THE DISAM JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT

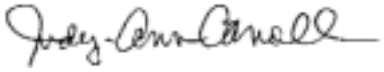
Since absorbing the Office of Humanitarian Assistance and Demining in 1988, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) has had the management responsibilities for a program of widespread acclaim and global impact. By employing DoD's unrivaled infrastructure and professional personnel to alleviate human suffering and to assist struggling nations to stabilize their economic and political systems, DSCA's humanitarian activities touch everyone from political leaders to peasants in the countryside. In this issue we are proud to present the breadth of humanitarian assistance and demining tasks covered by DSCA.

Special Congressional appropriations fund military efforts abroad that are aimed at assisting victim of hurricanes, earthquakes, or man-made disasters. It is noteworthy that, as this issue goes to press, such U.S. aid is winging its way towards India to relieve the suffering caused by a devastating earthquake. Humanitarian assistance funds go to projects such as refurbishing and equipping schools and medical facilities, transporting humanitarian goods (often in conjunction with non-governmental organizations), and delivering food and water to disaster victims. In some cases, military forces carry out medical, dental, and veterinary tasks in rural areas. The humanitarian demining program assists in relieving the scourge of many areas which have seen conflict by clearing land mines so that the land can be returned to profitable use. These humane actions improve the life of needy peoples and create a lasting image of American troops as benefactors in many depressed regions of the world.

As we do each year, when the dust settles in Washington after passing legislation relevant to the security cooperation community, the DISAM Journal prints a recapitulation of the new points of law which affect our operations. This past year saw little significant change, either in the application of the laws or in the monies appropriated. The one major effect on our programs was a significant increase in the funding of the International Military and Education Program. The Security Assistance Act of 2000 also established the requirement for the preparation of an annual national security strategy for the U.S., which should impact the long-term planning for our security assistance programs.

The increase in IMET is due to the view among our policy makers that this is a valuable person-to-person experience. In this issue, we bring yet another example of how this program has positively affected the lives of the students who are in our military schools.

Sadly in this issue we must report our loss at DISAM of two of our colleagues who have been mainstays in the organization since its beginning. Our Deputy Commandant, Larry Mortsolf, and our Director of International Studies, Dave Carey, both retired at the end of the year, giving us a loss of over 45 years of DISAM experience between the two of them. We bid them a fond adieu, knowing full well that their absence will be felt for a long time.



JUDY-ANN CARROLL
Colonel, USA
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FEATURE ARTICLES

The Office of Humanitarian Assistance and Demining: Supporting Humanitarian Needs Around the Globe

By

Lieutenant General Tome H. Walters, Jr., USAF
Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency

I am delighted to introduce this section of the *DISAM Journal* relating to the responsibilities of Defense Security Cooperation Agency's (DSCA) Office of Humanitarian Assistance and Demining (HA/D) and how it fits within our mission of security cooperation. On March 13, 1998, personnel assigned to the Defense Department's humanitarian assistance and demining programs in the Pentagon were reassigned to DSCA from the office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) pursuant to a decision reflected in the Defense Reform Initiative (DRI). The goal of the DRI was to free policy staff to concentrate on corporate level policy, planning, and oversight – those missions were assigned to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict. Program management and resources were consolidated under a single program manager to capitalize on the expertise of the DSCA security assistance staff.

Humanitarian activities conducted by the Department of Defense (DoD) are not new. For a number of years, specific congressional authorizations have mandated humanitarian activities by the Department aimed at alleviating human suffering and enabling struggling nations to develop democratic government and stable economies. In addition, the U.S. military has a long history of meeting human need while seeing to the defense of the nation – a tradition that reaches back to the leadership of General George Washington as he commanded the first American troops.

Today, in part through security cooperation programs, the DoD maintains unique operational, material, logistical, and organizational capabilities to provide humanitarian assistance worldwide. DoD's global reach, unrivaled infrastructure and highly trained and professional personnel allow the American military to respond rapidly and effectively to meet humanitarian assistance requirements in support of U.S. national security and foreign policy interests.

The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation primarily funds DoD humanitarian assistance activities. The OHDACA programs support the U.S. military in meeting two requirements of the U.S. national security strategy and in turn, the DSCA mission. The first is to maintain a robust presence overseas aimed at shaping the international security environment in a manner that deters would-be aggressors, strengthens friends and allies, and promotes peace and stability in regions of tension. The second is for U.S. forces to respond effectively when called upon to assist the victims of storms, earthquakes and other natural or man-made disasters.

Functions accomplished by DSCA for the DoD humanitarian assistance (HA) program include management of the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation; oversight of the geographical commanders-in-chief's (CINC's) operational demining,

humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs, and the DoD humanitarian assistance program (HAP).

The HAP is one important means by which the DoD furthers U.S. national security interests abroad. HAP provides excess, non-lethal property to authorized recipients, arranges for other HA projects, like refurbishing schools and medical facilities, funds the transportation of privately donated humanitarian assistance items, coordinates foreign disaster relief missions, and procures, manages, and arranges for delivery of humanitarian daily rations to those in need.

The humanitarian demining program assists countries that are experiencing the adverse affects of uncleared land mines. The program is directly managed by the geographical CINCs and contributes to unit and individual readiness by providing unique in-country training opportunities for our military forces that cannot be duplicated in the United States.

The humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) program permits U.S. military forces to carry out humanitarian assistance projects in conjunction with authorized military operational missions overseas. Typical projects include medical, dental, and veterinary care in rural areas, well drilling, and construction of basic sanitation facilities.

The Denton (space available) transportation program arranges 'no cost' transportation for donors or recipients for delivery of humanitarian goods to countries while the funded transportation program arranges DoD budgeted transportation for non-governmental organizations for delivery of humanitarian goods to countries in need.

