1968. Amended in 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2008, 2010, 2014, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section Subchapter II of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program is the main way that the U.S. government sells U.S.-made weapons, equipment, and related training to other countries. Typically, countries purchase the defense articles and services with their own funds.

A foreign military or international governmental organization buying U.S. defense equipment and services through FMS does not deal directly with the U.S. private company, but with a Defense Department agency. Although the State Department must approve of the sales, the Defense Department is the program's main operator.

Items that are sold through FMS include everything from helicopters, weapons systems, and aircraft, to patrol boats, night vision goggles, and combat boots.

FMS is distinguished from the Direct Commercial Sales ([DCS](#)) program, which licenses sales of defense articles and services directly between foreign governments and private U.S. companies, and the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program, which provides grants and loans for FMS and DCS purchases.

Between 2010 and 2015, FMS to Latin America and the Caribbean totaled nearly \$2.3 billion dollars. The global total during that time hit over \$87 billion.

Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs), military personnel stationed at U.S. embassies, promote the sale of U.S.-produced defense items and carry out most tasks associated with managing FMS "cases" or agreements to make a sale. SAOs advise foreign defense ministries on potential military purchases. Countries desiring closer military-to-military contact with the United States will often opt for an FMS sale, even though sales often take more than a year (and sometimes much longer) from purchase request to delivery. Contact between military officers occurs at all stages of the sale.

FMS sales are often less expensive, particularly for more advanced items. Countries with limited experience in negotiating complex procurement contracts find FMS convenient, as the Pentagon negotiates with the arms manufacturer and handles the paperwork. The State Department approves all FMS sales.

According to the Defense Department's [Defense Security Cooperation Agency](#), "Major FMS programs also nurture long-term relationships with the U.S. military, including access to joint training and doctrine and increased opportunities for interoperability with U.S. forces."

Notifications: The White House must notify Congress of individual FMS deals in certain circumstances:

- For North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries, South Korea, Australia, Japan, Israel, and New Zealand, notification is required for major defense equipment (MDE) deals valued at \$25 million or more; for any defense articles or services totaling more than \$100 million; or for design and construction services that cost \$300M or more. In these cases, the President must notify the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee 15 days prior to approval of the license.
- For all other countries, notification is required for major defense articles valued at \$14 million or more; any defense articles and services of \$50 million or more; or design and construction services of \$200 million or more. The President must

Reports: Each year, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency publishes a report describing the overall amounts of actual FMS transfers to foreign countries.

Reporting on arms and equipment the program sells appears in the [Quarterly Arms Sales Reports](#) and the [Section 655 Arms Sales Report](#). At least some training purchased through FMS appears in the [Foreign Military Training Report](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Foreign Military Sales: <http://securityassistance.org/content/foreign-military-sales>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf
- January 8, 2016: Southcom Commander Briefs Media, U.S. Department of Defense. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/audio/160108_dod_kelly_southcom.mp3
- November 18, 2015: Argentina – Bell 412EP Helicopters, Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151118_ar_fms.pdf
- December 5, 2016: Government of Peru – Reconditioned Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicles, Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161205_peru_fms.pdf
- July 5, 2016: Chile – Evolved Seasparrow Missiles (ESSMs), Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/chile_16-39.pdf
- August 3, 2016: Argentina – T-6C+ Texan aircraft, Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160803_dsca_ar.pdf
- March 16, 2017: America First - A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again, The White House. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170316_2018_blueprint.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 2016
A State Department document consisting mainly of statistical tables documenting worldwide arms transfers. Comprehensive, usually a few years behind. Available here as a zip file consisting of PDF and Excel files.
Required by Section 2593b of Title 22, the U.S. Code.
Submitted by the Secretary of State to the Public.
Published by U.S. Department of State on December 20, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/2016_wmeat.zip.

- **Government of Peru – Reconditioned Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicles**
The President must notify Congress of any pending Foreign Military Sale of defense articles or services exceeding \$50 million, of design and construction services exceeding \$200 million, or any major defense equipment exceeding \$14 million
Published by Defense Security Cooperation Agency on December 5, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161205_peru_fms.pdf.
- **Argentina – T-6C+ Texan aircraft**
The President must notify Congress of any pending Foreign Military Sale of defense articles or services exceeding \$50 million, of design and construction services exceeding \$200 million, or any major defense equipment exceeding \$14 million
Published by Defense Security Cooperation Agency on August 3, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160803_dsca_ar.pdf.
- **Chile – Evolved Seasparrow Missiles (ESSMs)**
The President must notify Congress of any pending Foreign Military Sale of defense articles or services exceeding \$50 million, of design and construction services exceeding \$200 million, or any major defense equipment exceeding \$14 million
Published by Defense Security Cooperation Agency on July 5, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/chile_16-39.pdf.
- **World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 2015**
A State Department document consisting mainly of statistical tables documenting worldwide arms transfers. Comprehensive, usually a few years behind. Available here as a zip file consisting of PDF and Excel files.
Required by Section 2593b of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
Submitted by the Secretary of State to the Public.
Published by U.S. Department of State on December 24, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151224_wmeat.zip.
- **Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations 2007-2014**
A periodic report, filled with charts and tables and based on U.S. intelligence sources, documenting worldwide arms suppliers' transactions with the developing world.
Published by Congressional Research Service on December 21, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151221_crs_arms_trans.pdf.
- **Argentina – Bell 412EP Helicopters**
The President must notify Congress of any pending Foreign Military Sale of defense articles or services exceeding \$50 million, of design and construction services exceeding \$200 million, or any major defense equipment exceeding \$14 million
Required by Section 36(b) of P.L. 90-629, the Arms Export Control Act.
Submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Published by Defense Security Cooperation Agency on November 18, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151118_ar_fms.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- **Annual Arms Sales Estimate and Justification (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/238>)**
Estimates of recent and likely pending arms sales to foreign countries, submitted along with the annual [Congressional Budget Justification](#) and other foreign aid budget documents.
Required by Section 2765 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.

To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

Due on March 1, 2015.

- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on June 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on September 1, 2015.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on December 1, 2015.
- **Section 655 Arms Sales Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/98>)**
This annual report provides more detail, usually by category, about military equipment granted or sold to other countries. The State Department version covers Direct Commercial Sales and a few others. The Defense Department version covers Foreign Military Sales. The report does not include arms transferred through grant programs in the Defense budget.
Required by Section 655 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
To be submitted by the President to the U.S. Congress.
Due on February 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)**
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on March 1, 2016.
- **Military Sales Delivery Process (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/152>)**
Citing "inter-agency bureaucratic processes" slowing down military aid and sales deliveries, the House Appropriations Committee requests that the U.S. Government Accountability Office report on these processes for the Foreign Military Financing and Foreign Military Sales programs, and recommendations for improving efficiency.
Required by H. Rept. 114-154, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2016 Report 114-154 of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations on H.R. 2772.

To be submitted by U.S. Government Accountability Office to "The Appropriate Congressional Committees".
Due on May 1, 2016.

- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on June 1, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on September 1, 2016.
- **GAO Report on Foreign Military Financing and Foreign Military Sales** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/112>)
Citing concerns "that inter-agency bureaucratic processes have kept agreed-upon security equipment from being delivered promptly and efficiently." Congress mandates a report examining these processes and making recommendations.
Required by the Explanatory Statement for Division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by U.S. Government Accountability Office to "The Appropriate Congressional Committees".
Due on September 30, 2016.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on December 1, 2016.
- **Annual Arms Sales Estimate and Justification** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/238>)
Estimates of recent and likely pending arms sales to foreign countries, submitted along with the annual [Congressional Budget Justification](#) and other foreign aid budget documents.
Required by Section 2765 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2017.
- **Quarterly Arms Sales Reports** (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/247>)
A listing of arms sales agreements and arms export licenses over \$1 million, credit agreement amounts, and other information related to sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.
Required by Section 2776 of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.
Due on March 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/7>

FOREIGN NAVAL VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

- **Official names:** Authority for the Navy to Provide Routine Port and Airport Services to Foreign Countries; Authority to Provide Routine Port Services to Naval Vessels of Allied Countries at no Cost; Foreign naval vessels: supplies and services; Foreign naval vessels and aircraft: supplies and services.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1956. Amended in 1959, 1983, 1991.
- **Authorized by** section 7227 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

Under this authority, the Secretary of the Navy can authorize any navy ship or facility to provide routine supplies and services to a foreign country, if that country provides similar supplies and services to U.S. navy vessels and military aircraft, or if it comes at no cost to the United States.

Services include tugs, garbage removal, line-handling, and utilities, in territorial waters of the United States and landing and takeoff assistance, use of runways, parking and servicing at airports, in addition to repairs and alterations. Supplies include fuel, provisions, spare parts, and general stores, but not ammunition.

The law specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification about Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/145>

GLOBAL RESEARCH WATCH

- **Official name:** Global Research Watch Program.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **Set to expire** in 2025.
- **First legislated** in 2003. Amended in 2006, 2015.
- **Authorized by** section 2365 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

This Defense Department program aims to monitor and analyze foreign governments' and private sectors' research activities and capabilities in areas of military interest, including allies and competitors. The main purpose is to see how the United States measures up against other countries' military research capabilities, and identify areas of possible collaboration. Because it involves some Defense Department funding for "international cooperative research and analysis," some expenses may benefit other nations.

This program is run by the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. Information in the Global Research Watch databases is unclassified, although the Assistant Secretary may decide to classify certain information.

The law governing the Global Research Watch program specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/149>

GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND

- **Official name:** Global Security Contingency Fund.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$250,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2011. Amended in 2013, 2014.
- **Authorized by** section 1207 of P.L. 112-81, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended.
- **Requires designation and approval** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) is an authority for the "provision of equipment, supplies, and training" to security forces and government agencies for security and counterterrorism training, border and maritime security, internal defense, counterinsurgency, peacekeeping, coalition operations, interoperability, and justice sector and rule of law programs. Justice-sector assistance, including that for law enforcement and prisons, is only to be delivered in areas where security conditions prevent civilian agencies from delivering it on their own.

The authority was legislated in 2011 in an effort to give the State Department a greater role in new U.S. foreign security assistance programs, which were proliferating in the Defense Department's budget. The GSCF was envisioned as a faster way to deliver assistance than existing programs.

It is a joint fund for which the Defense and State Departments are to administer spending decisions jointly, after cooperating to formulate assistance programs. According to the [GSCF webpage](#) at the State Department, State is to contribute at least 20 percent of the program's total budget from the Foreign Military Financing ([FME](#)), International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement ([INCLE](#)), and Peacekeeping Operations ([PKO](#)) programs. For its part, the Defense Department may not contribute more than \$200 million in a single year.

While the Obama Administration requested specific appropriations for the GSCF in fiscal years 2012, 2013 and 2014, Congress has since provided no extra funds and only allowed the Defense and State Departments to transfer money from other existing programs. A pilot program, the CSCF is currently set to expire at the end of fiscal year 2017. Some [press reporting](#) indicates that any renewal of the program is in doubt.

There is no legal prohibition on using GSCF funds in Latin America and the Caribbean. At least through 2015, according to a 2014 Congressional Research Service report [[PDF](#)], there was no plan to do so.

Notification: At least 30 days before beginning a GSCF assistance program, the Defense and State Departments must jointly notify the congressional Armed Services, Foreign Affairs/Relations, and Appropriations committees about the original source of funds to be used, the justification and expected costs, the activities to be carried out, the timeline, and a listing of other security-related, justice-sector,

or stabilization assistance that the country is receiving.

Report: By October 30 of each year that the GSCF operates, the Defense and State Departments must submit a report to the above-mentioned congressional committees. This report must specify total GSCF funds used during the previous fiscal year, and the status of programs and activities for which they paid.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Global Security Contingency Fund:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/global-security-contingency-fund-dod>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- April 4, 2016: Security Assistance and Cooperation: Shared Responsibility of the Departments of State and Defense, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160404_crs.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/62>

HIV PREVENTION IN AFRICA

- **Official name:** Defense Health Program.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$8,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2016.
- **First legislated** in 2011. Amended in 2014, 2015.
- **Authorized by** 112-74, Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

Of the \$32.3 billion in Defense Department funds set aside for medical and health care programs, at least \$8,000,000 was available for any HIV prevention education associated with U.S. military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities in Africa.

This program appears only on annual Defense Appropriations bills. The legislative language does not specify any State Department role or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/82>

HUMANITARIAN AND CIVIC ASSISTANCE

- **Official names:** Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid; Humanitarian demining assistance and stockpiled conventional munitions assistance; Humanitarian and civic assistance provided to host nations in conjunction with military operations; Humanitarian and civic assistance; Transportation of humanitarian relief supplies to foreign countries; Humanitarian and civic assistance provided in conjunction with a military operation; Humanitarian and civic assistance provided in conjunction with military operations.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$103,266,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1986. Amended in 1987, 1993, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 401 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires approval** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This Defense Department program funds what used to be called “civic action”: construction, medical assistance, and similar humanitarian projects that military personnel carry out in the context of an exercise. This is a frequent activity in Latin America: soldiers, marines, airmen, or sailors, often reservists, will construct schools, dig wells, or provide health care as a service to an underdeveloped community. While the primary purpose of the exercise must be to train the U.S. personnel in construction or other skills, the host nation's military may also participate.

The law specifies that Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) aid must not duplicate or replace social or economic assistance already provided to the country, and that it may not be provided to any individual, group, or organization engaged in military or paramilitary activity.

The law defines Humanitarian and Civic Assistance as a separate concept from “Humanitarian Assistance,” to mean: “Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary care provided in areas of a country that are rural or are underserved; Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems; Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities; [and] Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities.” The State Department must approve any provision of HCA assistance.

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law designated \$103,266,000 for this and other Defense Department humanitarian programs. There are eight such authorities:

- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies](#), which provides supplies that the State Department delivers.
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance](#), which pays for short-term assistance after disasters.
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), which pays for construction and other services carried out by a military exercise.
- [Humanitarian Assistance](#), which pays for transportation.
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement](#), which pays for military deployments and operations for those purposes.
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance](#), which pays

for assistance to help foreign personnel clear explosives.

- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries](#), which pays for transportation of supplies provided by non-governmental organizations on military aircraft.

Report: By every March 1, the Defense Department must submit a report to the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees listing the countries that received HCA, how much they received, and a description of the assistance.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Humanitarian and Civic Assistance:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/humanitarian-and-civic-assistance>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf
- December 29, 2016: U.S. Army South's 2016 year in review, U.S. Army South. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161229_usarso_year.pdf
- October 23, 2015: Leading at the Nexus of Development and Defense, Center for Strategic and International Studies. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/audio/151023-CSIS_Kelly_Leading_at_Nexus_Development_Defense_m48_v3.mp3
- February 19, 2016: Guatemalan Armed Forces, U.S. SOUTHCOM Cooperate in 'Beyond the Horizon' 2016, Revista Dialogo (U.S. Southern Command). Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160219_gt_dialogo.pdf
- August 22, 2016: Navy Doctors Fight Against Zika in Honduras, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160822_hn_sc.pdf
- August 22, 2016: SD Guard, Suriname soldiers partner to renovate school, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160822_sr_sc.pdf

Unobtained Government Reports

- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/259>)
The Defense Department must list Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) activities carried out in each country during the previous fiscal year. HCA refers to construction, medical services, and other humanitarian works that military personnel carry out in the context of an exercise in a developing country.
Required by Section 401 of the U.S. Code Title 10.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.
Due on March 1, 2015.
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/259>)
The Defense Department must list Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) activities carried out in each country during the previous fiscal year. HCA refers to construction, medical services, and other humanitarian works that military personnel carry out in the context of an exercise in a developing country.
Required by Section 401 of the U.S. Code Title 10.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.
Due on March 1, 2016.

- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/259>)
The Defense Department must list Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA) activities carried out in each country during the previous fiscal year. HCA refers to construction, medical services, and other humanitarian works that military personnel carry out in the context of an exercise in a developing country.
Required by Section 401 of the U.S. Code Title 10.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.
Due on March 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/15>

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- **Official names:** Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid; Humanitarian Assistance.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$103,266,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1992. Amended in 1996, 2000, 2003, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 2561 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Humanitarian Assistance authority allows the Defense Department to use its own resources to transport humanitarian relief domestically, or to carry out other humanitarian purposes worldwide. The law requires that this occur “only if other sources to provide such transportation are not readily available.” The Defense Department may request reimbursement for the transportation costs it incurs.

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law designated \$103,266,000 for this and other Defense Department humanitarian programs. There are eight such authorities:

- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies](#), which provides supplies that the State Department delivers.
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance](#), which pays for short-term assistance after disasters.
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), which pays for construction and other services carried out by a military exercise.
- [Humanitarian Assistance](#), which pays for transportation.
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement](#), which pays for military deployments and operations for those purposes.
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance](#), which pays for assistance to help foreign personnel clear explosives.
- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries](#), which pays for transportation of supplies provided by non-governmental organizations on military aircraft.

The law governing Humanitarian Assistance does not specify a role for the State Department.

Notification: At least 15 days before transporting relief “to a country to which the transportation of humanitarian relief has not been specifically authorized by law,” the Defense Department must notify the congressional Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees.