The articles that follow describe humanitarian activities, not simply as a panoply of humane actions, but as security cooperation activities with a triple pay off:

- significant improvement in life sustainment to truly needy peoples

- accomplished by a military whose readiness, morale and training are improved by conducting real world missions

- which deter conflict and enhance U.S. presence abroad.

Over the decades – and particularly in the past years of turmoil following the end of the Cold War – the U.S. military has earned the pride of a nation as it has responded selflessly to humanitarian needs around the globe. One of our challenges in the coming years is to continue to define and support the humanitarian role as our forces remain ever prepared for their main task of seeing to the defense and security of our country.

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The Right Tool: MAIC Information Services and Support Products

By

Joe Lokey
Mine Action Information Center

In the Spring 2000 issue of the *DISAM Journal*, we introduced the organizational history, structure and functions of the Mine Action Information Center (MAIC) at James Madison University that is under the direction of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency's Office of Humanitarian Demining Programs (HA/D). The MAIC was created in 1996 by the Department of Defense to utilize the unique academic talents and capabilities of a university to perform as an information service and support clearinghouse of landmine-related information. Though the focus and priority is with deploying U.S. military trainers, the Center serves the international community as well.

Over the last four years the MAIC has created and distributed a wide variety of products and support materials to international mine action organizations and activities. These products are designed, developed and produced by the students, staff, and faculty of the University based on their interaction with key members and events around the world. The objective of the process is to ensure the mine action community has a central place to go for information collection, processing, and dissemination. Experience with specific subject matter areas also allows some analysis and methodologies to be generated by the MAIC itself.

The media are produced in a wide variety of published, electronic, and multimedia formats. The recognition that many users may not be using current technologies keeps the consideration of access and availability at the forefront during development, production, and release of these materials. For instance, we may be certain that a CD-ROM runs on equipment available to U.N. operations but possibly not on equipment available to non-governmental organizations conducting mine awareness programs along the Pakistani border in Kashmir. Where possible, both electronic and paper copies of most products are considered.

Internet Web Site

The most important tool available for quickly distributing and hosting a wide variety of information and sources is on the internet. The MAIC web site is http://maic.jmu.edu and has been active since the summer of 1997. A considerable amount of planning and coordination with the international community went into the design of this site and it continues to be responsive to the needs of the international mine action community. During 2001, a survey will be conducted with customers of the site to ensure that our focus remains on the most urgent information needs and that our efforts and limited resources are targeted in the most effective manner. We have received a number of extremely flattering comments about our site and are proud of the prominence it has gained both at the highest levels of the U.S. government and internationally.

In addition to current news items appearing in the "What's New?" area, users have access to all of the *Journal of Mine Action* issues that have been published by the MAIC since September 1997. A search engine targeted and structured with pre-coded search strings also allows the user

to find other internet sites of specific interest much faster without having to master complex internet search syntax in the process. Sections on various U.S. government departments also point the users to specific U.S. efforts and initiatives. The calendar of global mine action conferences, symposia and meetings has been called the most definitive and complete schedule available either on the internet or in hard copy. Modifications to the site are constantly occurring and updates are prioritized based on user need, student/faculty availability, and resources required.

Specific topics of more defined interest can also be captured in sections in a well-structured and responsive site. The geographic information systems spatial information clearinghouse for humanitarian demining available through the home page is a prototype effort intended to provide the basis for an expanded source in the coming year. Discussions are underway with the U.S. State Department, United Nations, and European Union concerning the needs of the community and the next steps in this very important effort.

Another specific site available through the MAIC home page is a link to the MAIC mine awareness project we ran in Quang Tri, Vietnam for eighteen months under a U.S. State Department grant. This three phase effort provided display materials, curriculum development, and specified training to the Women's Union of Quang Tri and support to the Provincial People's Committee in building and maintaining and stable mine awareness effort to complement the recently begun landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance efforts there as well.

Special Studies and Reports

There have been eight special studies and reports issued by the MAIC and all have been targeted at specific issues of concern to either the U.S. effort or the international community. The latest, *The Role of Civil Affairs in Mine Action,* has been well received by the U.S. Army's Civil Affairs trainers and is in significant enough demand by military units and schools that an additional printing of 500 copies was needed to meet the demand. Other studies deal with a wide variety of topics such as developing lessons-learned methodologies, humanitarian demining requirements analysis, health resources in the global landmine community, an evaluation of geographic information systems available to meet demining management needs, and a nominal mine awareness module for Mozambique that can be modified for other countries.

Product and Materials Development

The MAIC also has the capability not only to design but to produce a variety of specific tools and items that support. The United States or multinational training and awareness initiatives. An early product was a set of mine awareness flashcards used in impacted communities to demonstrate the dangers posed by specific items. A novel development was the creation of a heavy duty scarf with pictograms on how to use it as a touriquet or sling for use with landmine or accident victims. Also developed early in the program was a complete geographic information system (GIS) using Cambodian data that demonstrated how a simple modification to an off-the-shelf mapping package like *ArcView* can be easily turned into an effective mine action management tool.

Books and Pamphlets

One of the benefits of a university-supported effort is the wide variety of academic talent available. One of the earliest and most noteworthy efforts by the Mine Awareness Team of professors and students was an extremely comprehensive critical incident stress debriefing guide for use by mine clearance teams and others after an accident or incident in the field. In addition to this, the Center completed work in 1998 and published a book *Sustainable Humanitarian Demining: Trends, Techniques, and Technologies*, that was an anthology of over forty of the best writings of the time encapsulating the state of demining and thought in 1997. This book was an outgrowth of a demining conference in Zagreb, Croatia, at which the MAIC at JMU was designated as the global information by the international community filling an information void at the time and laying the foundation for the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining and others to follow in the coming years.

CD-ROM and Multimedia

A notable highlight of the early history of the MAIC and its partnership with Essex Corporation was the development and release to the U.S. government of an instructional video on treating landmine-related leg injuries. The effort and quality of this video resulted in the receipt of a Telly Award identifying it as having achieved excellence as one of the year's best non-commercial videos. A multimedia product for a mine awareness program focused on the children of Cambodia was also produced for the U.S. Department of Defense in 1997. The Madison Medialab under the JMU College of Integrated Science and Technology has also produced organizational CD-ROMs for the MAIC, U.S. State Department and DSCA offices of humanitarian demining programs. These CD-ROMs continue to be an excellent outreach tool for widening the awareness of the significant scope of activities of the U.S. government in mine action around the world.

Periodicals

There is little debate that the most widely recognized publication today dealing with land mines and mine action in general is the MAIC's *Journal of Mine Action*. This excellent magazine is produced three times a year in both electronic (on-line) and hard copy and goes to every key organization and individual around the globe engaged in daily efforts to make the world mine safe. The *Journal* is thematic but covers a wide variety of topics and issues with each release. We are expanding the subscription database and popularity of the magazine has greatly improved both the quantity and quality of articles and photos being submitted from around the world. The Editor of the *Journal*, Maggie Busé, has done an excellent job developing and working with an all-student staff to make this world-class information tool available at no cost to U.S. trainers and the global community.

The MAIC has also entered into an agreement with the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT) in Medicine Hat, Canada, to host their *Demining Technologies Information Forum Journal* which will, as the name implies, focus on new technologies and their use in detection, remediation or simply improving deminer safety and quality assurance. The first issue of the *Demining Technologies Information Forum Journal* should be available early in 2001. The scientific facility at CCMAT is one of the world's finest and will likely become a key part of the international test and evaluation program established by a number of countries, including the U.S., as a focus for new mine technologies.

Conference Proceedings

As part of its on-going support to the U.S. effort, the MAIC regularly hosts and conducts conferences and symposia on specific and tightly-focused mine action topics. The documented proceedings of these meetings are captured and made available to the international community both in hard copy and as a special section electronically through our internet homepage. Past conferences have dealt with non-government organization perspectives, mapping/GIS issues, and operator's perspective, standards and measures of success, and a workshop on information coordination that laid the foundation for a more substantive international effort to come in the next year.

In support of the U.S. State Department's Humanitarian Demining Program Office (PM/HDP) and the Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Victim Assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we have also held two conferences on mine detecting dogs. The first was in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in September, 1999, and the follow-on was recently held in San Antonio, Texas, in October 2000. Both conferences attracted a wide variety of international dog experts and has greatly improved the global knowledge base of mine dogs and how they can be more effectively used to enhance a landmine clearance operation.

All of these products and services, as well as a growing content base on the MAIC web site, has been researched and produced by the staff, students and faculty of JMU to support and serve the U.S. training mission and the international mine action community. We are always looking for new and innovative approaches to providing our users with timely and accurate information and have maintained a focus on either having what they need or knowing who does have it. The MAIC has developed and maintains an international reputation for excellence and integrity and has been complimented for our objectivity and support of international programs, many of which may not have succeeded with the contributions of the MAIC.

As the vision for the future of the MAIC continues to evolve in both DSCA and within the Department of Defense in general, the students, staff and faculty at JMU continue to be dedicated to providing the military and U.S. government efforts with a high quality, low cost information services and support operation that meets the needs of the mission on the ground and supports solid decisions by senior leaders and the national command authorities.

For more information about these and other products, contact the MAIC at maic@jmu.edu, call (540) 568-2718, or visit our web site at http://maic.jmu.edu.

About the Author

Joe Lokey is currently the Deputy Director of the Mine Action Information Center at James Madison University. He was previously the Director, Office of Programs and Resources (SOJ8) for the U.S. Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC) responsible for humanitarian demining and counterdrug program resource management and support in the Pacific before retiring after a 26-year military career.

Information Management and Coordination: The Way Ahead

By

Christine Brawdy
Mine Action Information Center

Two challenges confront the mine action community in their attempts to manage and use information: the difficulties accessing accurate, reliable, and timely landmine information, and dealing with the incongruent forms in which that information is often found and managed.

Recognizing these challenges as serious obstacles to effective mine action, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) asked the Mine Action Information Center (MAIC) at James Madison University (JMU) to convene a workshop in April, 2000. The goal of the meeting was to establish a consensus within the global mine action community as to the parameters of establishing an effective means to coordinate efforts to collect, manage and use information. Recognizing that such parameters could only become clear by establishing an open dialogue among key players within the community, DSCA brought together a host of international demining organizations to do just that. Officials from the United Nations, the European Commission, and the U.S. State Department were asked to co-chair the event. Their task was to shape the consensual concerns of the participants into discrete issues with next steps clearly defined and pointing to the way ahead.

Conference co-chairs (left to right) Jim Lawrence, U.S. Global Humanitarian Demining Office, James Prudhomme, UNMAS and Dr. Alois Sieber, EC Joint Research Centre

Two and a half days of presentations and discussion yielded six issues that all in attendance agreed must be addressed. Taken together, these six issues outline the steps that must be taken in order for a coordinated information exchange to be accepted and more importantly, to benefit those involved its collection, management, and use.

The six issues are:

- Managing mine action information.
- Creation of a spatial data clearinghouse for mine action.
- Information standards.
- Information management training.
- Research and development technology and information exchange.
- Information sharing.

Each of the organizations represented at the workshop had the opportunity to "sign on" to one or several of these issues in either a lead or supporting role as the identified next steps are executed. In keeping with the U.S. Department of Defense mission in humanitarian demining, the MAIC agreed to lend its support (under the auspices of DSCA) to three of the six issues: managing mine action information; creation of a spatial data clearinghouse for mine action; and information standards.