Report: Every year, when the White House sends its budget request to Congress (usually the first Monday in February), the Defense Department must send to the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees a report detailing humanitarian relief it has delivered during the previous year, through Humanitarian Assistance and the other humanitarian authorities.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern

Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf

- February 9, 2016: Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2017, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_cbj.pdf
- April 11, 2016: Unaccompanied Children from Central America: Foreign Policy Considerations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160411_crs_uac.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf
- December 29, 2016: U.S. Army South's 2016 year in review, U.S. Army South. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161229_usarso_year.pdf
- January 12, 2016: Peru Inaugurates Warehouse to Aid Efforts During Natural Disasters, Revista Dialogo (U.S. Southern Command). Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160112_pe_dialogo.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Statement of Admiral William E. Gortney, United States Navy, Commander, United States Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command, Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/15_03_12_gortney_northcom_posture.pdf

Unobtained Government Reports

- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/16>

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, DISASTER RELIEF, OR SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **Official names:** Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid; Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid Programs; Humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, or support for law enforcement (including immigration control).
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$200,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1993. Amended in 1996, 2003, 2011, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 127a of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows the Defense Department to pay for non-training military deployments and for operations involving humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, or support for law enforcement (including immigration control), when no funds have already been set aside for these operations.

There are two main ways this can happen: 1) waiving a requirement that other countries reimburse for support services, or 2) transferring amounts from other DOD accounts. The Defense Department must notify Congress and report on certain contingency operations.

The law limits this program's annual expenditures to \$200 million in Defense Department funds. "Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement" is one of eight Defense Department humanitarian assistance authorities, and the only one that does not share a single annual appropriation (currently \$103 million). These authorities are:

- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies](#), which provides supplies that the State Department delivers.
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance](#), which pays for short-term assistance after disasters.
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), which pays for construction and other services carried out by a military exercise.
- [Humanitarian Assistance](#), which pays for transportation.
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement](#), which pays for military deployments and operations for those purposes.
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance](#), which pays for assistance to help foreign personnel clear explosives.
- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries](#), which pays for transportation of supplies provided by non-governmental organizations on military aircraft.

The law specifies no role for the State Department in Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement.

Report: The law calls for the Government Accountability Office to review the defense funding structure under this section "from time to time" to determine whether the Defense Department is complying with the requirements, "from time to time," and when requested by a committee of Congress."

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/83>

HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ASSISTANCE AND STOCKPILED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS ASSISTANCE

- **Official names:** Humanitarian Demining Assistance; Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid; Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance Programs; Humanitarian demining assistance and stockpiled conventional munitions assistance.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$15,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2006. Amended in 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 407 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires specific approval** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program allows the secretary of a military department to assist foreign personnel charged with humanitarian demining or securing stockpiled conventional munitions.

The law describes **humanitarian demining assistance** as “detection and clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and... activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to explosive safety, the detection and clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and the disposal, demilitarization, physical security, and stockpile management of potentially dangerous stockpiles of explosive ordnance.”

Stockpiled conventional munitions assistance in this context means “training and support in the disposal, demilitarization, physical security, and stockpile management of potentially dangerous stockpiles of explosive ordnance, small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems.” This includes “ activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to explosive safety, the detection and clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and the disposal, demilitarization, physical security, and stockpile management of potentially dangerous stockpiles of explosive ordnance, small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air- defense systems.”

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law designated \$103,266,000 for this and other Defense Department humanitarian programs. Of this, no more than \$15 million can pay for Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance. There are eight such humanitarian authorities:

- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies](#), which provides supplies that the State Department delivers.
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance](#), which pays for short-term assistance after disasters.
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), which pays for construction and other services carried out by a military exercise.

- [Humanitarian Assistance](#), which pays for transportation.
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement](#), which pays for military deployments and operations for those purposes.
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance](#), which pays for assistance to help foreign personnel clear explosives.
- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries](#), which pays for transportation of supplies provided by non-governmental organizations on military aircraft.

The State Department must specifically approve all assistance provided through this program.

Report: The Defense Department must include, in its [annual report on Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), a list of countries that received assistance through the Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance authority, as well as a description of the activities carried out in the previous fiscal year, the total cost, and a list of countries in which assistance could not be carried out due to a lack of Defense Department personnel.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/84>

IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE AND GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

- **Official names:** Imagery intelligence and geospatial information: support for foreign countries; Imagery intelligence and geospatial information: support for foreign countries, regional organizations, and security alliances.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1996. Amended in 2013.
- **Authorized by** section 443 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

Under this authority, the Defense Department's National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency may provide foreign countries, regional organizations with defense or security components, and security alliances of which the United States is a member, with imagery intelligence and geospatial information support.

The Director of the Agency has to coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence in any action that involves imagery intelligence or intelligence products or involves providing support to an intelligence or security service of a foreign country.

No specific State Department role or congressional reporting requirements exist for this authority.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/85>

INTER-AMERICAN AIR FORCES ACADEMY

- **Official name:** Inter-American Air Forces Academy.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1990. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 349 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Air Force funds and operates its own Spanish-language school for personnel from Latin America and the Caribbean. Based at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas, the Inter-American Air Forces Academy ([IAAFA](#)) has operated in some form since 1943.

Like the U.S. Army's similarly aged Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation ([WHINSEC](#)), most students at the IAAFA either pay tuition themselves, or have it funded through other programs like [International Military Education and Training](#) or [Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime](#).

The law requires State Department concurrence with training of a country's military personnel at IAAFA. It does not require any specific congressional notification about activities, though trainees do appear in the annual [Foreign Military Training Report](#).

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- December 29, 2016: U.S. Army South's 2016 year in review, U.S. Army South. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161229_usarso_year.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/86>

INTER-EUROPEAN AIR FORCES ACADEMY

- **Official name:** Inter-European Air Forces Academy.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2014. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 350 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Air Force may fund and operate an Inter-European Air Forces Academy to educate and train military personnel of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries, or the eastern European and Former Soviet signers of Partnership for Peace Framework Documents. The program may provide transportation, supplies, food, health services, and a living stipend. Tuition costs are funded by other programs, if the students' governments don't reimburse the Air Force directly.

If a country is otherwise prohibited from receiving aid, its personnel may not attend the Academy. A country's personnel may only attend the academy with the State Department's concurrence.

Report: By December 1 of each year, the Air Force must submit a report to the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees. The report must detail the Academy's operations and courses, the number of students and their countries of origin, and the total cost of the Academy's operations and maintenance.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/87>

INTERNATIONAL AIR AND TRADE SHOWS

- **Official name:** Support for U.S. Contractors Selling Arms Overseas.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1992.
- **Authorized by** section 1082 of P.L. 102-484, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

If a U.S. defense contractor or industrial association wants the U.S. military to provide equipment for any airshow or trade exhibition outside of the United States, the contractor or association must reimburse the U.S. government for all costs incurred. The law specifies no State Department role in International Air and Trade Shows.

Notification: The military cannot participate in any airshow or trade exhibition outside of the United States unless the Defense Department submits a report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees "at least 45 days before the opening of the airshow or trade exhibition," detailing why it this participation is in the U.S. national security interest, "a description of the implications that promoting the sale of the weapons in question will have on arms control," and cost estimates.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/166>

INTERNATIONAL BORDER SECURITY

- **Official names:** International Security Program to Prevent Unauthorized Transfer and Transportation of WMDs; International border security.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1996. Amended in 2004.
- **Authorized by** section 2333 of Title 50, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

This account allows the Defense Department, along with the Homeland Security Department's Customs and Border Protection agency, to support customs and border guard officials in former Soviet Union, Baltic, and other Eastern European states to prevent the unauthorized trafficking of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons through training, expert advice, equipment, and audits. This program may be extended to other countries in which the Secretary of Defense judges that this type of trafficking presents a significant threat.

This program, launched in the early post-Cold War period to stop the proliferation of weapons material from the former Soviet Union, appears to operate at a low level of activity today.

The law specifies no State Department involvement in, or congressional notification about, International Border Security.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/88>

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

- **Official name:** Administration of Justice.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$20,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1985. Amended in 1988, 1990.
- **Authorized by** section 2346c of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows the President, usually working through the Department of Justice, to provide assistance for justice systems and police forces in Latin America and the Caribbean. Funding can go to countries, organizations, or national and regional institutions. This includes funding for legal reform and training and education for lawyers, judges, and law enforcement personnel, including police forces. Defense personnel cannot participate in training.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) has an annual maximum outlay of \$20 million per year. Funding is usually channeled from accounts in the State Department-managed foreign aid budget. For a time, it was a principal source of funding for non-drug-related police training and police reform efforts in Latin America; today, though, this assistance is mostly delivered by the State Department's [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement](#) program.

Notification: At least 15 days before obligating funds for ICITAP, the congressional Foreign Relations/Affairs committees must be notified of the amount and nature of the proposed assistance.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- January 13, 2016: Building Partner Capacity: U.S. Agencies can Improve Monitoring of Counter-firearms Trafficking Efforts in Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160113_gao_guns_centam.pdf
- February 11, 2016: Prepared Statement of: Ambassador William R. Brownfield Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Hearing before the: House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs “Un, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160211_centam_brownfield_testimony.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Building Partner Capacity: U.S. Agencies can Improve Monitoring of Counter-firearms Trafficking Efforts in Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico
Evaluates efforts, particularly through the Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, to help security forces counter firearms trafficking in Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico.
Published by U.S. Government Accountability Office on January 13, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160113_gao_guns_centam.pdf.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/51>

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- **Official names:** International Military Education and Training Programs; International Military Education and Training; Military education and training to military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$108,115,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1976. Amended in 1990, 1992, 1996, 2005, 2009, 2015.
- **Authorized by** section 2347 of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is the main non-drug military training program in the foreign assistance budget. Funds provide grant training and education to foreign military and related civilian personnel, including police. IMET is the largest program that brings foreign students to U.S. facilities to attend courses. However, it also provides trainings outside of the United States, usually carried out through Mobile Training Teams (MTT) or Mobile Education Teams (MET), small groups of U.S. military trainers. Over 120 countries receive IMET assistance.

The stated goals of IMET are “to further regional stability through... military-to-military relations”; impart skills and knowledge; make foreign militaries more capable to work jointly with the U.S. military, NATO, or coalition forces; and “expose foreign military and civilian personnel to the important roles democratic values and human rights can play in governance and military operations.”

The program was started in 1976 to create closer relations with foreign militaries. In 1990, Congress introduced Expanded IMET (or E-IMET), a sub-category that funds courses on management of defense resources, military justice and human rights, civilian control of the military, and anti-drug military-police cooperation.

This program has been active in most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Between 2000 and 2017, nearly \$236 million was allocated for IMET training in the region. In that time, the program trained well over 43,000 personnel, with Colombia the top recipient.

Notification: The congressional Appropriations committees must be notified at least 15 days before assistance is provided to any country receiving funds.

Reports: Information about IMET assistance must appear each year in [the State Department's annual foreign aid budget request](#) and [Foreign Military Training Report](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about International Military Education and Training:
<http://securityassistance.org/content/international-military-education-and-training>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- February 9, 2016: Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2017, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_cbj.pdf
- April 26, 2016: FY 2017 U.S. Assistance Request For The Western Hemisphere, Testimony of Francisco L. Palmieri, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State Before Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnat, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnational Crime. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/042616_Palmieri_Testimony.pdf
- May 23, 2016: Honduras: Background and U.S. Relations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160523_USHondurasRelations.pdf
- January 5, 2016: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Merida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160105_crs_mx.pdf
- April 11, 2016: Unaccompanied Children from Central America: Foreign Policy Considerations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160411_crs_uac.pdf
- January 18, 2017: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf
- February 9, 2016: Executive Summary Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_exec_sum.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- FY2017 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Budget Request: In Brief
An overview of the worldwide 2017 foreign aid budget request sent to Congress in February 2016
Published by Congressional Research Service on February 19, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160219_crs_sfops.pdf.
- Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2017
The State Department's annual explanation to Congress of how it is using its budget for both diplomacy and foreign assistance.
Required by Section 634 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
Submitted by the Chairman of the Development Coordination Committee to the U.S. Congress.
Published by U.S. Department of State on February 9, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_cbj.pdf.
- Executive Summary Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
The State Department's annual explanation to Congress of how it is using its budget for both diplomacy and foreign assistance.
Published by U.S. Department of State on February 9, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_exec_sum.pdf.
- U.S. Foreign Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean: Recent Trends and FY2016 Appropriations
A regular overview of assistance programs to the region managed by the State Department and USAID.
Published by Congressional Research Service on January 7, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160107_crs_latam_approps.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- CARSI and CBSI Funding (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/151>)
The Secretary of State must report on the uses of all funds for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) "on a country-by-country basis for each program, project, and activity," from 2010 through 2015.
Required by H. Rept. 114-154, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2016 Report 114-154 of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations on H.R. 2772.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations.
Due on February 1, 2016.
- Security Assistance Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/115>)
"A report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2015, by country and purpose of assistance," through the State Department's Peacekeeping Operations, International Military Education and Training, and Foreign Military Financing programs. This must include an explanation of changes made to improve the effectiveness of International Military Education and Training.
Required by Section 7034(b)(7) of P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations.
Due on May 1, 2016.
- Periodic Review of Progress in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/114>)
An assessment of these three countries' progress toward twelve human rights, rule of law, and development objectives. If the State Department determines that these objectives are going unmet, it must suspend assistance.
Required by Section 7045(a)(4) of P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to "The Appropriate Congressional Committees".
Due on September 30, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/26>

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **Official names:** International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement; Narcotics Control Program; International Narcotics Control Assistance; International Narcotics Control Programs; International Narcotics Control.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$1,266,471,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1972. Amended in 1973, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 2291 and following of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) is the main vehicle the State Department uses to fund law enforcement and counternarcotics programs. It is the largest source of military and police assistance, and a significant source of economic and institution-building assistance, to Latin America and the Caribbean.

This account has funded large-scale military aid efforts in the region. It paid for helicopters transferred to Colombia and Mexico under Plan Colombia and the Mérida Initiative aid frameworks. It funded aerial herbicide eradication in Colombia. It has supported vetted police units and community policing efforts in Central America. INCLE has also funded non-military efforts like alternative development in areas of illicit crop cultivation (often by transferring funds to USAID), and judicial reform (often by transferring funds to the Justice Department, or directly to bodies like the UN International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala, or CICIG). Between 2011 and 2016, INCLE spent nearly \$3.2 billion in Latin America, out of \$9 billion globally.

More broadly, INCLE authorizes the State Department to provide equipment, training and services to foreign countries for counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts, including counter-money laundering, aviation expertise, stabilization, cybersecurity, and police and justice reform. This assistance is administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), which designs and carries out relevant policy and programs, while advising and coordinating other U.S. agencies' overseas anti-drug activities.

Authorized by section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, it permits the president "to furnish assistance to any country or international organization ... for the control of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances, or for other anticrime purposes." In limited instances, this assistance may provide weaponry (with 15-day congressional notification) for the defensive arming of aircraft used for counternarcotics operations, or for defensive purposes by State Department employees or contract personnel engaged in counternarcotics activities.

Notification: The congressional Appropriations committees must be notified at least 15 days before assistance is provided to any country receiving funds.

Reports: By March 1 of each year, the [International Narcotics Control Strategy Report](#) must detail certification decisions, narcotics activity and U.S. programs in each drug source or transit country. This lengthy document is available online. It must also report on the impact on environment and the health of individuals from the use of herbicides for aerial eradication, as well as a report on aerial interdictions and misuse of equipment.

Other reports to Congress with information about INCLE expenditures include an annual explanation of [proposed uses of funds](#), the [annual foreign aid budget request](#), and the annual [Foreign Military Training Report](#).

The law also includes a number of congressional notification requirements triggered by events or actions, including asset seizures, equipment repair, and funding reprogramming.

Security Assistance Monitor page about International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement:
<http://securityassistance.org/content/international-narcotics-control-and-law-enforcement>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 2, 2016: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1603_incsr.pdf
- February 9, 2016: Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2017, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_cbj.pdf
- March 18, 2015: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1503_incsr.pdf
- January 5, 2016: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Merida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160105_crs_mx.pdf
- April 26, 2016: FY 2017 U.S. Assistance Request For The Western Hemisphere, Testimony of Francisco L. Palmieri, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State Before Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnat, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnational Crime. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/042616_Palmieri_Testimony.pdf
- January 18, 2017: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf
- February 11, 2016: Prepared Statement of: Ambassador William R. Brownfield Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Hearing before the: House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs “Un, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160211_centam_brownfield_testimony.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Colombia’s Changing Approach to Drug Policy
An overview of illicit crop eradication, drug interdiction, the recent history of U.S. counter-drug assistance, and changes likely to come with the 2016 peace accord.
Published by Congressional Research Service on March 10, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170310_co_crs.pdf.