James Prudhomme, UNMAS, and Major Pete Aldwinkle, U.S. Army Engineer School.

The first issue, managing mine action information, is framed around a central question: Is it possible for many systems to exist simultaneously without hindering the exchange of information, and if not, is there a need for a unified information exchange platform? In order to answer this question it was determined that it is necessary to conduct an inventory of information systems. It was suggested that having a full inventory of the information management systems currently in use within the global mine action community would be helpful. The MAIC offered to work in cooperation with United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in the creation of such an inventory. It is believed that the inventory of systems will provide the basis for a more complete understanding of how they are being used and the nature of the database structure for the information that is being collected. This inventory should be completed by mid-year 2001.

The second issue, creation of a spatial data clearinghouse, was established due to the consensus that there is a benefit in having a site which can provide initial information for virtually all organizations involved in humanitarian mine action in their quest for maps, geographical information and spatial data products.

The participants agreed with the MAIC proposal to establish a geographic information system (GIS) working group convened under the aegis of UNMAS. Using the MAIC feasibility study for creating a spatial data clearinghouse and other input, this working group would be immediately tasked with providing a next steps plan of action while identifying other players/partners to participate in the effort. Furthermore, the MAIC agreed to develop an inventory and complete a mine action GIS users' survey to identify gaps in the available mapping and spatial data products and services relevant to mine action. This work is currently underway.

Left to Right: Dave Armitt, UNMIK, Steve Feller, UNMAS, and Laurence Desvignes, ICRC.

The third issue, concerning information standards, came about because of the consensus that most facets of information collection and dissemination are often unevenly implemented within

the mine action community. Problems such as incomplete and out of date statistical and survey data, quality assurance at the collection level, inconsistent terminology, and duplicative efforts, all hinder the effective use of information. In keeping with a process already in place for establishing international standards for mine action, UNMAS will promulgate mine action information standards. The MAIC agreed to continue lending its support to this process, in particular where it requires information dissemination. Among other activities, this will be done by adding the information to the MAIC maintained website: http://www.mineclearancestandards.org/

For more information abut these three, or any of the issues generated at the workshop, contact the MAIC at maic@jmu.edu, call (540) 568-2718, or visit our web site at http://maic.jmu.edu where a complete copy of the official proceedings may be obtained.

About the Author

Christine Brawdy is a program coordinator at the James Madison University's Mine Action Information Center (MAIC).

U.S. Humanitarian Demining Support to Vietnam

By

Keith Feigenbaum
Mine Action Information Center

A five-man delegation of Vietnamese humanitarian demining experts recently toured the U.S. to gain an appreciation of the American view of humanitarian demining concepts and operations. The visit, sponsored by the U.S. Department of State, included meetings with top officials in the State Department and the Department of Defense, and was highlighted by visits to training sites, corporations involved in mine action, and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA–sponsored Mine Action Information Center (MAIC) at James Madison University.

The visit came just months after the United States and Vietnam signed a historic bilateral agreement that will allow the Vietnamese to receive modern demining equipment and other mine-related assistance through the U.S. humanitarian demining program. The Vietnamese will receive $1.75 million worth of demining gear under the June 2000 agreement to aid in the removal of the estimated 3.5 million mines, as well as vast amounts of unexploded ordnance which is contaminating its countryside and snarling its infrastructure.

The State Department also plans to provide $1.4 million conduct a "Level One" impact survey which will help the Vietnamese to prioritize those areas which pose the greatest immediate threat to civilians, arable land, and infrastructure. The DoD will target $200K for technical mapping of those selected sites, and $80K for mine awareness education and land mine database support.

After visiting the U.S. Army's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Center in Fort Belvoir, and the leading U.S. demining organizations in and around Washington D.C., the delegation made its way to James Madison University (JMU) for briefings organized by the Mine Action Information Center. James Madison University and DSCA officials briefed the Vietnamese on demining information management and provided results of a mine awareness campaign which the MAIC had conducted in Vietnam.

Even though the Vietnamese defense officials were concerned primarily with mine clearance activities, they showed special interest in the MAIC's efforts to educate the local populace in Quang Tri Province (site of the former DMZ) in ways to spot and avoid mined areas. The delegation, led by Vietnamese Deputy Commander of the Ministry of National Defense, Truong Quang Khanh, was addressed by JMU professors Anne Stewart and Terry Wessel, who ran the mine awareness program from October 1998 to March 2000. The DSCA representative, Tom Smith, outlined the program management role his office will play in shaping the emerging U.S.–Vietnamese land mine project. At the conclusion of the visit to the MAIC, a State Department humanitarian demining officer, remarked, "The visit to JMU was great. It shows that we [the U.S.] can do more than just provide equipment and gear to the Vietnamese mine action effort."

Following its tour of the MAIC at JMU, the delegation visited mine action-related facilities at the Global Training Academy in Somerset, Texas, the Humanitarian Demining Training Center

at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., and the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) and Asia-Pacific Network in Hawaii.

About the Author

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International Standards for Mine Action: The United Nations, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, and Defense Security Cooperation Agency

By

Tom Smith
Defense Security Cooperation Agency

In November 1997, the Swiss Federal Council decided to establish and fund the activities of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). The GICHD was formally established in April 1998, and its goal is to be an independent and impartial center of excellence within the international network of mine action activities. The governments of Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Canton of Geneva also support the GICHD.

The GICHD aims to strengthen the role of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) as the focal point within the U.N. system for all mine-related activities and to make a substantial contribution to the formulation of coherent and comprehensive mine action strategies. A core mission of the GICHD is to lead an international effort to review and revise current international standards for mine action.

In July 1996, international standards for humanitarian mine clearance operations were proposed by working groups at a conference in Denmark. These principles were developed by a U.N. working group into the first edition of the *International Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations*, published in March 1997, which included standards for mine survey and hazard marking, clearance procedures and clearance levels, communications and management information systems, training, site safety and medical requirements.