- **El Salvador: Background and U.S. Relations**
A look at security, migration, and political trends, and recent deliveries of U.S. assistance.
 Published by Congressional Research Service on March 8, 2017.
 Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170308_sv_crs.pdf.
- **International Narcotics Control Strategy Report**
An annual narrative of efforts to reduce illegal drug production and transshipment, including U.S. assistance, in each country that the U.S. government considers to be a major source or transit country.
 Required by Section 489 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
 Submitted by the Secretary of State to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.
 Published by Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State on March 2, 2017.
 Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170302_incsr.pdf.
- **U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond**
A regular overview of U.S. public security, border security, anti-drug, police, and judicial reform assistance to Mexico through the framework established in 2007-2008 by the Mérida Initiative.
 Published by Congressional Research Service on January 18, 2017.
 Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf.
- **Foreign Military Training in Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016**
A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.
 Required by Submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
 Published by U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense on January 13, 2017.
 Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170113_fmtr_sm.pdf.
- **Certification Pursuant To Section 7045(a)(3)(B) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2016**
Before obligating any funding from the large Fiscal Year 2016 aid outlay for Central America, and at the end of Fiscal 2016, the Secretary of State must report on numerous progress criteria.
 Required by Section 7045(a)(3)(B) of P.L. 114-113, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
 Submitted by the Secretary of State to “The Appropriate Congressional Committees”
 Published by U.S. Department of State on September 30, 2016.
 Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160930_hn_cert_ocr.pdf.
- **Mexico Merida Initiative Report (15 Percent Report)**
The Secretary of State must report on Mexico's progress toward meeting several human rights and accountability criteria.
 Required by Submitted by the Secretary of State to “The Appropriate Congressional Committees”
 Published by U.S. Department of State on September 15, 2016.
 Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160915_mx_hr_cert_ocr_sm.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Proposed Uses of Funds**
 (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/144>)
Before obligating any INCLE funding in Fiscal Year 2016, the Secretary of State must report "on the proposed uses of funds on a program and country-by-country basis for each program.

project, and activity."

Required by H. Rept. 114-154, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2016 Report 114-154 of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations on H.R. 2772.

To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations.

Due on February 1, 2016.

- El Salvador Certification and Progress Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/268>)

Before obligating any funding from the large Fiscal Year 2016 aid outlay for Central America, and at the end of Fiscal 2016, the Secretary of State must report on numerous progress criteria.

Required by Section 7045(a)(3) of P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

To be submitted by the Secretary of State to "The Appropriate Congressional Committees";.

Due on September 30, 2016.

- Foreign Military Training Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/140>)

A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.

Required by P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Due on January 31, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/4>

IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND

- **Official names:** Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant; Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant; Iraq Train and Equip Fund.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$1,004,500,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2018.
- **First legislated** in 2014. Amended in 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1236 of P.L. 113-291, Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended.
- **Requires coordination** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This Defense Department authority intends to provide assistance to the government of Iraq (GOI) to defend Iraq, its people, allies, and partner nations from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and supporting groups, and to secure Iraqi territory. In 2015, \$1.6 billion was allocated to the Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF). This program is set to expire on the final day of 2018.

Assistance must be provided in coordination with the State Department. It may include training, equipment, logistics support, supplies, stipends, and construction. Assistance may go to military and other security forces of, or associated with, the government of Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces or other local security forces with a national security mission.

The 2017 National Defense Authorization Act renamed the Iraq Train and Equip Fund, and transferred the President's full ITEF request of \$919.5 million to the [Counter-Islamic State in Iraq and Levant Fund](#).

Report: 75 percent of assistance through this program is withheld until the Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, submits a report to congressional leaders and Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees. This report must describe the plan for providing assistance, identify the forces to receive that assistance, and clarify how assistance will contribute to these forces' re-training and rebuilding. This report must be unclassified but may have a classified annex.

The White House must also submit a report explaining how this assistance supports a larger regional strategy, explaining, among other items, the elements and timelines of the plan for Iraq and ISIL, partner nations' contributions, and the number and roles of U.S. forces involved.

This law also requires the Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, to submit quarterly progress reports to the same congressional entities. These reports—which are not required to be unclassified—must include 11 elements, among them:

- Any updates to the plan, strategy, vetting requirements, or process of assisting such forces, and “end-use mechanisms and procedures”;

- Statistics on any attacks against U.S. or coalition personnel, and a description on how such attacks are being mitigated;
- A description and evaluation of forces receiving U.S. assistance;
- A list of projects or facilities to repair or renovate;
- The amount of funds spent during the reporting period; and
- An assessment of the effectiveness of the assistance provided.

Other reporting requirements seek to address "the extent to which the Government of Iraq is increasing political inclusiveness, addressing the grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities, and enhancing minority integration in the political and military structures in Iraq."

Security Assistance Monitor page about Iraq Train and Equip Fund: <http://securityassistance.org/content/iraq-train-and-equip-fund>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/68>

ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

- **Official name:** Israeli Cooperative Programs.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$487,595,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2016.
- **First legislated** in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 8071 of P.L. 114-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

This Defense budget authority provides \$487,595,000 to bolster Israel's missile defense and capacity. Funding is to be used as follows:

- **\$55,000,000** for the "Iron Dome" defense system to counter short-range rocket threats;
- **\$286,526,000** for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense program, including cruise missile defense research and development. **\$150,000,000** of this is to produce short range ballistic missiles.
- **\$89,550,000** for an upper-tier component to Israel's multi-tier missile defense.
- **\$56,519,000** for the Arrow System Improvement Program, which also includes development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite.

The United States has been working with Israel on its missile defense programs since 1986. [According](#) to the Department of Defense:

current efforts revolve around three major research and development programs and a new procurement agreement for Iron Dome. Programs include the Arrow System Improvement Program, the David's Sling Weapon System project, and the Upper-Tier Interceptor project, known as Arrow-3. The U.S. and Israel jointly manage program cost, schedule and performance.

For more on U.S.-Israeli Ballistic Missile Defense, please see this [graphic](#) on the Defense Department's Missile Defense Agency website.

The law governing Israeli Cooperative Programs specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification. As it is legislated only on the Defense Appropriations bill, it must be renewed on each year's bill.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/136>

JOINT COMBINED EXCHANGE TRAINING

- **Official names:** Authority for Payment of Expenses in Connection With Special Operations Forces Training; Training of Special Operations Forces With Friendly Foreign Forces; Special operations forces: training with friendly foreign forces.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1991. Amended in 1998, 2011, 2014, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 322 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department is authorized to use funds so that Special Operations Forces—elite military units like Green Berets and Navy SEALs—may train with friendly foreign forces. These training deployments are commonly referred to as Joint Combined Exchange Training, or JCET. The main purpose of each JCET deployment must be to train the U.S. forces involved.

As WOLA has previously [noted](#), during JCET trainings—which often resemble joint exercises, with some coursework—Special Operations Forces practice new combat and technical skills like pistol and rifle marksmanship, urban combat, intelligence gathering, or riot control. JCETs may also cover less "kinetic" subject matter like stability operations or human rights.

This fund pays for the expenses of training the special operations forces and the other country's forces, the expenses for deployment, and any costs incurred by the other country as a result of the training. Trainings are designed for U.S. forces to maintain their own skills, while also familiarizing forces with the host country's terrain, culture, language, and military.

The number of JCET trainings has been increasing worldwide. The 2016 Defense Department [budget](#) showed plans to deploy more JCETs in 2015 and 2016 than ever before.

Although military and police aid to Latin America and the Caribbean has declined since 2010, Special Operations Forces deployments have increased in the region, particularly in Central America. Between 2007 and 2014, the number of Special Forces training missions tripled from 12 JCETs training 560 foreign personnel, to 36 JCETs training 2,300. Over the past eight years, nearly 4,000 U.S. Special Forces personnel have trained nearly 13,000 Latin American security force personnel at a cost of \$73 million.

Reports: JCET trainings are detailed in a yearly report to Congress, due every April 1. The report must include:

- The countries where the training was conducted, and its total cost;
- The duration and type of training, including whether such training was related to counter-narcotics or counter-terrorism activities;

- The number of U.S. armed forces members involved and the extent of participation by foreign military forces;
- The relationship of that training to other overseas training programs conducted by the armed forces; and
- A discussion of the unique military training benefit these activities provided to U.S. Special Operations Forces.

JCETs are on the list of programs that must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#), and they have occasionally appeared in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#), though not in recent years.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf
- February 27, 2015: Report on Training of Special Operations Forces for the Period Ending September 30, 2014, U.S. Department of Defense. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/fy2014_sof_2011_report_ocr_sm.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Report on Training of Special Operations Forces for the Period Ending September 30, 2014
A yearly report mainly covering Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET), a program that takes U.S. Special Operations Forces on training missions to over 100 countries each year.
Required by Section 2011 of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
Submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Published by U.S. Department of Defense on February 27, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/fy2014_sof_2011_report_ocr_sm.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Section 2011 Report on Special Operations Forces Training (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/96>)
A yearly report mainly covering Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET), a program that takes U.S. Special Operations Forces on training missions to over 100 countries each year.
Required by Section 2011 of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Due on April 1, 2016.
- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.
- Section 2011 Report on Special Operations Forces Training (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/96>)
A yearly report mainly covering Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET), a program that

takes U.S. Special Operations Forces on training missions to over 100 countries each year.
Required by Section 2011 of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Due on April 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/20>

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

- **Official names:** Authority to use Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund for Training of Foreign Security Forces; Availability of Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund for Training of Foreign Security Forces.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$30,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2020.
- **First legislated** in 2015. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1533 of P.L. 114-92, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows the Defense Department to provide up to \$30 million to train foreign security forces to defeat improvised explosive devices (IED). IEDs are “homemade” bombs that can include military and nonmilitary components. They are typically used by non-state actors against a military force and have been a weapon of choice for insurgents in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Training may only be carried out where the U.S. Defense Department is conducting a named operation or in areas where the Department has determined that a foreign security force is facing a significant threat from improvised explosive devices.

The law governing the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification. This authority is set to expire in 2020.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/135>

JOINT TASK FORCES TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONDUCTING COUNTER-TERRORISM

- **Official names:** Authority for Joint Task Forces Supporting law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Activities to Counter Transnational Organized Crime to Support law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-terrorism Activities; Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-terrorism Activities.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **Set to expire** in 2020.
- **First legislated** in 2003. Amended in 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014.
- **Authorized by** section 1022 of P.L. 108-136, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This Defense Department authority allows existing task forces already supporting counter-drug activities to act against terrorism and transnational organized crime. The task force must carry out these activities in the region in which it is already working. Though these task forces mostly operate within the United States alongside U.S. law enforcement, nothing in the law restricts its applicability to joint task forces working with law enforcement overseas.

The law specifies no State Department involvement in Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism. This authority is to expire in 2020.

Report: Every December 31 during the life of this authority, Defense Department must submit an annual report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees including:

- An assessment of the effect of the counter-drug, counter-transnational organized crime, and counter-terrorism activities;
- A list of recipients, description, and objectives of any support;
- A list of joint task forces working together; and
- A certification from the Secretary of Defense authorizing the task force to provide support in that geographic area.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/89>

LAND-BASED WATER RESOURCES

- **Official name:** Agreements With Foreign Governments to Develop Land-based Water Resources in Support of and in Preparation for Contingency Operations.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1291 of P.L. 114-255, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows the Department of Defense, with the State Department's concurrence, to enter into agreements with other countries to develop and implement policy on plans, procedures, and requirements for water resources in support of land-based forces. This includes assistance with “water selection, pumping, purification, storage, distribution, cooling, consumption, water reuse, water source intelligence, research and development, training, acquisition of water support equipment, and water support operations.”

Notification: The Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees no more than 30 days after entering an agreement, summarizing its terms.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/133>

LEASES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

- **Official names:** Leases of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries and International Organizations; Leasing of Defense Articles; Leasing authority.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1981. Amended in 1986, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2002.
- **Authorized by** section 2796 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows the President to lease defense articles in the Defense Department stocks to other countries and international organizations, if:

- There are “compelling foreign policy and national security reasons” for leasing and not selling the items to the entity.
- The items are not needed for public use at the time.
- The President first considers whether leasing the items means that U.S. technology and industrial companies have fewer opportunities to sell new equipment to that country.
- The country reimburses the United States for all costs, including the depreciation of any articles while leased as well as the restoration or replacement if the articles are damaged, destroyed, or lost. This reimbursement requirement may be waived at the president's discretion if the item has passed three quarters of its useful life, among other circumstances listed in the law.

No lease may exceed five years and the President may terminate the lease and require the immediate return of the articles at any time.

Though the law specifies that the President may lease equipment, the White House has delegated this authority to the Department of Defense. The State Department is not necessarily involved in leases, although leases of equipment for counter-drug purposes are usually carried out by, or in conjunction with, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

Defense articles include, but are not limited to: Weapons, weapons systems, munitions, aircraft, boats, and other items, materials and tools used in war or to facilitate military assistance, sales, or operations.

Notification: Leases may only occur after the White House (or the Defense Department) submits a detailed notification to the congressional Appropriations and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/159>

LOANS OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- **Official name:** Loan of materials, supplies, and equipment for research and development purposes.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1988. Amended in 1996.
- **Authorized by** section 2796d of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

This authority stipulates that the Defense Department may loan materials, supplies, or equipment for the purpose of cooperative research, development, testing, or evaluation to any North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member or major non-NATO ally. The Department may also accept such items from other countries.

A country does not have to reimburse the United States for these loaned items if the Secretary of Defense determines that the success of the research, development, test, or evaluation depends on expending or otherwise consuming the items, or approves of expending or consuming them.

A country may not be loaned a higher quantity of any material than what is in the National Defense Stockpile (NDS). Created shortly after World War II, the NDS was intended to acquire and store critical strategic materials for national security reasons. Its mission was to guard the country against dependence on foreign sources for critical materials in times of national emergency.

Materials at the NDS include: aluminum oxide, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, diamonds, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine, iridium, mica, niobium, platinum group metals, talc, tantalum, thorium, tin, tungsten and zinc.

The law governing Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/160>

LOANS OF PERSONNEL PROTECTION AND SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT

- **Official names:** Cross Servicing Agreements for Loan of Personnel Protection and Personnel Survivability Equipment in Coalition Operations; Logistical Support for Coalition Forces Supporting United States Military Operations in Afghanistan; Use of Acquisition and Cross- Servicing Agreements to Lend Certain Military Equipment to Foreign Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan for Personnel Protection and Survivability; Temporary Authority to use Acquisition and Cross- Servicing Agreements to Lend Certain Military Equipment to Foreign Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan for Personnel Protection and Survivability.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **Set to expire** in 2019.
- **First legislated** in 2006. Amended in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014.
- **Authorized by** section 1202 of P.L. 109-364, John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, with the State Department's concurrence, may loan "personnel protection and personnel survivability equipment" to a foreign military, if that military is participating in, or being trained for, a coalition contingency or peacekeeping operation alongside the United States. Once the operation concludes, the loaned equipment must be returned.

"Personnel protection and personnel survivability equipment" refers to items in the following categories of the [U.S. Munitions List](#):

- Small arms (.50 caliber or less);
- Guns greater than .50 caliber;
- Ammunition for the small arms listed above;
- Ground vehicles (not including tanks);
- Personal protective equipment and shelters; and
- Materials and Miscellaneous Articles.

This authority is currently set to expire in 2019.

Notification: Such loans can only occur at least 15 days after the Defense Department notifies the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Affairs/Relations committees about them.

Report: If they take place during a fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, must report to these committees about these loans by October 30 of that year. The report must describe the equipment loaned, to which country it was loaned, and the duration of the loan.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/64>

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR COALITION FORCES

- **Official names:** Logistical Support for Coalition Forces Supporting Military and Stability Operations; Logistical Support for Coalition Forces Supporting Certain United States Military Operations; Logistical Support for Coalition Forces Supporting United States Military Operations in Afghanistan; Logistical Support for Coalition Forces Supporting Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$450,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2008. Amended in 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1234 of P.L. 110-181, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program allows the Defense Department to provide supplies, services, transportation, and logistical support to coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq that are supporting U.S. military and stabilization efforts. The Department may provide up to \$450 million per year over the 15-month period between October 2016 and December 2017, when this authority is set to expire.

The Secretary of Defense must determine that the forces receiving the support are “essential to the success of a U.S. military or stabilization operation, and would not be able to participate in such operations without the provision of the logistical support.”

The law governing Logistical Support for Coalition Forces specifies no role for the State Department.

Report: The Defense Department must submit a quarterly report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees including a list of the nations that received support, and a description and value of the support given to each.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Logistical Support for Coalition Forces:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/coalition-support-funds>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/93>

LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY

- **Official name:** Support of Foreign Forces Participating in Operations to Disarm the Lord's Resistance Army.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$50,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2011. Amended in 2013.
- **Authorized by** section 1206 of P.L. 112-81, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

Until the end of 2017 the Defense Department, with the State Department's concurrence, may spend up to \$50 million per year to aid the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), an extremist guerrilla group active in Uganda.

Assistance may include logistical support, supplies, services, and intelligence support. Recipients may include the Ugandan military and the national military forces of any other country participating in operations against the LRA.