The United Nations initiated a review of the *International Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations* in October 1999 to form part of a wider international review and revision of mine action standards and guidelines. Mine action refers to those activities, aimed at reducing the social, economic and environmental impact of landmine contamination. Mine action and its concomitant activities cannot be addressed in isolation as there is much overlap with complementary humanitarian and developmental programs and projects and, in some cases, with peacekeeping and peace support operations.

Mine action requires management planning at global, national, and local levels, and involves international, national, commercial, non-government organizations and military stakeholders operating under a variety of conditions.

The GICHD is implementing the standards revision on behalf of the UNMAS. The review acknowledges the important changes that have taken place in the management of mine action. International interest and funding has increased, and there is an expectation of improved cooperation, coordination and unity of effort within the community at large.

DSCA is the focal point for the U.S. government's contribution to the revision process and manages, formulates and consolidates U.S. interagency comments for transmittal to the GICHD. In addition, DSCA oversees James Madison University's Mine Action Center (JMU-MAIC) http://maic.jmu.edu) as it supports the standards process logistically, administratively, and electronically. Since before the first meeting of the users focus group on the new standards in October 1999, the MAIC has supported the Geneva Centre by hosting seminars and creating and maintaining a standards website (www.mineclearancestandards.org). The MAIC also created a survey for the international community to elicit their views on what the revised standards should include. Results from this survey proved instrumental in the revision process.

As of January 2001, a total of twenty draft standards and guides have been developed and staffed for comment. These range from management, accreditation, and monitoring of demining organizations, general and technical surveys, hazard marking, post-clearance inspections and sampling, safety and occupational health, demining worksite safety, medical requirements, explosives storage, transportation and handling, and reporting and investigation of demining incidents.

Purpose of International Mine Action Standards

Standards are being revised to improve safety and efficiency in mine action by providing guidance, by establishing principles and, in some cases, by defining international requirements and specifications. They also provide a frame of reference that encourages, and in some cases requires, the sponsors and managers of mine action programs and projects to achieve and demonstrate agreed levels of effectiveness and safety. They provide a common language and recommend the formats and rules for handling data that enable the free exchange of important information. This information exchange benefits other programs and projects and assists the mobilization, prioritization and management of resources.

The standards also provide a suitable medium for informing the mine action community of existing international regulations, conventions, treaties and standards which impact on mine action, particularly those referring to basic human rights, clearance requirements, hazard marking and general safety issues. They will assist national mine action authorities to establish national standards and standard operating procedures.

Guiding Principles

The preparation of the standards has been guided by five principles: first, the natural right of national governments to apply national standards to national programs; second, standards should protect those most at risk; third, emphasis on building a national capacity to develop, maintain and apply appropriate standards for mine action; fourth, consistency with other international norms and standards; and fifth, compliance with international conventions and treaties.

National Responsibilities and Obligations

The primary responsibility for mine action lies with the government of the mine-affected state. This responsibility is normally vested in a national mine action authority which is charged with the regulation, management and coordination of a national mine action program. The national mine action authority is responsible for establishing the national and local conditions which enable the effective management of mine action. It is ultimately responsible for all phases

and all facets of a mine action program within its national boundaries, including the development of national mine action standards, standard operating proceduress and instructions.

Humanitarian Imperative

Land mines are first and foremost a humanitarian concern and must be addressed from the humanitarian perspective. In this regard, the framing of standards and their application to national mine action programs and local projects will reflect the fundamental humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity so that mine action is focused on giving support to those who are most vulnerable.

Capacity Building

In countries with long-term mine action needs, the development of an indigenous capacity should be addressed from the very outset of a mine action program. An indigenous capacity is characterized by a victim state's ability and willingness to develop and articulate overall policy and direction, as well as to plan, coordinate, manage and sustain a program that is accountable, cost-effective and able to address the humanitarian and socio-economic implications of landmine contamination. Such a capacity includes the willingness to promote the formation of national mine action organizations, be they military or civilian formations, commercial companies or non-governmental organizations.

Responsibilities and Obligations

The revised standards define the responsibilities and obligations of the United Nations, the national mine action authorities, the donor community, mine action non-governmental organizations and commercial demining contractors, and even the mine action field workers for the proper and appropriate application of the standards in the conduct of their humanitarian work.

The Way Ahead

Twenty separate standards have been written and are currently being staffed for comments by a UN/GCIHD sponsored users focus group. Subject to the comments received, the draft standards will be posted on the project website managed by the MAIC at JMU www.mineclearance standards.org for general comment and discussion, with the aim of agreeing to a set of revised mine action standards by early 2001.

The review and revision of international standards will, however, not end with the implementation of the twenty draft standards. It is now recognized that standards must be constantly kept under review to ensure that they reflect current practices and acknowledge changes to other international standards, regulations, requirements, treaties and conventions. It is envisioned that this work of preparing, reviewing and revising mine action standards will be conducted by technical committees, with the support of international, governmental and non-governmental organizations. All standards will be formally reviewed at least once every three years. In 2001, additional standards for management training, information management, and victims assistance activities will also be developed and staffed.

DSCA's office of Humanitarian Assistance and Demining, in partnership with the MAIC at James Madison University, will continue to provide support to the GICHD during the outreach

and implementation phase of the revised standards and during the development of the "second stage" of guidelines.

About the Author

Tom Smith is the Program Manager, for Humanitarian Assistant and Demining Programs, for the USCENTCOM, USPACOM and James Madison University.

Southeast Asia Air Combat Data

By

Tom Smith
Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Since 1994, the humanitarian demining offices in the Defense Security Cooperation Agency and U.S. Pacific Command, in conjunction with Management Support Technology, Inc. and the Air Force History Support Office, have been developing an informational/relational database derived from the separate declassified tapes of allied air combat and combat support operational activities conducted during the war in Indochina. The outputs of this analysis will provide nations in the region with accurate target and ordnance data so that host countries can set priorities for unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance operations and assess the probability of UXO contamination in areas identified for economic development.

These combat missions were conducted in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam from 1965 to 1975. The original data system developed by IBM in the early 1960s captured daily air combat information on the Vietnam Conflict in the National Combat Command Information Processing System (NIPS). The data, classified top secret, was maintained by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and in 1976 declassified and delivered to the National Archives for safekeeping.

Four major databases are being reviewed for information that will assist nations in determining the scope and scale of air bombardment, helping to prioritize bomb and mine clearance operations. These files are Combat Activities File (CACTA - October 1965 - December 1970); Southeast Asia Database (SEADAB - January 1970-June 1975); the Strategic Air Command's Combat Activities report (SACCOACT - June 1965 - August 1973); and herbicide data files- (HERBS - July 1965 - February 1971).

Data available include specific mission numbers, type and number of aircraft, location of target, latitude/longitude coordinates, ordnance type, number of ordnance dropped, and additional information on downed aircraft.

The goal of this combined effort is to provide host nation mine action office with geospatial information (maps, digital, and other data) to support humanitarian demining surveys, setting priorities for demining operations, training, and assessment of the mine and UXO threat to economic development activities. The recovered data are being incorporated into geospatial databases for analysis by the host nation mine action centers using geographical information systems.

Information for Laos has been retrieved, incorporated into a relational database, and installed at the headquarters of the Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Program (UXO LAO) in the capital city of Vientiane. The air combat information is displayed with vector or raster geospatial data and used to plan unexploded ordnance clearance operations and to assess the probable impact of UXO on economic development projects.

Herbicide mission data has also been incorporated into the geographic information system at UXO LAO. Herbicide mission data was obtained from the U.S. Armed Services Center for Research of Unit Records which also is the source for substantiation of veteran's claims of

herbicide contact. Data includes the original HERBS tapes plus man-portable, truck, and helicopter missions that were conducted during the conflict.

The partnership between DSCA and its contractors is also in the process of developing a more user friendly informational and relational database and look-up tables to better assist the end user in planning for and prioritizing bomb clearance missions in specific areas of the country. A prototype web accessible version of the geospatial data is also in the developmental phase and will make it easier for host nations to access the data without a major investment in information technology equipment.

Maintaining the work on this project is essential for continuing assistance to Laos and possible expansion to the Cambodian Mine Action Center and the newly established Vietnamese Centre for Treating Technology Bombs and Mines. The project will continue to support our government's engagement strategy in the region.

In October 2000, a senior Vietnamese military delegation visited the United States to observe demining training activities and discuss ways in which our two countries could begin engagement by sharing information on demining issues. The delegation was extremely impressed with the bombing data retrieval project and, as a result, President Clinton offered to provide the information to the Vietnamese government during his historic visit to Vietnam in November 2000.

About the Author

Tom Smith is the Program Manager, for Humanitarian Assistant and Demining Programs, for the USCENTCOM, USPACOM and James Madison University.

Demining Support System: Field Support for Humanitarian Demining Missions Overseas

By

Deborah Repass
Star Mountain, Inc.

The indiscriminate destruction and long-term damage caused by land mines have a devastating impact on economies and societies around the world. The United States Department of State estimates that there are 80 to 110 million land mines scattered in nearly seventy countries worldwide. These mines kill or maim a new victim every twenty-two minutes, a total of 26,000 per year, the majority of whom are civilian women and children in the world's poorest countries.[1] Efforts to destroy these mines are slow, painstaking, and expensive, costing as little as $3 each to buy, but up to $1,000 each to clear.[2] In the mid-1990s, the United Nations and the U.S. government estimated that 2.5 million mines were being planted, while only 80,000 were being removed per year.[3] As a part of U.S. government mine removal efforts during the last decade, the Humanitarian and Security Training Group at Star Mountain has supported mine clearance programs to reduce the threat land mines pose to innocent civilians throughout the world. This group at Star Mountain is dedicated to supporting humanitarian demining and anti-terrorism projects specializing in the development of instructional materials, training systems, databases, software, electronic manuals, reference materials, and field training support. Star Mountain has a contract with RONCO Consulting Corporation in support of the U.S. State Department integrated mine action support contract. Star Mountain also has contracts with General Services Administration (GSA) Group 70 Information Technology Schedule, GSA Management Organizational and Business Improvement Services, and with the U.S. Department of Defense Research and Development Program.

DSS technical support for MARMINCA mine awarness efforts in Central America using DSS poster printer.

Since 1995, Star Mountain's Humanitarian and Security Training Group has developed several training and mine action programs including the deminer individual protection program, the Mine Action Information Center at James Madison University, demining operations instructional medical modules, MineFacts, an interactive database program on CD-ROM with information on 700 land mines from around the world, and following the Dayton Peace Accords, provided U.S. and NATO forces with information on the land mines used during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a part of field support for humanitarian demining training and clearance management efforts, Star Mountain also provides mine clearance support using the demining support system (DSS).

Star Mountain first developed the demining support system as a "proof of concept" for the U.S. Navy Office of Special Technology at Ft. Washington, Maryland to be used as a ruggedized, immediately deployable mine awareness and demining instruction tool in Eritrea. Since the original development of the DSS, systems have been used in an operational capacity by the U.S. Departments of Defense and State in over sixteen countries to train U.S. and international humanitarian demining teams on topics such as landmine clearance, mine awareness, mission planning, and emergency medical procedures.