Notification: At least 15 days before obligating funds under this authorization, the Defense Department must submit to the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees a report detailing the type of support to be provided, to whom the support will be directed, and its objectives, costs, and duration.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/94>

MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODETIC DATA

- **Official names:** Authority for Exchanges of Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data; Exchange of mapping, charting, and geodetic data with foreign countries and international organizations; Exchange of mapping, charting, and geodetic data with foreign countries, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and academic institutions.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1986. Amended in 1996, 2011.
- **Authorized by** section 454 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

First legislated in 1986, this authority permits the Defense Department's National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (formerly the Defense Mapping Agency or National Imagery and Mapping Agency) to exchange and provide mapping, charting, and geodetic data with foreign countries and international organizations. The authority was expanded in 2011 to also include foreign nongovernmental organizations and academic institutions engaged in geospatial information research.

The law governing Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/150>

MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES OF AFGHANISTAN

- **Official name:** Authority to Transfer Defense Articles and Provide Defense Services to the Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$250,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2013. Amended in 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1222 of P.L. 112-239, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority, not to be confused with the much larger [Afghanistan Security Forces Fund](#), allows the Defense Department to transfer non-excess defense articles from its existing stocks in Afghanistan to that country's military and security forces, provided that those items were present in Afghanistan prior to January 2013, were being used to support operations in Afghanistan, and are no longer needed by U.S. forces there. The Department may also provide defense services to Afghan military and security forces in connection to the transferred articles.

The total replacement value of all articles transferred and services provided cannot exceed \$250,000,000 per fiscal year.

Notification: At least 15 days before any transfer is made, the Defense Department, with the concurrence of the State Department, must submit a notification to the congressional Armed Services, Foreign Relations/Affairs, and Appropriations committees providing relevant information about the proposed transfer. This must include a certification that the proposed transfer is "in the national interest of the United States" and needed by the Afghan military and security forces "to build their capacity to restore and maintain peace and security."

Report: The Secretary of Defense must submit an annual report to the above-mentioned congressional committees no later than March 31 including the value of the defense articles transferred and defense services provided under the Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan authority during the previous year.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/95>

MILITARY-TO-MILITARY ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

- **Official name:** Military-to-military Engagement With the Government of Burma.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2014.
- **Authorized by** section 1253 of P.L. 113-291, Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended.
- **Requires consultation, on a report,** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense may engage in some military-to-military, capacity-building activities with Burma, a Southeast Asian country undergoing a transition away from military dictatorship.

These activities include consultation, training, and education on the subjects of human rights, law of armed conflict, civilian control of the military, rule of law and other legal matters, English proficiency, humanitarian and disaster relief, and improving health standards. They may also include courses or workshops on reforming defense institutions; observer status to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief activities; and support in the event of a humanitarian crisis or natural disaster.

This is the only instance of DOD assistance authorized to Burma, where the security forces face strong and credible allegations of participation in human rights abuse.

Report: Within six months of this authority's enactment and on March 1 of each subsequent year the Defense Department, in consultation with the State Department, must report on all military-to-military engagement between the U.S. and Burma, while addressing a list of issues related to human rights, democratic governance, and civilian control of the armed forces. This report must be submitted to the congressional Armed Services, Foreign Relations/Affairs, and Appropriations committees. It must be unclassified but may include a classified annex. After five years, no additional reports are required.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/153>

MISSING U.S. GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

- **Official name:** Equipment and training of foreign personnel to assist in Department of Defense accounting for missing United States Government personnel.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$1,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2008. Amended in 2011.
- **Authorized by** section 408 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires specific approval** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may provide assistance to another country's security-force personnel who are helping the Department account for and recover any missing U.S. government personnel. This includes providing equipment, supplies, services, and training. All assistance under this authority must be specifically approved by the State Department, and may not exceed \$1 million per year.

Notification: Whenever assistance is provided, the law requires the Defense Department to submit a report to the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees identifying the type of assistance, the amount provided, and the recipient.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/63>

MULTINATIONAL MILITARY CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

- **Official names:** Participation of the Department of Defense in Multinational Military Centers of Excellence; Participation in multinational military centers of excellence.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2008. Amended in 2013, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 344 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

This program authorizes the participation of members of the U.S. armed forces and Department of Defense civilian personnel in any multinational military center of excellence, with State Department concurrence.

The law defines a “multinational military center of excellence” as “an entity sponsored by one or more nations that is accredited and approved by the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as offering recognized expertise and experience to personnel participating in the activities of such entity for the benefit of NATO.”

Participation is outlined in a memorandum of understanding entered into by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and the foreign nation or nations concerned.

Funds in this account pay for:

- The U.S. share of the operating expenses of any multinational military center of excellence in which the United States participates.
- The costs of the participation of members of the U.S. armed forces and Department of Defense civilian personnel.

Funds may not pay for the salaries of U.S. personnel involved.

The law governing Multinational Military Centers of Excellence does not specify any congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/96>

NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

- **Official names:** Department of Defense State Partnership Program; National Guard State Partnership Program; State Partnership Program.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2009. Amended in 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 341 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The National Guard State Partnership Program pairs a U.S. state's National Guard personnel with a foreign country's military, security, and other foreign government forces for training, education, and other cooperation. It is a Defense Department program carried out with the State Department's concurrence.

The primary subject areas of this cooperation include disaster or emergency response—a central National Guard mission—but extend to border and port security, counterterrorism and counter-trafficking, and peacekeeping operations, among others. The Defense Department may pay up to \$10 million per year to cover foreign participants' incremental expenses.

Notification: The Defense Department, with the concurrence of the State Department, must notify the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees at least 15 days before the start of any National Guard State Partnership Program activity.

Report: No later than the February 1 following fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018, the Defense Department must submit to the same committees a report that includes:

- The countries in which activities were conducted.
- The type of activities conducted, the duration of the activities, and the number of members of the National Guard of each State or territory involved in such activities.
- The extent of participation in the activities by the military forces and security forces of such foreign country or other government organizations.
- The cost of activities, including the annual cost of the activities, with a breakdown of such expenditures by geographic combatant command and country.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- March 18, 2015: International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1503_incsr.pdf
- December 29, 2016: U.S. Army South's 2016 year in review, U.S. Army South. Available at

- http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161229_usarso_year.pdf
- June 24, 2015: Colombia: Peace with the FARC?, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/house_colombia_peace_hearing.pdf
 - August 22, 2016: South Carolina National Guard top leader shares importance of reserve force with Colombian leaders, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160822_co_sc.pdf
 - August 22, 2016: SD Guard, Suriname soldiers partner to renovate school, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160822_sr_sc.pdf
 - June 30, 2016: South Dakota National Guard celebrates 10 years of partnership with Suriname, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160630_sr_southcom.pdf

Unobtained Government Reports

- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)
Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.
Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on June 1, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/29>

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1956.
- **Authorized by** section 7046 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

Foreign military personnel at the officer level may receive advanced instruction at the Naval Postgraduate School ([NPS](#)). This does not mean that officers are entitled to an appointment in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps.

The school is located in Monterey, California, and concentrates on areas of interest to the Navy, which include, but are not limited to: business, engineering, information sciences, and conflict and defense studies. The [NPS Center for Civil-Military Relations](#), in particular, offers many courses to foreign students. The students are mostly active-duty officers representing multiple branches of the U.S. military, while most faculty are civilians.

Some foreign students attending NPS reimburse the Defense Department for their tuition costs, though these costs often get covered by other U.S. aid programs that fund military training and education. The law governing foreign students at the NPS specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/139>

NON-CONVENTIONAL ASSISTED RECOVERY CAPABILITIES

- **Official name:** Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$25,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2021.
- **First legislated** in 2008. Amended in 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 943 of P.L. 110-417, Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This program allows the Defense Department to use up to \$25 million per year for personnel recovery that is led by those outside of typical military structures.

“Personnel recovery” means the recovery of U.S. military personnel who “become separated or isolated and cannot rejoin their units.” The U.S. military [defines](#) non-conventional assisted recovery as “personnel recovery conducted by indigenous/surrogate personnel that are trained, supported, and led by special operations forces, unconventional warfare ground and maritime forces, or other government agencies’ personnel that have been specifically trained and directed to establish and operate indigenous or surrogate infrastructures.”

A chief of mission (someone in charge of a diplomatic facility of the United States) must concur with any regional combatant command’s plan to give funds to establish, develop, and maintain a foreign country’s non-conventional assisted recovery capabilities. The law specified that this authority may not be used to build the capacity of foreign military forces or provide security and stabilization assistance. The Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities authority is set to expire in 2021.

Notification: The Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees at least 30 days before using this authority.

Report: The Defense Department must submit a quarterly report to the above-mentioned congressional committees including updates on eight areas related to the program.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/97>

NONPROLIFERATION ANTI-TERRORISM DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

- **Official names:** Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs; Proliferation Interdiction Support; International Nonproliferation and Export Control Training; Nonproliferation and Export Control Assistance; Antiterrorism Training Assistance; Antiterrorism Assistance Program; Antiterrorism Assistance.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$885,472,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1983. Amended in 1985, 1986, 1990, 1996, 2000, 2002, 2007, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 2349aa and following of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) account is managed by the State Department and provides assistance for counterterrorism, nonproliferation, export control, border security, de-mining, and similar purposes in developing nations. NADR funds equipment and training, conferences, and some construction.

Between 2012 and 2017, the NADR account amounted to nearly \$4 billion. Of that total Latin America was set to receive just under \$100 million. Colombia, Mexico, and Panama are the top bilateral recipients.

Some efforts within this program focus on eliminating excess or at-risk small arms and light weapons worldwide, while others focus on humanitarian demining work to reduce civilian casualties and safely returning refugees and internally displaced persons (a major current mission in Colombia). Demining efforts are mandated to prioritize areas where the United States is responsible for the unexploded ordnance.

The NADR Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) sub-program is the oldest of the NADR authorities, dating back to 1983. ATA, according to the State Department, “provides technical training and equipment to assist foreign countries in protecting facilities, individuals, and infrastructure.” Its main goal is to build the ability of law enforcement in other countries “to deter terrorists and terrorist groups from engaging in international terrorist acts such as bombing, kidnapping, assassination, hostage taking, and hijacking.” Assistance includes training and equipment related to bomb detection and disposal, hostage situations, and detection, deterrence, and prevention of acts of terrorism.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor must be consulted about which countries receive ATA assistance, while the Secretary of State is responsible for coordinating all assistance related to international terrorism.

The NADR account also includes funds that support nonproliferation activities, including those of the UN International Atomic Energy Agency and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization International Monitoring System. While originally focusing on the Korean Peninsula and the former Soviet states, this authority now extends to any state deemed to be in the national security interests of the United States.

Notification: The congressional Appropriations committees must be notified at least 15 days before assistance is provided to any country receiving funds.

Reports: Before February 1 of each year, the State Department must report to Congress on all assistance related to international terrorism that the United States Government provided during the preceding fiscal year, including the amount and nature of that assistance. This report may be classified.

Some reporting on NADR is available in the annual [Congressional Budget Justification for State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: <http://securityassistance.org/content/nonproliferation-anti-terrorism-demining-and-related-programs>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- February 9, 2016: Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2017, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_cbj.pdf
- January 5, 2016: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Merida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160105_crs_mx.pdf
- April 11, 2016: Unaccompanied Children from Central America: Foreign Policy Considerations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160411_crs_uac.pdf
- January 18, 2017: U.S.-Mexican Security Cooperation: The Mérida Initiative and Beyond, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170118_crs.pdf
- January 13, 2016: Building Partner Capacity: U.S. Agencies can Improve Monitoring of Counter-firearms Trafficking Efforts in Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160113_gao_guns_centam.pdf
- February 9, 2016: Executive Summary Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_exec_sum.pdf
- February 19, 2016: FY2017 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Budget Request: In Brief, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160219_crs_sfops.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- FY2017 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Budget Request: In Brief
An overview of the worldwide 2017 foreign aid budget request sent to Congress in February 2016
Published by Congressional Research Service on February 19, 2016.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160219_crs_sfops.pdf.
- Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2017
The State Department's annual explanation to Congress of how it is using its budget for both

diplomacy and foreign assistance.

Required by Section 634 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Submitted by the Chairman of the Development Coordination Committee to the U.S. Congress.

Published by U.S. Department of State on February 9, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_cbj.pdf.

- Executive Summary Congressional Budget Justification Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

The State Department's annual explanation to Congress of how it is using its budget for both diplomacy and foreign assistance.

Published by U.S. Department of State on February 9, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160209_foreign_ops_exec_sum.pdf.

- U.S. Foreign Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean: Recent Trends and FY2016 Appropriations

A regular overview of assistance programs to the region managed by the State Department and USAID.

Published by Congressional Research Service on January 7, 2016.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160107_crs_latam_approps.pdf.

- Central America Regional Security Initiative: Background and Policy Issues for Congress
A periodically updated overview of U.S. assistance to Central America to improve public security and governance.

Published by Congressional Research Service on December 17, 2015.

Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151217_carsi_crs.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- CARSI and CBSI Funding (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/151>)
The Secretary of State must report on the uses of all funds for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSi) "on a country-by-country basis for each program, project, and activity," from 2010 through 2015.
Required by H. Rept. 114-154, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2016 Report 114-154 of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations on H.R. 2772.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations.
Due on February 1, 2016.
- Congressional Budget Justification for Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/105>)
The State Department's annual explanation to Congress of how it is using its budget for both diplomacy and foreign assistance.
Required by Section 634 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
To be submitted by the Chairman of the Development Coordination Committee to the U.S. Congress.
Due on February 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/30>

OFFICE OF SECURITY COOPERATION IN IRAQ

- **Official names:** Operations and Activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq; Authority to Support Operations and Activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$70,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2017.
- **First legislated** in 2011. Amended in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1215 of P.L. 112-81, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence, in some cases,** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This Defense Department program manages security cooperation efforts as part of U.S. transition activities in Iraq. One of its main missions is to train and equip the Iraqi military, along with developing the relationship between the Iraqi military and U.S. military and facilitating arms and equipment sales. This authority funds the operating expenses of the Defense Department entity that manages these programs, the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq (OSC-I).

OSC-I has undergone deep reductions, with authorized funding levels shrinking from \$524 million in 2012 to \$70 million in 2017, all of it from the U.S. Air Force's operations and maintenance budget. Assistance through this authority is limited in scope: the Defense Department may fund life support, transportation, personal security, and construction. OSC-I can also lead intelligence and defense-related training activities for Iraqi personnel. With State Department concurrence, it may conduct training of Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Counter Terrorism Service personnel, as long as such training includes elements of human rights, military professionalism, and respect for civilian authority.

While the OSC-I authority does not provide the Defense Department with core security cooperation responsibilities, those are covered under other authorities, such as the [Iraq Train and Equip Fund](#).

Report: The Defense Department, in consultation with the State Department, must submit a report every six months to the congressional Armed Services committees, Foreign Relations/Affairs committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees. This report must include six elements, among them a narrative of the Office's activities, end-use monitoring and accountability over aid recipients, and an evaluation of results.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/98>

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

- **Official names:** Friendly foreign countries: authority to provide support for conduct of operations; Allied forces participating in combined operations: authority to provide logistic support, supplies, and services.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$455,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2006. Amended in 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 331 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority allows the Defense Department, with the State Department's concurrence, to provide support to any friendly foreign force participating alongside U.S. forces in a combined operation, or in "a military or stability operation that benefits the national security interests of the United States."

It permits the provision of logistic support, training, supplies, and services, including some types of small-scale military construction. The Defense Department may also provide such support to an allied government's non-military logistics, security, or other agency in order to benefit the U.S. armed forces.

The annual authorized amount of Operational Support worldwide is \$455 million.

Notifications: The Defense Department must notify the congressional Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees before designating a joint operation for which support is to be provided.

The Defense Department must review all such operations once each year. If the Secretary of Defense decides to continue to provide Operational Support within that operation for another year, the Secretary must notify the above-mentioned congressional committees.

If the operation is one in which U.S. forces are not participating, the Defense and State Departments must jointly certify to the above-mentioned congressional committees that the operation is in the U.S. national security interest. This certification must come at least 15 days before U.S. support begins, and must come with a report describing the operation, its geographic area, the participating countries, the type and duration of support, and the U.S. national security interests involved.

Reports: Assistance through this authority must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Operational Support: <http://securityassistance.org/content/global-lift-and-sustain>

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/81>

PAYMENT OF PERSONNEL EXPENSES

- **Official names:** Payment of Personnel Expenses for Multilateral Cooperation Programs; Bilateral and Regional Cooperation Programs for Payment of Certain Expenses of Defense Personnel of Developing Countries; Authority to pay for Certain Travel of Defense Personnel of Countries Participating in Nato Partnership for Peace Program; Authority to pay Certain Expenses of Personnel of Developing Countries for Attendance at Bilateral or Regional Cooperation Conferences; Authority to pay Certain Expenses in Connection With Bilateral and Regional Cooperation Programs; Authority to pay Certain Expenses of Defense Personnel of Developing Countries; Payment of personnel expenses necessary for theater security cooperation.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1986. Amended in 1989, 1990, 1992, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 312 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

This program allows the Defense Department, with the State Department's concurrence, to pay for travel, room and board, and similar personnel expenses of defense and other personnel from developing countries, for activities considered necessary for security cooperation.

This could include covering the costs for those attending multilateral, bilateral, or regional conferences, seminars, or meetings that promote U.S. national security interests. This authority also allows the Defense Department to contribute money to these events if it views them as promoting U.S. national security interests.

The Defense Department may also fund administrative services and support, including travel, medical care, and training programs, for liaison officers of a foreign country while they are assigned temporarily to any headquarters in the Department of Defense.

This program was long referred to as "payment of expenses to attend bilateral or regional conferences," and was reauthorized in 2016 as "payment of personnel expenses necessary for theater security cooperation."

The law specifies no maximum authorized annual amount of assistance through this authority, and requires no congressional notification.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- December 29, 2016: U.S. Army South's 2016 year in review, U.S. Army South. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/161229_usarso_year.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/99>

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

- **Official names:** Peacekeeping Operations; Assistance for Peacekeeping Operations; General authorization.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$600,630,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1978. Amended in 1979, 1981, 1985, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 2348 of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account supports multilateral peacekeeping and regional stability operations that are not funded through the United Nations. Recipient security forces need not be participating in a current peacekeeping operation; PKO assistance may be provided to increase forces' capacity to participate in future missions.

The law governing the PKO program allows the President to furnish assistance to friendly countries and international organizations "in furtherance of national security interests." PKO funds provide arms and equipment, training, and services for militaries, police, civilian personnel, and international organizations involved, or potentially involved, in peacekeeping operations.

Between 2012 and 2017, \$3 billion was allotted to PKO worldwide. Much of the funding was dedicated to regions and countries in Africa, as well as Syria and other states in the Middle East.

Congress annually appropriates funding to maintain this account, and resources are administered by the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. PKO funding supports numerous initiatives that look like individual programs, but in fact are part of this account. These includes the Global Peace Operations Initiative, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism.

Notification: The congressional Appropriations committees must be notified at least 15 days before assistance is provided to any country receiving funds.

Reports: Information about PKO program expenditures is included in a [security assistance report](#) the State Department must submit to the Committees on Appropriations on funds spent during fiscal year 2015. The program also appears in the annual [congressional budget presentation documents for foreign assistance](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Peacekeeping Operations: <http://securityassistance.org/content/peacekeeping-operations>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf
- April 1, 2016: Admiral Tidd Reaffirms SOUTHCOM'S Commitment to El Salvador, Dialogo (U.S. Southern Command). Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160401_sv_dialogo.pdf
- December 30, 2015: El Salvador Inaugurates New Center for Peace Operations, Revista Dialogo (U.S. Southern Command). Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151230_sv_dialogo_pko.pdf

Unobtained Government Reports

- Security Assistance Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/115>)
"A report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2015, by country and purpose of assistance," through the State Department's Peacekeeping Operations, International Military Education and Training, and Foreign Military Financing programs. This must include an explanation of changes made to improve the effectiveness of International Military Education and Training.
 Required by Section 7034(b)(7) of P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016.
 To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations.
 Due on May 1, 2016.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/19>

PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE

- **Official name:** Authority to provide assistance to cooperative countries.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2007.
- **Authorized by** section 2912 of Title 50, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is an international arrangement, begun at U.S. initiative in 2003, to increase cooperation to prevent trafficking of weapons of mass destruction. This State Department-managed [program](#) to support the PSI was added to permanent law in 2007 to help foreign countries “to prevent the transport and transshipment of items of proliferation concern.” It allows the State Department to make additional use of arms transfers and training authorized through existing authorities. The law places special emphasis on helping each recipient country create “a legal framework... criminalizing proliferation, enacting strict export controls, and securing sensitive materials within its borders.”

No country may receive Proliferation Security Initiative assistance for more than three consecutive years.

Notification: Proliferation Security Initiative assistance may only be provided at least 30 days after the President notifies the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/155>

REGIONAL CENTERS FOR SECURITY STUDIES

- **Official names:** Department of Defense regional centers for security studies; Regional Centers for Security Studies.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2000. Amended in 2006, 2008, 2011, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 342 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence, in some cases,** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department maintains, and funds students' attendance at, five academic centers for security studies oriented toward different regions. They are:

1. The [George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies](#) in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany;
2. The [Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies](#) in Honolulu, Hawaii;
3. The [William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies](#), at the National Defense University in Washington, DC;
4. The [Africa Center for Strategic Studies](#), at the National Defense University in Washington, DC; and
5. The [Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies](#), at the National Defense University in Washington, DC.

Many, if not most, of the foreign students at these centers are civilians; U.S. personnel may also attend. Coursework focuses on “territorial and maritime security, transnational and asymmetric threats, and defense sector governance.” In Latin America that has translated into defense policymaking and management, threat analysis, civil-military relations, human rights, and similar topics. The law foresees them as “international venues for bilateral and multilateral research, communication, exchange of ideas, and training involving military and civilian participants.”

Foreign students may pay for their own training, although students from developing countries may have all fees waived at the Defense Department's expense if the Department determines that it “is in the national security interest of the United States.” With State Department concurrence, the Defense Department may waive up to \$1 million per year in costs for representatives of foreign non-governmental organizations or international organizations. This is the only example of State Department involvement mentioned in the law governing Regional Centers for Security Studies.

Reports: The law requires no specific reporting to Congress about the Centers' activities, although trainees do appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#). They also appear in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

The law requires the Defense Department to review the Regional Centers' program and structure “to

determine whether such Regional Center is appropriately aligned with the strategic priorities of the Department of Defense and the applicable geographic combatant commands.” The law does not require that these annual views be shared with Congress. Between 2001 and 2011, the law did require the Defense Department to produce an annual report on the Regional Centers, but that requirement was repealed.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Regional Centers for Security Studies:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/regional-centers-security-studies>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- November 30, 2015: A Critical Juncture for Security and Human Rights, Prism (National Defense University Center for Complex Operations). Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1512_prism_bresnahan.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/21>

REGIONAL DEFENSE COMBATING TERRORISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

- **Official names:** Regional Defense Counterterrorism Fellowship Program; Regional Defense Counter-terrorism Fellowship Program; Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$35,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2003. Amended in 2003, 2006, 2008, 2013, 2014, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 345 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may pay up to \$35 million per year from its budget to educate and train foreign military officers, defense ministry officials, or security officials, if the training's purpose is to help them to combat terrorism. This program was launched in the months after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. It was added to permanent law in 2003.

In Latin America, the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program funds attendance of many students at the Defense Department's [Regional Centers for Security Studies](#), like the Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies at the National Defense University in Washington.

The law governing the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program does not specify any role for the State Department.

Reports: Every December 1, the Defense Department must report to the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees about the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program's activities during the previous fiscal year. This must include the amount of training costs paid by country, the courses that foreign students attended, which of these courses took place in foreign countries, an assessment of the program's effectiveness in increasing foreign governments' cooperation "in the global war on terrorism," a discussion of actions taken to improve the program, and a discussion of how the program fits into each geographic combatant command's security priorities.

Assistance through this authority must appear in the [Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#) and, starting in 2018, in the [Annual Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs](#). It also appears in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

Security Assistance Monitor page about Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: <http://securityassistance.org/content/combating-terrorism-fellowship-program>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- March 10, 2016: Posture Statement of Admiral Kurt W. Tidd Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee 10 March 2016, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160310_southcom_posture.pdf
- March 12, 2015: Posture Statement of General John F. Kelly, United States Marine Corps Commander, United States Southern Command Before the 114th Congress Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/150312_dod_southcom_posture_statement.pdf
- October 30, 2014: Foreign Military Training Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 Joint Report to Congress, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/201506_fmtr.pdf
- May 12, 2016: Tidd visits Perú to meet with Minister of Defense, military leaders, U.S. Southern Command. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160512_pe_sc.pdf
- January 13, 2017: Foreign Military Training in Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016, U.S. Department of State. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170113_fmtr_sm.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Foreign Military Training in Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016
A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.
Required by Submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Published by U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense on January 13, 2017.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/170113_fmtr_sm.pdf.
- Foreign Military Training Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 Joint Report to Congress
A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.
Required by Section 656 of P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
Submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Published by U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense on October 30, 2014.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/201506_fmtr.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/109>)
Annual report on the activities of this program. The reporting requirement was repealed by the 2016 Defense Authorization law.
Required by Section 2249c of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Due on December 1, 2014.
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/109>)
Annual report on the activities of this program. The reporting requirement was repealed by the 2016 Defense Authorization law.
Required by Section 2249c of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Due on December 1, 2015.
- International Terrorism Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/264>)
The State Department, "in consultation with appropriate United States Government agencies, shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the assistance related to

international terrorism” during the previous fiscal year. This report may be classified.

Required by Section 2349aa of the U.S. Code Title 22.

To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Due on February 1, 2016.

- Organizational management of Department of Defense security assistance programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/153>)

The Secretary of Defense must review the department's security assistance and security cooperation programs' oversight and management, and submit a detailed summary of that review's findings.

Required by S. Rept. 114-49, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 Report 114-49 of the Committee on Armed Services Senate on S. 1376.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Committees on Armed Services.

Due on March 31, 2016.

- Biennial Report on Defense Budget Aid Programs (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/254>)

Every two years between 2016 and 2020, the Defense Department must issue a report detailing assistance through at least sixteen of its aid programs.

Required by Section 1211 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.

Due on June 1, 2016.

- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/109>)

Annual report on the activities of this program. The reporting requirement was repealed by the 2016 Defense Authorization law.

Required by Section 2249c of the U.S. Code Title 10.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.

Due on December 1, 2016.

- Foreign Military Training Report (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/140>)

A legislatively mandated accounting of all training of foreign security forces provided by U.S. personnel. Must include totals, dollar amounts, recipient units, units offering training, training locations, and course titles.

Required by P.L. 87-195, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense, The Secretary of State to the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Due on January 31, 2017.

- International Terrorism Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/264>)

The State Department, “in consultation with appropriate United States Government agencies, shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the assistance related to international terrorism” during the previous fiscal year. This report may be classified.

Required by Section 2349aa of the U.S. Code Title 22.

To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.

Due on February 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/10>

RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING

- **Official name:** Training of Security Forces and Associated Security Ministries of Foreign Countries to Promote Respect for the Rule of law and Human Rights.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **Set to expire** in 2020.
- **First legislated** in 2014. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1206 of P.L. 113-291, Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence and consultation** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, with the State Department's concurrence, can use its own budget to provide human rights training to foreign security forces and associated security ministries. The Defense Department must also first consult with the State Department about the training's content, methods of instruction, and intended beneficiaries.

The law defines “human rights training” as training to foreign security forces (1) to prevent gross human rights violations, (2) to support accountability for such human rights violations when they occur, (3) to strengthen compliance with the laws of armed conflict, (4) to strengthen respect for civilian control over the military, (5) to promote and assist military justice systems and other accountability mechanisms, and (6) to prevent the use of child soldiers.

The law allows the Defense Department to provide human rights training to members of military units that are otherwise banned from getting aid, by the Leahy Law or other U.S. legal provisions that prohibit assistance to military and police forces alleged to abuse human rights. Such training may only take place if:

- The training takes place in the security forces' country of origin;
- The training excludes individuals credibly alleged to have committed, or commanded units alleged to have committed, gross human rights violations.
- The training is considered only a “corrective step,” not a way to rehabilitate military or police units currently banned from assistance.
- The U.S. government has made “reasonable efforts” to help the recipient country “take all corrective steps” regarding the unit's past gross human rights violations.

This program was created by the [2015 National Defense Authorization Act](#), which (in section 1204) also added a version of the Leahy Law human rights protections to permanent law governing the Defense Department.

Report: On March 31 of every year through 2020, the Defense Department must send a report to the congressional Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees about activities carried out under this human rights training authority during the previous fiscal year.

This authority is set to expire on September 30, 2020.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/124>)
A report on the Defense Department's use of this authority to provide human rights and rule of law training, which expires in 2020.
Required by Section 1206 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on March 31, 2015.
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/124>)
A report on the Defense Department's use of this authority to provide human rights and rule of law training, which expires in 2020.
Required by Section 1206 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on March 31, 2016.
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/124>)
A report on the Defense Department's use of this authority to provide human rights and rule of law training, which expires in 2020.
Required by Section 1206 of P.L. 113-291, the Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on March 31, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/47>

SALES OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL

- **Official name:** Surplus war material: sale to States and foreign governments.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1956.
- **Authorized by** section 4681 and 9681 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

Pursuant to an old law that remains on the books, the U.S. Army “may sell surplus war material and supplies, except food, of the Department of the Army, for which there is no adequate domestic market, to any State or to any foreign government with which the United States was at peace on June 5, 1920.”

It is difficult to know whether this authority is ever used, as the law governing Sales of Surplus War Material specifies no State Department involvement and no congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/144>

SECTION 614 WAIVER AUTHORITY

- **Official names:** Special Waiver Authority; Special Authority; Special Authorities.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$250,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1961. Amended in 1966, 1967, 1974, 1980, 1985, 1989, 1993.
- **Authorized by** section 2364 of Title 22, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Managed by the Department of State.**
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

If a country is prohibited by law from receiving U.S. security assistance or buying arms, or if there is a need to re-designate money that was assigned to another country, the President may, on a limited and emergency basis, override that prohibition or designation. A “614 Waiver,” named for Section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act, allows up to \$250 million in aid, or \$750 million in arms sales, to go forward even if the law or existing obligations block aid from going to the recipient countries.

A Latin American example of use of the 614 Waiver was its 1997 invocation by President Bill Clinton to free up assistance to the Colombian National Police, which was suspended when the State Department “de-certified” Colombia for insufficient counter-drug cooperation.

No single country may receive more than \$50 million in grants through a 614 Waiver, or a combined \$500 million in grants and sales, unless that country is “a victim of active aggression.” The 614 Waiver applies to funding in the State Department and Foreign Operations budget, not the Defense Department or any other budget.

Notifications: Before employing a 614 Waiver, the President must consult with, and provide a written policy justification to, the congressional Appropriations and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees.

If the President determines that “it is inadvisable to specify the nature of the use of” funds freed by a 614 Waiver, the President may designate up to \$50 million after informing the chairman and ranking minority members of the congressional Foreign Relations/Affairs committees about how funds are to be used.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/167>

SENIOR MILITARY COLLEGES

- **Official name:** Senior military colleges: Department of Defense international student program.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1999.
- **Authorized by** section 2111b of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The term “Senior Military Colleges” refers to six U.S. colleges that offer army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs and have a military commandant of cadets. There are six: the University of North Georgia, in Dahlonega, Georgia; Norwich University, in Northfield, Vermont; Texas A&M University, in College Station, Texas; The Citadel, in Charleston, South Carolina; Virginia Military Institute, in Lexington, Virginia; and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech), in Blacksburg, Virginia.

The law allows foreign students to attend these colleges “in furtherance of the military-to-military program objectives of the Department of Defense” and to provide future U.S. military leaders with “increased, extended interaction with highly qualified potential foreign military leaders.” Students, or their governments, are expected to pay the cost of their instruction at the Senior Military Colleges. However, the Defense Department may pay some or all of this cost.

The law governing foreign students at U.S. Senior Military Colleges specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification. Some students may appear in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/102>

SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

- **Official name:** Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1964. Amended in 1996.
- **Authorized by** section 2103 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires criteria approval** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

Since the 1960s, foreign students may enroll in Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs at U.S. educational institutions. Military departments must approve their enrollment under criteria approved by the State Department.

The law governing foreign students' participation in Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs specifies no congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/137>

SERVICE ACADEMIES

- **Official name:** International engagement authorities for service academies.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$3,120,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 347 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

For decades, a small number of foreign students has been allowed to attend the U.S. armed services' academies: the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York; the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; and the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) consolidated authorities for each academy's foreign students into a single provision.

Up to 60 foreign students may attend each of the three academies. Each military service, through its civilian Secretary, may set up criteria for admitting students, and must prioritize students from countries that impose a national service obligation upon graduation. Foreign students are expected to pay for their tuition, living expenses, and other costs, although the Defense Department is allowed to waive all or part of the bill. Attendance at a U.S. military academy does not make a foreign student eligible to enter the U.S. armed forces.

The law permits exchanges of students between the U.S. military academies and foreign military academies for up to one semester. Participants in exchanges do not count toward the cap of 60 students per academy, although no more than 100 cadets or midshipmen can participate in exchanges in a single year. Each academy may spend up to \$1 million per year on these exchanges.

Academies may also accept foreign students for up to four weeks, without affecting the 60-student cap, if the military branch secretary “determines that the attendance of such persons contributes significantly to the development of foreign language, cross-cultural interactions and understanding, and cultural immersion of cadets or midshipmen.” The military service may pay the participants' travel costs up to a total yearly cost of \$40,000 per academy.

The law governing foreign students' participation at Service Academies specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification. Students do, however, tend to appear in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/131>

SOUTHEAST ASIA MARITIME SECURITY INITIATIVE

- **Official names:** Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative; South China Sea Initiative.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$50,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2020.
- **First legislated** in 2015. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1263 of P.L. 114-92, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The 2016 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) launched this program as the “South China Sea Initiative,” authorizing \$50 million in 2016 funds. The 2017 NDAA changed its name and expanded its geographic scope. It allows the Defense Department, with State Department concurrence, to provide equipment, supplies, training, and small-scale military construction to foreign security forces. This authority is set to expire in 2020.

Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative aid is restricted to five countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The Initiative also allows the Defense Department to cover incremental expenses of personnel who participate in training from the wealthier countries of Brunei, Singapore, and Taiwan.

The purpose of this assistance must be “maritime security and maritime domain awareness of foreign countries along the South China Sea.” Assistance may also include training to these forces at the ministry, agency, and headquarters level. All assistance and training must include “elements that promote” human rights and fundamental freedoms, and respect for civilian authority over the military.

Notification: At least 15 days before providing Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative aid to a country, the Defense Department must notify the congressional committees on Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations/Affairs. The notification must identify the recipient country, the budget and implementation timeline, evaluation criteria, and a detailed justification of the planned activity, among other elements.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/132>

SUPPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM

- **Official names:** Authority for Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism; Support of Military Operations to Combat Terrorism; Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$100,000,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2004. Amended in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 127e of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence of the chief of mission, but not** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

This authority, first legislated in 2004 and added to permanent law in 2016, allows the Defense Department, with the concurrence of a country's chief of mission (like a U.S. ambassador), to support “foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals” who are supporting or facilitating U.S. Special Operations Forces' anti-terrorism operations. Special Operations Forces are elite, secretive units (like Army Green Berets, Navy SEALs, and other highly trained units) which usually operate in small groups on specialized missions.

This program's spending authority has grown from \$25 million per year at its inception to \$100 million per year today. Appropriations law specifies that this aid is restricted to activities “in support of an ongoing military operation being conducted by United States Special Operations Forces to combat terrorism.” However, the Defense Department may waive this restriction if “extraordinary circumstances” demand it and the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees are notified within 72 hours. The law specifies that this program does not authorize covert actions.

A 2016 Defense Department [document](#) notes that this program was “recently reported as a 'classified spending account' in use within Libya to assist Libyan forces to operate along with U.S. forces conducting C/T [counter-terrorism].”

Notifications: At least 15 days before beginning a new outlay of funds, or adjusting an existing outlay by more than \$1 million or 20 percent of the total amount, the Defense Department must send a notification to the above-mentioned congressional committees. That notification must detail the type of support the foreign entity is providing to U.S. Special Operations Forces, the type of support to be given to the foreign entity, and the dollar amount of the support.

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law requires a notification to the same committees, at least 15 days before initiating or expanding support under this program, “in accordance with the direction contained in the classified annex accompanying” that law. This direction's content is unknown.

Reports: Every March 1, the Defense Department must submit to the above-mentioned congressional committees a report on support provided during the previous calendar year. Every September 1, the Department must send a similar report about the first half of the calendar year.

Both reports must include several elements, including a summary of the U.S. Special Operations Forces' ongoing military operations to combat terrorism that relied on foreign support or facilitation; a description of the received support; the type of recipients supported; the total amount provided in this and previous fiscal years; the intended duration of such aid; a description of the support or training that the U.S. Special Operations Forces are providing, and a "value assessment" with a summary of significant activities carried out with this authority.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/section-1208-authority>

Unobtained Government Reports

- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/160>)
An annual report on U.S. Special Operations Forces' support to "foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals" to combat terrorism.
Required by Section 1208 of P.L. 108-375, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on October 31, 2015.
- International Terrorism Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/264>)
The State Department, "in consultation with appropriate United States Government agencies, shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the assistance related to international terrorism" during the previous fiscal year. This report may be classified.
Required by Section 2349aa of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2016.
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/160>)
An annual report on U.S. Special Operations Forces' support to "foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals" to combat terrorism.
Required by Section 1208 of P.L. 108-375, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense Committees.
Due on October 31, 2016.
- International Terrorism Assistance (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/264>)
The State Department, "in consultation with appropriate United States Government agencies, shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the assistance related to international terrorism" during the previous fiscal year. This report may be classified.
Required by Section 2349aa of the U.S. Code Title 22.
To be submitted by the Secretary of State to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence, and Foreign Affairs/Relations.
Due on February 1, 2017.
- Biannual Report on Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/257>)
A description of U.S. Special Operations Forces' support to foreign entities that assisted their

ongoing military operations to combat terrorism.
Required by Section 127e of the U.S. Code Title 10.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Congressional Defense
Committees.
Due on March 1, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/49>

TRAINING FOR EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONAL MILITARY FORCES IN THE COURSE OF MULTILATERAL EXERCISES

- **Official name:** Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$28,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2018.
- **First legislated** in 2015. Amended in 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1251 of P.L. 114-92, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, as amended.
- **Requires concurrence in selecting recipient countries** of the Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department may pay the “reasonable and proper cost” incurred by some foreign countries’ participation in training that happens within the context of a multilateral military exercise that includes U.S. forces. Items for which the Defense Department may pay include rations, fuel, training ammunition, and transportation, but not pay or other normal personnel costs.

The recipient countries include signatories to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) “Partnership for Peace” arrangement in Eastern Europe, or countries that joined NATO since 1999. The training must serve the purpose of increasing those forces’ interoperability with NATO, and to increase their capacity to respond to external threats, “hybrid warfare,” and calls for collective action with NATO.

Between 2016 and its foreseen expiration in 2018, this authority may fund up to \$28 million per year in foreign forces’ incremental expenses for training in the context of multilateral exercises.

The law governing Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises specifies no State Department involvement, beyond concurrence with the choice of recipient countries. It foresees no specific congressional notification. However, by December 31 of each year between 2016 and 2018, the Defense Department must brief the congressional Armed Services committees on its use of this authority during the previous year, identifying the countries with which training was conducted and the types of training provided.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/125>

TRAINING IN INTERDICTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

- **Official names:** International Training Program to Deter WMD Proliferation; Training Program.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1994. Amended in 2004.
- **Authorized by** section 2334 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department and the FBI may run a joint program that trains foreign personnel “to deter the possible proliferation and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by organized crime organizations in Eastern Europe, the Baltic countries, states of the former Soviet Union, and in other countries in which, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, there exists a significant threat of such proliferation and acquisition.”

In practice, this program has largely been superseded by the Defense Department's [Cooperative Threat Reduction](#) program, while the FBI maintains its own [Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate](#). The law governing Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/154>

TRANSPORTATION OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF SUPPLIES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

- **Official names:** Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid; Transportation of humanitarian relief supplies to foreign countries.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$103,266,000.
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1987. Amended in 1990, 2003, 2015.
- **Authorized by** section 402 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires processing and report submission** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

On a “space available basis,” Defense Department aircraft, vessels, or vehicles may transport humanitarian assistance supplies provided by non-governmental sources to foreign countries. In addition to humanitarian purposes, this authority also applies to transporting supplies to respond to environmental emergencies, such as an oil spill, “but only if other sources to provide such transportation are not readily available.”

This authority is generally referred to as the “Denton Program” for its sponsor, Alabama Senator Jeremiah Denton. Organizations may [apply online](#) for this transportation support.

These supplies cannot go to any recipient engaged in military or paramilitary activity. The Defense Department must also determine that transporting them is consistent with U.S. foreign policy, that they are usable and meet a legitimate humanitarian need, that they will in fact be used for humanitarian purposes, and that adequate arrangements have been made for their distribution. Defense Department [guidance](#) sets a cargo minimum of 2,000 pounds and a maximum of 75,000 pounds.

A 2016 Congressional Research Service [report](#) notes, “The President has delegated responsibility to the Secretary of State for ensuring that the transfer of humanitarian supplies meets specific criteria related to U.S. foreign policy goals and provision of humanitarian assistance.” The U.S. Agency for International Development handles most of the transportation request's processing.

The 2016 Defense Appropriations law designated \$103,266,000 for this and other Defense Department humanitarian programs. There are eight such authorities:

- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies](#), which provides supplies that the State Department delivers.
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance](#), which pays for short-term assistance after disasters.
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance](#), which pays for construction and other services carried out by a military exercise.
- [Humanitarian Assistance](#), which pays for transportation.
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement](#), which pays for military deployments and operations for those purposes.
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance](#), which pays for assistance to help foreign personnel clear explosives.

- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries](#), which pays for transportation of supplies provided by non-governmental organizations on military aircraft.

Report: The State Department must submit to the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees a report, due on July 31 of each year, "identifying the origin, contents, destination, and disposition of all supplies transported under this section during the 12-month period ending on the preceding June 30."

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/104>

U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

- **Official names:** Admission of foreign nationals for instruction; restrictions; conditions; Admission of foreigners for instruction; restrictions; conditions.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1970. Amended in 1976, 2012.
- **Authorized by** section 195 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

Up to 36 foreign students at a time may attend the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut. The foreign cadet's government must agree to reimburse the Homeland Security Department for all costs associated with his or her instruction, unless the Department grants a waiver.

The law governing the U.S. Coast Guard Academy specifies no State Department involvement, and no congressional notification. However, some Academy attendees do appear in the annual [Foreign Military Training Reports](#).

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/163>

UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

- **Official name:** Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.
- **Maximum authorized annual expenditure** is \$250,000,000.
- **Set to expire** in 2018.
- **First legislated** in 2015. Amended in 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 1275 of P.L. 113-291, Carl Levin and Howard P. Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended.
- **Requires coordination** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, may assist Ukraine's military and security forces to help them “defend against further aggression,” to develop “the combat capability to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity,” and to defend “against actions by Russia and Russian-backed separatists that violate” ceasefire agreements. This assistance and intelligence support may include training, equipment, and logistics support, supplies and services; the law lists 11 specific categories ranging from real-time intelligence to small arms to counter-electronic warfare capabilities.

The 2017 National Defense Authorization Act allows the Defense Department to devote up to \$350 million that year to the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI). The 2016 Defense Appropriations Act allotted \$250 million. Assistance may be provided from existing U.S. defense inventories—which greatly speeds the delivery process—with the USAI reimbursing the Defense Department.

The Ukraine Security Initiative is to expire on December 31, 2018. It may not pay for man-portable air defense systems (MANPADs).

Reports: Every 180 days through January 31, 2021, the Defense Department must provide the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees with a detailed explanation of military assistance provided to Ukraine. The law specifies seven categories of assistance that the report must cover. The report is to be unclassified, but may contain a classified annex.

No more than \$175 million may be used until the Defense Department, in coordination with the State Department, certifies that Ukraine's government “has taken substantial actions to make defense institutional reforms, in such areas as civilian control of the military, cooperation and coordination with Verkhovna Rada efforts to exercise oversight of the Ministry of Defense and military forces, increased transparency and accountability in defense procurement, and improvement in transparency, accountability, and potential opportunities for privatization in the defense industrial sector, for purposes of decreasing corruption, increasing accountability, and sustaining improvements of combat capability.” If Ukraine does not meet that standard and no certification can be issued in 2017, an additional \$100 million may go to support other Partnership for Peace countries' security forces facing “Russian aggression.”

Notifications: If the Defense Department must use that \$100 million for other purposes, at least 15 days before doing so it must notify the congressional Armed Services and Foreign Relations/Affairs committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees, identifying the recipient country and detailing the support to be provided.

At least 15 days before obligating any USAI funds, the Defense Department must notify the congressional Armed Services committees and Defense Appropriations subcommittees.

Security Assistance Monitor page about Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative:

<http://securityassistance.org/content/Ukraine-security-assistance-initiative>

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- May 23, 2016: Honduras: Background and U.S. Relations, Congressional Research Service. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/160523_USHondurasRelations.pdf
- April 26, 2016: FY 2017 U.S. Assistance Request For The Western Hemisphere, Testimony of Francisco L. Palmieri, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State Before Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnat, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Transnational Crime. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/042616_Palmieri_Testimony.pdf

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/112>

UNIFIED COUNTER-DRUG AND COUNTERTERRORISM CAMPAIGN IN COLOMBIA

- **Official name:** Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **Set to expire** in 2019.
- **First legislated** in 2002. Amended in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 305 of P.L. 107-206, 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response To Terrorist Attacks on the United States, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

Since the 1980s, the vast majority of U.S. assistance to Colombia's security forces has been delivered by programs restricted to supporting counter-drug activities, especially [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement](#) and [Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime](#). In the early 2000s, U.S. officials found this constraining as they sought to assist Colombia in its conflict with guerrilla and paramilitary groups.

This provision, which first appeared in a 2002 supplemental appropriation law, makes this funding more flexible by expanding what types of activities it can be used for, beyond counter-narcotics activities. It allows past and present counter-drug aid to be used for “a unified campaign” against narcotics trafficking and against what at the time were the three main violence-generating groups in Colombia: the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrilla groups, and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) paramilitary network. It also allows aid to be used for emergency “human health and welfare” situations, like search-and-rescue operations. (The AUC demobilized in 2006, and the FARC is demobilizing in 2017.)

The law restricts U.S. personnel or contractors from participating in combat in connection with assistance, except for self-defense or rescues of U.S. citizens. It establishes a ceiling of 800 U.S. military personnel and 600 U.S. citizen contractors who may be in Colombia at any given time “in connection with support of Plan Colombia.”

This provision has always been temporary; successive National Defense Authorization Acts have renewed it in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016. Similar provisions and extensions have appeared in State Department and Foreign Operations appropriations laws.

The law governing the Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia specifies no State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/108>

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

- **Official name:** Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 1984. Amended in 2008.
- **Authorized by** section 2114 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Does not involve the Secretary of State.**

DESCRIPTION

The [Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences](http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/138), a Defense Department health science facility based in Bethesda, Maryland, may enter into agreements with foreign military medical schools for reciprocal education programs. Students at the University may receive instruction at foreign facilities, and up to 40 foreign students at a time may attend the University. Foreign countries must pay their students' tuition costs, unless the Defense Department waives reimbursement.

The law governing the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences' agreements with foreign countries does not specify State Department involvement or congressional notification.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/138>

WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY COOPERATION

- **Official name:** Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation.
- **No maximum authorized annual expenditure.**
- **No expiration date.**
- **First legislated** in 2000. Amended in 2002, 2008, 2009, 2016.
- **Authorized by** section 343 of Title 10, U.S. Code, as amended.
- **Requires consultation** of the Secretary of State.
- **Triggers** congressional notifications upon some aid deliveries.

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Defense is authorized to use its funds to operate an education and training facility for military and law enforcement personnel, as well as civilians with similar responsibilities, from Latin America and the Caribbean. The Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC)'s purpose is "to provide professional education and training...within the context of the democratic principles set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States...while fostering mutual knowledge, transparency, confidence, and cooperation among the participating countries and promoting democratic values, respect for human rights, and knowledge and understanding of United States customs and traditions."

The WHINSEC, based at Fort Benning, Georgia, is the successor to the U.S. Army School of the Americas, a facility that fell into controversy in the 1990s due to revelations about the human rights records of some of its [graduates](#), and about [course materials](#) used during the Cold War. The 2001 National Defense Authorization Act closed the SOA and created WHINSEC at the same site, with a curriculum focused on leadership development, counter-drug operations, peace support operations, disaster relief, and "any other matter that the Secretary [of Defense] deems appropriate."

While WHINSEC's operation is funded through Defense Department or military service operations funds, most students' tuition, room and board are paid by other assistance programs (top sources include [International Military Education and Training](#) and [Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime](#)). Students may also purchase training through the [Foreign Military Sales](#) program.

The 2001 law added additional oversight to the WHINSEC. The State Department must be consulted in selecting foreign personnel to be trained. A "Board of Visitors" meets yearly to review the curriculum and performance of the school. The Board is made up of the leadership of the congressional Armed Services Committees, six citizens with academic or human rights backgrounds designated by the Defense Department, a State Department designee, a military officer with training and doctrine responsibilities, and the commanders of Northern and Southern Command.

Report: By March 15 of each year, the Defense Department must send Congress a detailed report on WHINSEC's activities during the previous year. This report, to be prepared in consultation with the State

Department, must include the Board of Visitors' report on its most recent meeting.

Other Recent Documents of Interest

- November 30, 2015: A Critical Juncture for Security and Human Rights, Prism (National Defense University Center for Complex Operations). Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/1512_prism_bresnahan.pdf
- October 21, 2015: Examining DOD Security Cooperation: When It Works and When It Doesn't, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/audio/151021_hasc_dod_security_coop.mp3
- December 9, 2015: Advance Questions for Vice Admiral Kurt W. Tidd, USN Nominee for Commander, United States Southern Command, U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151209_Tidd_nomination_questions.pdf

Recent Government Reports

- Advance Questions for Vice Admiral Kurt W. Tidd, USN Nominee for Commander, United States Southern Command
Written answers to questions submitted by the Senate Armed Services Committee to Adm. Tidd, the late-2015 nominee to be the next commander of U.S. Southern Command.
Published by U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services on December 9, 2015.
Available at http://defenseoversight.wola.org/primarydocs/151209_Tidd_nomination_questions.pdf.

Unobtained Government Reports

- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/97>)
An annual report on the activities of the U.S. Army's Spanish-language training facility for Latin American security forces at Fort Benning, Georgia.
Required by Section 2166 of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Due on March 15, 2015.
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/97>)
An annual report on the activities of the U.S. Army's Spanish-language training facility for Latin American security forces at Fort Benning, Georgia.
Required by Section 2166 of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Due on March 15, 2016.
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (<http://defenseoversight.wola.org/reports/97>)
An annual report on the activities of the U.S. Army's Spanish-language training facility for Latin American security forces at Fort Benning, Georgia.
Required by Section 2166 of Title 10, the U.S. Code.
To be submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the U.S. Congress.
Due on March 15, 2017.