As a part of U.S. humanitarian demining missions overseas, the DSS was developed to be a multilingual system which meets the cultural needs of deminers and those living in mine affected communities. The DSS provides mine clearance training materials and allows U.S. and host-country demining specialists to develop customized demining training and mine awareness materials that suit the needs of the country. The DSS also manages minefield operations by mapping landmine locations and tracking mine clearance efforts, providing geographic information system (GIS) and information management support, and delivering mine awareness programs to teach communities how to recognize and avoid land mines.

The DSS has been used for landmine clearance, awareness, and training efforts in Albania, Bosnia, Cambodia, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Laos, Mauritania, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Rwanda, United States, and Zimbabwe. Star Mountain field technicians have supported the operation and training of every DSS in the international community. Star Mountain video technicians have also supported field-testing and evaluation of landmine clearance systems in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Jordan, and Cambodia.

The DSS combines computer and environmental support hardware, software, and input/output devices, and is designed to meet the cultural needs for an international audience. The system is packed in flyaway cases, transportable to the host nation aboard aircraft, ship, or ground conveyances. It arrives ready-to-run and quickly assembles into an information management development workstation which can be used under adverse environmental conditions. A wide format printer produces custom, full-size maps and posters for classroom display or field presentations. The system can also be used present viewgraphs and full motion video. In addition to supporting humanitarian demining efforts, the DSS can be used for any training, information management, or information dissemination needs. The system may be used for public health awareness programs, international and/or domestic emergency management, and other circumstances which require an immediately deployable ruggedized hardware system.

The DSS is also being used in an operational context as an immediately deployable mine action center start-up hardware system. The system serves as a hardware platform compatible with U.N. developed software called Information Management System for Mine Action

(IMSMA). With this integrated DSS-IMSMA system, mine action personnel can track mine clearance efforts, report data of survey 1-3 information, and create customized maps with the system's GIS functionality.

For more information about the Demining Support System (DSS) or Star Mountain's Humanitarian and Security Training Group, please contact Star Mountain at (703) 960-7000.

End Notes

1 *Hidden Killers 1994*, U.S. Department of State

2 *Hidden Killers 1994*, U.S. Department of State

3 *Landmine Monitor Report 1999, Toward a Mine Free World*. International Campaign to Ban Land mines, 1999

About the Author

Deborah Repass is employed by Star Mountain, the company that developed the demining support system. She has been instrumental in the creation of a specific system for the Beecroft Initiative for Humanitarian Demining operations in Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. Deborah is currently working to develop a demining support system for Vietnam under contract to DSCA HA/D.

The U.S. Army Leads in Humanitarian Demining Training At Maneuver Support Center, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

By

Steve Grzyb
Countermine Training Support Center,
Humanitarian Demining Training Center

In 1996, the Secretary of Defense gave the U.S. Army the task of developing a humanitarian demining training program. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (SO/LIC) established the Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) in September 1996. The establishment of HDTC was in direct response to the Presidential landmine policy directives of May 1996. The directives included expanding the current U.S. global humanitarian demining program. Humanitarian Demining Training Center conducted the first demining course in December 1996. The center provides support to U.S. governmental agencies, international organizations and most other organizations involved in humanitarian demining. Also, in response to the Presidential directives, the Countermine Training Support Center (CTSC) was established in 1996 to provide conventional soldiers with training in mine awareness and countermine operations. The HDTC and CTSC are co-located and the two centers share facilities and a joint mission statement.

Humanitarian Demining Training Center Training Program

The HDTC provides demining training to Special Operations Forces (SOF) assigned the humanitarian demining training mission. The SOF "A-Teams" trained at Fort Leonard Wood deploy to different theaters around the world to train the indigenous population how to demine. The humanitarian demining training is a two-week "train-the-trainer" course covering the complete demining process. With few exceptions, units typically receive the training at Fort Leonard Wood. The HDTC averages eighteen courses per year. During the two week course students learn about the global landmine problem, U.S. demining policy, mine action surveys and humanitarian demining operations and international standards for mine action. In addition, demolitions, unexploded ordance mine awareness, and booby traps are discussed specific to the deployment region. The training provides real world exercises for the student. Soldiers are presented realistic simulated mined areas and are required to conduct mine action surveys and demining procedures in accordance with international standards for mine action. Finally, the use of demining tools, heavy equipment and dogs, as well as new technology such as ground penetrating radar systems, are discussed.

The "train-the-trainer" program is designed to prepare the SOF soldiers to train indigenous personnel in the Humanitarian Demining Office (HDO) process. Our training directly supports the U.S. goal of developing a sustainable indigenous HDO program. The indigenous personnel eventually develop their own trainers and conduct their own demining operations. Since its inception, HDTC has trained over seventy SOF A-teams which translates to nearly 850 students. The graduated teams have deployed to over twenty-three countries around the world.

Learning about humanitarian demining is challenging to the student since it is requires a different mind-set than they have learned in their previous military training. The conventional tactical approach used in military countermine operations does not fit with the HDO process. For example, safety is paramount, speed of operation is not important and the objective is not to have any casualties when performing HDO procedures. We go to extra steps during the early phases of our training to get this point across. Once the student realizes that HDO operations requires a major paradigm shift, they then can focus on the unique HDO tactics, techniques and procedures. We also emphasize the importance of sound management in all aspects of HDO. Probably the most critical aspect of HDO, students are tasked to role play leadership positions while solving demining problems.

We have found in humanitarian demining keeping up-to-date HDO experiences in our training is crucial. We work hard to gather lessons learned information from the field. Our instructors constantly gather information from international contacts and from A-teams in the field. In addition, we send A-teams to countries to gather lessons learned. Our instructors have been on the ground in Bosnia, Cambodia, Chad, Estonia, Ecuador, Mozambique and Yemen.