Permanent link to this program: <http://defenseoversight.wola.org/program/38>

INDEX

MANAGED BY THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Aircraft Supplies and Services: *page 13*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: *page 16*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: *page 20*
- Aviation Leadership Program: *page 23*
- Awards and Mementos: *page 24*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: *page 26*
- Center for Complex Operations: *page 27*
- Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: *page 28*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: *page 33*
- Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: *page 35*
- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: *page 37*
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: *page 38*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*
- Cross-Servicing Agreements: *page 48*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: *page 51*
- Defense Personnel Exchange Program: *page 54*
- Disposals to Foreign Nations: *page 61*
- Education and Training Materials: *page 63*
- European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services: *page 67*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- Excess Nonlethal Supplies: *page 71*
- Exercise-Related Construction: *page 73*
- Exercises: *page 74*
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: *page 76*
- Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: *page 87*
- Global Research Watch: *page 88*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: *page 91*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*
- Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: *page 97*
- Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: *page 98*
- Inter-American Air Forces Academy: *page 99*
- Inter-European Air Forces Academy: *page 100*
- International Air and Trade Shows: *page 101*
- International Border Security: *page 102*
- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: *page 112*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Joint Combined Exchange Training: *page 115*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*

- Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: *page 118*
- Land-Based Water Resources: *page 119*
- Leases of Defense Articles: *page 120*
- Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: *page 121*
- Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: *page 122*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*
- Lord's Resistance Army: *page 124*
- Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: *page 125*
- Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: *page 126*
- Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: *page 127*
- Missing U.S. Government Personnel: *page 128*
- Multinational Military Centers of Excellence: *page 129*
- National Guard State Partnership Program: *page 130*
- Naval Postgraduate School: *page 132*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: *page 137*
- Operational Support: *page 138*
- Payment of Personnel Expenses: *page 139*
- Regional Centers for Security Studies: *page 143*
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: *page 145*
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: *page 148*
- Sales of Surplus War Material: *page 150*
- Senior Military Colleges: *page 152*
- Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *page 153*
- Service Academies: *page 154*
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: *page 155*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*
- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: *page 159*
- Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: *page 160*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: *page 165*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- Excess Defense Articles: *page 69*
- Exchanges of Training: *page 72*
- Foreign Military Financing: *page 77*
- Foreign Military Sales: *page 82*
- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: *page 103*
- International Military Education and Training: *page 105*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: *page 134*
- Peacekeeping Operations: *page 140*
- Proliferation Security Initiative: *page 142*
- Section 614 Waiver Authority: *page 151*

MANAGED JOINTLY BY THE STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS

- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- Global Security Contingency Fund: *page 89*

MANAGED BY DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN STATE OR DEFENSE

- Container Security Initiative: *page 34*

MANAGED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT

- Direct Commercial Sales: *page 57*
- Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: *page 62*

- [DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: page 49](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security Funds: page 55](#)
- [U.S. Coast Guard Academy: page 161](#)

HIGHLY ACTIVE

- [Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: page 12](#)
- [Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: page 14](#)
- [Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: page 15](#)
- [Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: page 18](#)
- [Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: page 20](#)
- [Aviation Leadership Program: page 23](#)
- [Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: page 25](#)
- [Coalition Support Funds: page 29](#)
- [Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: page 31](#)
- [Commanders' Emergency Response Program: page 32](#)
- [Cooperative Threat Reduction: page 40](#)
- [Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: page 42](#)
- [Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: page 46](#)
- [DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: page 49](#)
- [Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: page 50](#)
- [Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: page 51](#)
- [Defense Personnel Exchange Program: page 54](#)
- [Direct Commercial Sales: page 57](#)
- [Emergency Drawdowns: page 65](#)
- [European Reassurance Initiative: page 68](#)
- [Excess Defense Articles: page 69](#)
- [Exchanges of Training: page 72](#)
- [Exercises: page 74](#)
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance: page 76](#)
- [Foreign Military Financing: page 77](#)
- [Foreign Military Sales: page 82](#)
- [Global Security Contingency Fund: page 89](#)
- [HIV Prevention in Africa: page 90](#)
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: page 91](#)
- [Humanitarian Assistance: page 94](#)
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: page 96](#)
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: page 97](#)
- [Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: page 98](#)
- [Inter-American Air Forces Academy: page 99](#)
- [Inter-European Air Forces Academy: page 100](#)
- [International Military Education and Training: page 105](#)
- [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: page 108](#)
- [Iraq Train and Equip Fund: page 112](#)
- [Israeli Cooperative Programs: page 114](#)
- [Joint Combined Exchange Training: page 115](#)
- [Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: page 117](#)
- [Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: page 118](#)
- [Leases of Defense Articles: page 120](#)
- [Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: page 123](#)
- [Lord's Resistance Army: page 124](#)
- [Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: page 126](#)
- [National Guard State Partnership Program: page 130](#)
- [Naval Postgraduate School: page 132](#)
- [Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: page 134](#)
- [Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: page 137](#)
- [Operational Support: page 138](#)
- [Payment of Personnel Expenses: page 139](#)
- [Peacekeeping Operations: page 140](#)
- [Regional Centers for Security Studies: page 143](#)
- [Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: page 145](#)
- [Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: page 148](#)
- [Service Academies: page 154](#)
- [Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: page 155](#)

- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*
- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*
- Center for Complex Operations: *page 27*
- Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: *page 28*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: *page 33*
- Container Security Initiative: *page 34*
- Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: *page 35*
- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: *page 37*
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: *page 38*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- Cross-Servicing Agreements: *page 48*
- DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: *page 49*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: *page 51*
- Defense Personnel Exchange Program: *page 54*
- Department of Homeland Security Funds: *page 55*
- Direct Commercial Sales: *page 57*
- Disposals to Foreign Nations: *page 61*
- Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: *page 62*
- Education and Training Materials: *page 63*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services: *page 67*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- Excess Defense Articles: *page 69*
- Excess Nonlethal Supplies: *page 71*
- Exchanges of Training: *page 72*
- Exercise-Related Construction: *page 73*
- Exercises: *page 74*
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: *page 76*
- Foreign Military Financing: *page 77*
- Foreign Military Sales: *page 82*
- Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: *page 87*
- Global Research Watch: *page 88*
- Global Security Contingency Fund: *page 89*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: *page 91*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*

ACTIVE

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Aircraft Supplies and Services: *page 13*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: *page 16*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: *page 20*
- Aviation Leadership Program: *page 23*
- Awards and Mementos: *page 24*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: *page 26*

- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*
- Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: *page 97*
- Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: *page 98*
- Inter-American Air Forces Academy: *page 99*
- Inter-European Air Forces Academy: *page 100*
- International Air and Trade Shows: *page 101*
- International Border Security: *page 102*
- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: *page 103*
- International Military Education and Training: *page 105*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*
- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: *page 112*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Joint Combined Exchange Training: *page 115*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*
- Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: *page 118*
- Land-Based Water Resources: *page 119*
- Leases of Defense Articles: *page 120*
- Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: *page 121*
- Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: *page 122*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*
- Lord's Resistance Army: *page 124*
- Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: *page 125*
- Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: *page 126*
- Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: *page 127*
- Missing U.S. Government Personnel: *page 128*
- Multinational Military Centers of Excellence: *page 129*
- National Guard State Partnership Program: *page 130*
- Naval Postgraduate School: *page 132*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: *page 134*
- Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: *page 137*
- Operational Support: *page 138*
- Payment of Personnel Expenses: *page 139*
- Peacekeeping Operations: *page 140*
- Proliferation Security Initiative: *page 142*
- Regional Centers for Security Studies: *page 143*
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: *page 145*
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: *page 148*
- Sales of Surplus War Material: *page 150*
- Section 614 Waiver Authority: *page 151*
- Senior Military Colleges: *page 152*
- Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *page 153*
- Service Academies: *page 154*
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: *page 155*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*
- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: *page 159*
- Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: *page 160*
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy: *page 161*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: *page 165*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*

STATE DEPARTMENT HAS SOME ROLE, LIKE "CONCURRENCE"

- [Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: page 12](#)
- [Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: page 14](#)
- [Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: page 16](#)
- [Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: page 18](#)
- [Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: page 20](#)
- [Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: page 25](#)
- [Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: page 26](#)
- [Center for Complex Operations: page 27](#)
- [Coalition Support Funds: page 29](#)
- [Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: page 33](#)
- [Container Security Initiative: page 34](#)
- [Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: page 35](#)
- [Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: page 37](#)
- [Cooperative Threat Reduction: page 40](#)
- [Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: page 42](#)
- [Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: page 46](#)
- [Cross-Servicing Agreements: page 48](#)
- [DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: page 49](#)
- [Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: page 51](#)
- [Defense Personnel Exchange Program: page 54](#)
- [Direct Commercial Sales: page 57](#)
- [Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: page 62](#)
- [Education and Training Materials: page 63](#)
- [Emergency Drawdowns: page 65](#)
- [European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services: page 67](#)
- [Excess Defense Articles: page 69](#)
- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies: page 71](#)
- [Exchanges of Training: page 72](#)
- [Foreign Military Financing: page 77](#)
- [Foreign Military Sales: page 82](#)
- [Global Security Contingency Fund: page 89](#)
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: page 91](#)
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: page 97](#)
- [Inter-American Air Forces Academy: page 99](#)
- [Inter-European Air Forces Academy: page 100](#)
- [International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: page 103](#)
- [International Military Education and Training: page 105](#)
- [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: page 108](#)
- [Iraq Train and Equip Fund: page 112](#)
- [Land-Based Water Resources: page 119](#)
- [Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: page 122](#)
- [Lord's Resistance Army: page 124](#)
- [Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: page 126](#)
- [Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: page 127](#)
- [Missing U.S. Government Personnel: page 128](#)
- [Multinational Military Centers of Excellence: page 129](#)
- [National Guard State Partnership Program: page 130](#)
- [Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: page 134](#)
- [Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: page 137](#)
- [Operational Support: page 138](#)
- [Payment of Personnel Expenses: page 139](#)
- [Peacekeeping Operations: page 140](#)
- [Proliferation Security Initiative: page 142](#)
- [Regional Centers for Security Studies: page 143](#)
- [Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: page 148](#)
- [Section 614 Waiver Authority: page 151](#)
- [Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: page 153](#)
- [Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: page 155](#)
- [Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: page 156](#)

- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: *page 160*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*

STATE DEPARTMENT HAS NO ROLE

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Aircraft Supplies and Services: *page 13*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Aviation Leadership Program: *page 23*
- Awards and Mementos: *page 24*
- Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: *page 28*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: *page 38*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Department of Homeland Security Funds: *page 55*
- Disposals to Foreign Nations: *page 61*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- Exercise-Related Construction: *page 73*
- Exercises: *page 74*
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: *page 76*
- Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: *page 87*
- Global Research Watch: *page 88*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*
- Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: *page 98*
- International Air and Trade Shows: *page 101*
- International Border Security: *page 102*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Joint Combined Exchange Training: *page 115*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*
- Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: *page 118*
- Leases of Defense Articles: *page 120*
- Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: *page 121*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*

- Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: *page 125*
- Naval Postgraduate School: *page 132*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: *page 145*
- Sales of Surplus War Material: *page 150*
- Senior Military Colleges: *page 152*
- Service Academies: *page 154*
- Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: *page 159*
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy: *page 161*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: *page 165*

REQUIRES REPORTING TO CONGRESS

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: *page 16*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: *page 20*
- Aviation Leadership Program: *page 23*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*

- Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: page 26
- Coalition Support Funds: page 29
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: page 31
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: page 32
- Container Security Initiative: page 34
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: page 38
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: page 39
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: page 40
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: page 42
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: page 46
- Cross-Servicing Agreements: page 48
- DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: page 49
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: page 50
- Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: page 51
- Defense Personnel Exchange Program: page 54
- Direct Commercial Sales: page 57
- Disposals to Foreign Nations: page 61
- Emergency Drawdowns: page 65
- European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services: page 67
- European Reassurance Initiative: page 68
- Excess Defense Articles: page 69
- Exchanges of Training: page 72
- Exercise-Related Construction: page 73
- Exercises: page 74
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: page 76
- Foreign Military Financing: page 77
- Foreign Military Sales: page 82
- Global Security Contingency Fund: page 89
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: page 91
- Humanitarian Assistance: page 94
- Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: page 97
- Inter-European Air Forces Academy: page 100
- International Air and Trade Shows: page 101
- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: page 103
- International Military Education and Training: page 105
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: page 108
- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: page 112
- Joint Combined Exchange Training: page 115
- Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: page 118
- Land-Based Water Resources: page 119
- Leases of Defense Articles: page 120
- Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: page 122
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: page 123
- Lord's Resistance Army: page 124
- Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: page 126
- Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: page 127
- Missing U.S. Government Personnel: page 128
- National Guard State Partnership Program: page 130
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: page 133
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: page 134
- Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: page 137
- Operational Support: page 138
- Peacekeeping Operations: page 140
- Proliferation Security Initiative: page 142
- Regional Centers for Security Studies: page 143
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: page 145
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: page 148
- Section 614 Waiver Authority: page 151
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: page 155
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: page 156

- Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: *page 160*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*

DOES NOT REQUIRE REPORTING TO CONGRESS

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Aircraft Supplies and Services: *page 13*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Awards and Mementos: *page 24*
- Center for Complex Operations: *page 27*
- Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: *page 28*
- Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: *page 33*
- Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: *page 35*
- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: *page 37*
- Department of Homeland Security Funds: *page 55*
- Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: *page 62*
- Education and Training Materials: *page 63*
- Excess Nonlethal Supplies: *page 71*

- Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: *page 87*
- Global Research Watch: *page 88*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*
- Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: *page 98*
- Inter-American Air Forces Academy: *page 99*
- International Border Security: *page 102*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*
- Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: *page 121*
- Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: *page 125*
- Multinational Military Centers of Excellence: *page 129*
- Naval Postgraduate School: *page 132*
- Payment of Personnel Expenses: *page 139*
- Sales of Surplus War Material: *page 150*
- Senior Military Colleges: *page 152*
- Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *page 153*
- Service Academies: *page 154*
- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: *page 159*

- U.S. Coast Guard Academy: *page 161*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: *page 165*

MAY OPERATE IN LATIN AMERICA

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Aircraft Supplies and Services: *page 13*
- Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: *page 16*
- Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: *page 20*
- Aviation Leadership Program: *page 23*
- Awards and Mementos: *page 24*
- Center for Complex Operations: *page 27*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: *page 33*
- Container Security Initiative: *page 34*
- Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: *page 35*
- Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: *page 37*
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: *page 38*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*

- [DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: page 49](#)
- [Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: page 50](#)
- [Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: page 51](#)
- [Defense Personnel Exchange Program: page 54](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security Funds: page 55](#)
- [Direct Commercial Sales: page 57](#)
- [Disposals to Foreign Nations: page 61](#)
- [Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: page 62](#)
- [Education and Training Materials: page 63](#)
- [Emergency Drawdowns: page 65](#)
- [Excess Defense Articles: page 69](#)
- [Excess Nonlethal Supplies: page 71](#)
- [Exchanges of Training: page 72](#)
- [Exercise-Related Construction: page 73](#)
- [Exercises: page 74](#)
- [Foreign Disaster Assistance: page 76](#)
- [Foreign Military Financing: page 77](#)
- [Foreign Military Sales: page 82](#)
- [Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: page 87](#)
- [Global Research Watch: page 88](#)
- [Global Security Contingency Fund: page 89](#)
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: page 91](#)
- [Humanitarian Assistance: page 94](#)
- [Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: page 96](#)
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: page 97](#)
- [Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: page 98](#)
- [Inter-American Air Forces Academy: page 99](#)
- [International Air and Trade Shows: page 101](#)
- [International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: page 103](#)
- [International Military Education and Training: page 105](#)
- [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: page 108](#)
- [Joint Combined Exchange Training: page 115](#)
- [Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: page 118](#)
- [Land-Based Water Resources: page 119](#)
- [Leases of Defense Articles: page 120](#)
- [Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: page 121](#)
- [Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: page 125](#)
- [Missing U.S. Government Personnel: page 128](#)
- [Multinational Military Centers of Excellence: page 129](#)
- [National Guard State Partnership Program: page 130](#)
- [Naval Postgraduate School: page 132](#)
- [Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: page 133](#)
- [Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: page 134](#)
- [Operational Support: page 138](#)
- [Payment of Personnel Expenses: page 139](#)
- [Peacekeeping Operations: page 140](#)
- [Proliferation Security Initiative: page 142](#)
- [Regional Centers for Security Studies: page 143](#)
- [Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: page 145](#)
- [Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: page 148](#)
- [Sales of Surplus War Material: page 150](#)
- [Section 614 Waiver Authority: page 151](#)
- [Senior Military Colleges: page 152](#)
- [Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: page 153](#)
- [Service Academies: page 154](#)
- [Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: page 160](#)
- [U.S. Coast Guard Academy: page 161](#)
- [Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: page 164](#)
- [Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: page 165](#)
- [Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: page 166](#)

DO NOT OPERATE IN LATIN AMERICA

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: *page 26*
- Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: *page 28*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- Cross-Servicing Agreements: *page 48*
- European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services: *page 67*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Inter-European Air Forces Academy: *page 100*
- International Border Security: *page 102*

- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: *page 112*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*
- Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: *page 122*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*
- Lord's Resistance Army: *page 124*
- Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: *page 126*
- Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: *page 127*
- Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: *page 137*
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: *page 155*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*
- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: *page 159*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*

ARMS, EQUIPMENT, AND DEFENSE SERVICES

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: *page 20*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- Cross-Servicing Agreements: *page 48*
- DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: *page 49*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Direct Commercial Sales: *page 57*
- Disposals to Foreign Nations: *page 61*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- Excess Defense Articles: *page 69*
- Foreign Military Financing: *page 77*
- Foreign Military Sales: *page 82*
- Global Security Contingency Fund: *page 89*
- International Border Security: *page 102*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*

- [Iraq Train and Equip Fund: page 112](#)
- [Israeli Cooperative Programs: page 114](#)
- [Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: page 122](#)
- [Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: page 123](#)
- [Lord's Resistance Army: page 124](#)
- [Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: page 126](#)
- [Missing U.S. Government Personnel: page 128](#)
- [Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: page 134](#)
- [Operational Support: page 138](#)
- [Peacekeeping Operations: page 140](#)
- [Sales of Surplus War Material: page 150](#)
- [Section 614 Waiver Authority: page 151](#)
- [Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: page 155](#)
- [Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: page 156](#)
- [Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: page 162](#)
- [Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: page 164](#)
- [Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: page 20](#)
- [Aviation Leadership Program: page 23](#)
- [Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: page 25](#)
- [Center for Complex Operations: page 27](#)
- [Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: page 28](#)
- [Coalition Support Funds: page 29](#)
- [Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: page 31](#)
- [Cooperative Threat Reduction: page 40](#)
- [Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: page 42](#)
- [Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: page 46](#)
- [Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: page 50](#)
- [Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: page 51](#)
- [Defense Personnel Exchange Program: page 54](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security Funds: page 55](#)
- [Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: page 62](#)
- [Education and Training Materials: page 63](#)
- [Emergency Drawdowns: page 65](#)
- [European Reassurance Initiative: page 68](#)
- [Exchanges of Training: page 72](#)
- [Exercises: page 74](#)
- [Foreign Military Financing: page 77](#)
- [Foreign Military Sales: page 82](#)
- [Global Research Watch: page 88](#)
- [Global Security Contingency Fund: page 89](#)
- [Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: page 91](#)
- [Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: page 97](#)
- [Inter-American Air Forces Academy: page 99](#)
- [Inter-European Air Forces Academy: page 100](#)
- [International Border Security: page 102](#)
- [International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: page 103](#)
- [International Military Education and Training: page 105](#)
- [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: page 108](#)
- [Iraq Train and Equip Fund: page 112](#)
- [Joint Combined Exchange Training: page 115](#)
- [Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: page 117](#)
- [Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: page 118](#)
- [Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: page 121](#)
- [Lord's Resistance Army: page 124](#)
- [Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: page 127](#)
- [Missing U.S. Government Personnel: page 128](#)

TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND INFORMATION-SHARING

- [Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: page 12](#)
- [Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: page 15](#)
- [Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: page 18](#)

- Multinational Military Centers of Excellence: *page 129*
- National Guard State Partnership Program: *page 130*
- Naval Postgraduate School: *page 132*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: *page 134*
- Operational Support: *page 138*
- Payment of Personnel Expenses: *page 139*
- Peacekeeping Operations: *page 140*
- Regional Centers for Security Studies: *page 143*
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: *page 145*
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: *page 148*
- Section 614 Waiver Authority: *page 151*
- Senior Military Colleges: *page 152*
- Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *page 153*
- Service Academies: *page 154*
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: *page 155*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*
- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: *page 159*
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy: *page 161*

- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: *page 165*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*

CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER SERVICES

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Aircraft Supplies and Services: *page 13*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Awards and Mementos: *page 24*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: *page 26*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: *page 33*
- Container Security Initiative: *page 34*

- Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: *page 35*
- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: *page 37*
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: *page 38*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- Cross-Servicing Agreements: *page 48*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Defense Personnel Exchange Program: *page 54*
- Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: *page 62*
- Education and Training Materials: *page 63*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services: *page 67*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- Exercise-Related Construction: *page 73*
- Foreign Military Financing: *page 77*
- Foreign Military Sales: *page 82*
- Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: *page 87*

- Global Security Contingency Fund: *page 89*
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: *page 91*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*
- Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: *page 98*
- International Air and Trade Shows: *page 101*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*
- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: *page 112*
- Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: *page 118*
- Land-Based Water Resources: *page 119*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*
- Lord's Resistance Army: *page 124*
- Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: *page 125*
- Missing U.S. Government Personnel: *page 128*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: *page 134*
- Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: *page 137*
- Operational Support: *page 138*
- Payment of Personnel Expenses: *page 139*
- Peacekeeping Operations: *page 140*
- Proliferation Security Initiative: *page 142*

- Section 614 Waiver Authority: *page 151*
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: *page 155*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*

HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: *page 28*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- Excess Nonlethal Supplies: *page 71*
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: *page 76*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: *page 91*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*

- Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: *page 97*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*
- Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: *page 127*
- National Guard State Partnership Program: *page 130*
- Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: *page 160*

COUNTERPROLIFERATION, COUNTER-DRUG, AND COUNTERTERRORISM ASSISTANCE

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: *page 16*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: *page 20*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*

- [DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: page 49](#)
- [Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: page 50](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security Funds: page 55](#)
- [Emergency Drawdowns: page 65](#)
- [European Reassurance Initiative: page 68](#)
- [Foreign Military Financing: page 77](#)
- [Global Security Contingency Fund: page 89](#)
- [International Border Security: page 102](#)
- [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: page 108](#)
- [Iraq Train and Equip Fund: page 112](#)
- [Joint Combined Exchange Training: page 115](#)
- [Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: page 118](#)
- [Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: page 126](#)
- [National Guard State Partnership Program: page 130](#)
- [Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: page 134](#)
- [Proliferation Security Initiative: page 142](#)
- [Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: page 145](#)
- [Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: page 156](#)
- [Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: page 159](#)

- [Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: page 164](#)
- [Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: page 166](#)

BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY ASSISTANCE

- [Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: page 12](#)
- [Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: page 14](#)
- [Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: page 15](#)
- [Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: page 20](#)
- [Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: page 25](#)
- [Container Security Initiative: page 34](#)
- [Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: page 42](#)
- [Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: page 46](#)
- [Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: page 50](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security Funds: page 55](#)
- [Foreign Military Financing: page 77](#)
- [Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: page 87](#)
- [Global Security Contingency Fund: page 89](#)
- [International Border Security: page 102](#)
- [International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: page 108](#)
- [Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: page 126](#)

- [National Guard State Partnership Program: page 130](#)
- [Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: page 134](#)
- [Proliferation Security Initiative: page 142](#)
- [Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: page 155](#)
- [Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: page 162](#)

PROGRAMS IN PERMANENT LAW

- [Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: page 10](#)
- [Aircraft Supplies and Services: page 13](#)
- [Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: page 16](#)
- [Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: page 20](#)
- [Aviation Leadership Program: page 23](#)
- [Awards and Mementos: page 24](#)
- [Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: page 26](#)
- [Center for Complex Operations: page 27](#)
- [Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance: page 28](#)
- [Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: page 31](#)
- [Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: page 33](#)
- [Container Security Initiative: page 34](#)

- Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: *page 35*
- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: *page 37*
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: *page 38*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*
- Cross-Servicing Agreements: *page 48*
- DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: *page 49*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: *page 51*
- Defense Personnel Exchange Program: *page 54*
- Department of Homeland Security Funds: *page 55*
- Direct Commercial Sales: *page 57*
- Disposals to Foreign Nations: *page 61*
- Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: *page 62*
- Education and Training Materials: *page 63*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- Excess Defense Articles: *page 69*
- Excess Nonlethal Supplies: *page 71*
- Exchanges of Training: *page 72*
- Exercise-Related Construction: *page 73*
- Exercises: *page 74*
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: *page 76*
- Foreign Military Financing: *page 77*
- Foreign Military Sales: *page 82*
- Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: *page 87*
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: *page 91*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*
- Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: *page 97*
- Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: *page 98*
- Inter-American Air Forces Academy: *page 99*
- Inter-European Air Forces Academy: *page 100*
- International Air and Trade Shows: *page 101*
- International Border Security: *page 102*
- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: *page 103*
- International Military Education and Training: *page 105*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*
- Joint Combined Exchange Training: *page 115*
- Land-Based Water Resources: *page 119*
- Leases of Defense Articles: *page 120*
- Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: *page 121*
- Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: *page 125*
- Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma: *page 127*
- Missing U.S. Government Personnel: *page 128*
- Multinational Military Centers of Excellence: *page 129*
- National Guard State Partnership Program: *page 130*
- Naval Postgraduate School: *page 132*
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: *page 134*
- Operational Support: *page 138*
- Payment of Personnel Expenses: *page 139*
- Peacekeeping Operations: *page 140*
- Proliferation Security Initiative: *page 142*
- Regional Centers for Security Studies: *page 143*
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: *page 145*
- Sales of Surplus War Material: *page 150*
- Section 614 Waiver Authority: *page 151*
- Senior Military Colleges: *page 152*
- Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *page 153*
- Service Academies: *page 154*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*

- Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction: *page 159*
- Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: *page 160*
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy: *page 161*
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: *page 165*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*
- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: *page 112*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*
- Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: *page 118*
- Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: *page 122*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*
- Lord's Resistance Army: *page 124*
- Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: *page 126*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: *page 137*
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: *page 148*
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: *page 155*
- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- Excess Defense Articles: *page 69*
- Excess Nonlethal Supplies: *page 71*
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: *page 76*
- Foreign Military Financing: *page 77*
- Global Security Contingency Fund: *page 89*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: *page 91*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*
- Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: *page 97*

PROGRAMS WITH EXPIRATION DATES

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Asia Pacific Regional Initiative: *page 15*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services: *page 67*
- European Reassurance Initiative: *page 68*
- Global Research Watch: *page 88*
- Global Security Contingency Fund: *page 89*
- HIV Prevention in Africa: *page 90*
- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*

PROGRAMS WITH MAXIMUM ALLOWED AMOUNTS

- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: *page 103*
- International Military Education and Training: *page 105*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*
- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: *page 112*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*
- Lord's Resistance Army: *page 124*
- Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: *page 126*
- Missing U.S. Government Personnel: *page 128*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: *page 134*
- Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq: *page 137*
- Operational Support: *page 138*
- Peacekeeping Operations: *page 140*
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: *page 145*
- Section 614 Waiver Authority: *page 151*
- Service Academies: *page 154*
- Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative: *page 155*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*

- Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises: *page 158*
- Transportation of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Foreign Countries: *page 160*
- Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *page 162*

PROGRAMS OFFERING ASSISTANCE WORLDWIDE

- Acquisitions for U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Abroad: *page 10*
- Aircraft Supplies and Services: *page 13*
- Assistance in Combating Terrorism - Rewards: *page 16*
- Authority to Build the Capacity of Foreign Security Forces: *page 20*
- Aviation Leadership Program: *page 23*
- Awards and Mementos: *page 24*
- Capital Projects in Connection With Overseas Contingency Operations: *page 26*
- Center for Complex Operations: *page 27*
- Combatant Commander Initiative Fund: *page 31*
- Communications Support and Related Supplies and Services: *page 33*
- Container Security Initiative: *page 34*
- Cooperative Agreements for Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities: *page 35*

- Cooperative Logistic Support Agreements With NATO Countries: *page 36*
- Cooperative Military Airlift Agreements: *page 37*
- Cooperative Projects With Friendly Foreign Countries: *page 38*
- Cooperative Research and Development Agreements: *page 39*
- Cooperative Threat Reduction: *page 40*
- Counter-Drug and Counter-Transnational Organized Crime: *page 42*
- DEA Assistance for Cooperative Activities: *page 49*
- Defense Department Support for Other Agencies' Security Assistance: *page 50*
- Defense Institution Capacity Building Program: *page 51*
- Defense Personnel Exchange Program: *page 54*
- Department of Homeland Security Funds: *page 55*
- Direct Commercial Sales: *page 57*
- Disposals to Foreign Nations: *page 61*
- Distinguished Visitor Orientation Tours: *page 62*
- Education and Training Materials: *page 63*
- Emergency Drawdowns: *page 65*
- Excess Defense Articles: *page 69*
- Excess Nonlethal Supplies: *page 71*
- Exchanges of Training: *page 72*
- Exercise-Related Construction: *page 73*
- Exercises: *page 74*
- Foreign Disaster Assistance: *page 76*

- Foreign Military Financing: *page 77*
- Foreign Military Sales: *page 82*
- Foreign Naval Vessels and Aircraft: *page 87*
- Global Research Watch: *page 88*
- Global Security Contingency Fund: *page 89*
- Humanitarian and Civic Assistance: *page 91*
- Humanitarian Assistance: *page 94*
- Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, or Support for Law Enforcement: *page 96*
- Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance: *page 97*
- Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Information: *page 98*
- International Air and Trade Shows: *page 101*
- International Military Education and Training: *page 105*
- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: *page 108*
- Joint Combined Exchange Training: *page 115*
- Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: *page 117*
- Joint Task Forces to Provide Support to Law Enforcement Agencies Conducting Counter-Terrorism: *page 118*
- Land-Based Water Resources: *page 119*
- Leases of Defense Articles: *page 120*

- Loans of Materials, Supplies, and Equipment for Research and Development: *page 121*
- Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Data: *page 125*
- Missing U.S. Government Personnel: *page 128*
- National Guard State Partnership Program: *page 130*
- Naval Postgraduate School: *page 132*
- Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery Capabilities: *page 133*
- Nonproliferation Anti-Terrorism Demining and Related Programs: *page 134*
- Operational Support: *page 138*
- Payment of Personnel Expenses: *page 139*
- Peacekeeping Operations: *page 140*
- Proliferation Security Initiative: *page 142*
- Regional Centers for Security Studies: *page 143*
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program: *page 145*
- Rule of Law and Human Rights Training: *page 148*
- Sales of Surplus War Material: *page 150*
- Section 614 Waiver Authority: *page 151*
- Senior Military Colleges: *page 152*
- Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *page 153*
- Support of Special Operations to Combat Terrorism: *page 156*
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy: *page 161*
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences: *page 165*

PROGRAMS OFFERING ASSISTANCE ONLY IN LATIN AMERICA

- Inter-American Air Forces Academy: *page 99*
- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program: *page 103*
- Unified Counter-Drug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia: *page 164*
- Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation: *page 166*

PROGRAMS OFFERING ASSISTANCE ONLY IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund: *page 12*
- Anti-Tunnel Capabilities Program With Israel: *page 14*
- Assistance to the Vetted Syrian Opposition: *page 18*
- Border Security Support to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia: *page 25*
- Coalition Support Funds: *page 29*
- Commanders' Emergency Response Program: *page 32*
- Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund: *page 46*
- Iraq Train and Equip Fund: *page 112*
- Israeli Cooperative Programs: *page 114*
- Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment: *page 122*
- Logistical Support for Coalition Forces: *page 123*
- Military and Security Forces of Afghanistan: *page 126*

- [Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq](#): *page 137*

PROGRAMS OFFERING ASSISTANCE ONLY IN AFRICA

- [Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund](#): *page 46*
- [HIV Prevention in Africa](#): *page 90*
- [Loans of Personnel Protection and Survivability Equipment](#): *page 122*
- [Lord's Resistance Army](#): *page 124*

PROGRAMS OFFERING ASSISTANCE ONLY IN EAST ASIA

- [Asia Pacific Regional Initiative](#): *page 15*
- [Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance](#): *page 28*
- [Military-to-Military Engagement With the Government of Burma](#): *page 127*
- [Southeast Asia Maritime Security Initiative](#): *page 155*

PROGRAMS OFFERING ASSISTANCE ONLY IN EUROPE

- [Cross-Servicing Agreements](#): *page 48*

- [European Program on Multilateral Exchange of Air Transportation and Air Refueling Services](#): *page 67*
- [European Reassurance Initiative](#): *page 68*
- [Inter-European Air Forces Academy](#): *page 100*
- [International Border Security](#): *page 102*
- [Multinational Military Centers of Excellence](#): *page 129*
- [Training for Eastern European National Military Forces in the Course of Multilateral Exercises](#): *page 158*
- [Training in Interdiction of Weapons of Mass Destruction](#): *page 159*
- [Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative](#): *page 162*

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Adam Isacson is WOLA's Senior Associate for Defense Oversight. Sarah Kinoshian is WOLA's Program Officer for the Defense Oversight and Citizen Security programs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WOLA thanks the Connect-US Fund for the initial support that made this project possible.

WOLA Program Assistant Carolyn Scorpio and Communications Assistant Loren Riesenfeld assisted in the editing and production of this report.

ABOUT WOLA

WOLA is a leading research and advocacy organization advancing human rights in the Americas. We envision a future where public policies in the Americas protect human rights, recognize human dignity, and where justice overcomes violence.

WOLA.ORG | 1666 CONNECTICUT AVE NW, SUITE 400, WASHINGTON DC 20009 | 202-797-2171