The Fort Leonard Wood Attribute

Locating the HDTC at Fort Leonard Wood proved to have many advantages. The U.S. Army Engineer School provides combat engineer and demolition expertise. International soldiers attached to the engineer school provide an excellent source of HDO experiences. The installation recently completed a new multi-million dollar building to house the HDTC. In addition, the installation has dedicated a square kilometer of training area for HDTC practical exercises vicinity the new facility. Also, the installation plans to add an indoor inclement weather facility in the future. Real world environmental challenges are simulated in the local terrain where students are presented with the most difficult demining problems. Additionally, the center interfaces with the Maneuver Support Center's battle labs and research centers located at Fort Wood. New mine detection technology is tested on the post in a live mine field. Finally, a demining research center is proposed to be housed on the new University of Missouri Systems Technology Park located at Fort Wood.

The Center's Credibility

Perhaps more than any other factor, the multi-disciplinary staff has fostered the HDTC's outstanding reputation as a HDO center of expertise. The staff includes personnel with specialties in special operations, explosive ordnance disposal, and combat engineering. Through exchange agreements we are fortunate to augment our staff with a major from the United Kingdom and two warrant officers, one from Australia and one from New Zealand. The international soldiers provide real world experience as deminers and supervisors of deminers in countries such as Cambodia, Mozambique, Angola, Vietnam, Afghanistan and Bosnia. In addition, two contract instructors from RONCO Consulting Corporation who have real world demining experience are on our staff as well.

In addition to training, the center develops training products to support mine awareness and demining training. To support demining operations, the center developed the following training aids: demining hand-tool boxes, mines and unexploded ordnance recognition boards. The demining toolboxes contain hand-tools necessary to support a demining operation. The country specific mine boards contain a two dimensional representation of several mines employed in that

country. Also, we contracted the development of individual training mines using stereo-lithography procedures. The demining training aids are given to SOF teams after their training is complete.

Initiatives

The HDTC is currently in the process of developing a 5-day International Officers' Humanitarian Demining Operations Course. This course will provide the international officer with a familiarization of the HDO process and encourage them to share this information with their countrymen. Additionally, HDTC is providing U.S. input to update the international demining standards for the United Nations. The new international standards will be incorporated into our training program. A new HDO Managers' Course is also proposed for the future. This course is designed to provide training for leadership responsibilities at the national, regional and platoon mine action levels. The HDTC linked its web site to demining organizations in an effort to improve information sharing.

Conclusion

The U.S. Army has built an outstanding HDO training program at Fort Leonard Wood and the basic HDO course is internationally known for its excellence. However, HDO around the world is evolving and so must the supporting training programs. A key focus for the future is "sustainment" of the developing HDO programs in the countries accepted into the U.S. demining program. Fort Leonard Wood is preparing to meet the challenge by developing the International Officers' Course and Management Course.

About the Author

Dr. Steve Grzyb is the Technical Director, Countermine Training Support Center (CTSC)/Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC). He holds a Ph.D. in higher and adult education from the University of Missouri-Columbia. Also, he is an adjunct associate professor, engineering management, University of Missouri-Rolla.

HUMANITARIAN DEMINING

By

John Heaphy
Defense Security Cooperation Agency

The Problem

Land mines left in the ground after the cessation of hostilities are a significant threat to human life, social organization and economic development throughout the world. As many as one hundred countries worldwide are affected materially by this danger, with estimates of the number of land mines in place ranging from sixty to eighty million. Neither the $300 to $1,000 estimated to neutralize one landmine in place, nor the $100 to $3,000 estimated to provide a prosthetic device for each of those who survive an encounter with a landmine, begins to convey the true cost of these hidden killers. The treatment and rehabilitation costs of the victims, the inability to repatriate refugees and internally displaced persons, the economic disruption from unusable farm land, disruption of markets and slaughtering of livestock, and a wide variety of environmental problems associated with mined areas combine to add a staggering burden to many countries. Generally, these are the countries of the world least able to deal with the problem on their own.

While it is impossible to estimate the worldwide dollar cost of this problem, the human cost is clearer. The International Committee of the Red Cross estimates that approximately 26,000 people a year worldwide are victims of land mines–a staggering one victim every twenty minutes–and this statistic does not refer to combatants. These victims could be children playing in a field or roadway, farmers tilling soil, young or old persons gathering firewood or a displaced person approaching his or her former home. As a recent Human Rights Watch publication summarized the problem, "Land mines are inherently indiscriminate weapons recognizing no cease fire and, long after the fighting has stopped, continue to maim or kill the children and grandchildren of the soldiers who laid them".

The Response

The U.S. government's response to this problem is coordinated under the "Demining 2010 Initiative", a government-wide effort to build effective international coordination and sustainable support–from public and private sources–toward a mine-safe world by the year 2010. The specific objectives of the U.S humanitarian demining program are to reduce the number of civilian landmine casualties, return refugees and internally displaced persons threatened by land mines to their homes, and enhance the political and economic stability of those nations affected by land mines.

Humanitarian demining efforts within the Department of Defense began in the early 1990s, and led to the codification of our current authority for the use of DoD resources in this endeavor in the *1997 Defense Authorization Act*. Specifically, that legislation amended Section 401 of Title 10, USC, which had previously authorized a variety of other DoD humanitarian assistance efforts, to include humanitarian demining. The legislation restricts U.S. military personnel from directly engaging in humanitarian demining, and places limits on the amounts of material aid that can be provided by DoD to countries participating in this program.

Essentially, the DoD role is to train persons from participating mine-affected countries to become trainers of deminers and managers of demining programs. This leads to the establishment of a sustainable, indigenous demining capability in the participating country. In addition to our contribution toward achieving the overall U.S. government humanitarian demining goals, U.S. military forces involved, in particular Special Forces Groups, realize training benefits that support their own missions, such as military to military contacts, country infrastructure and cultural familiarization, language and training skills. To date, DoD humanitarian demining programs have benefited more than 30 countries, and have been responsible for the training of fully 25 percent of the world's deminers. DoD costs to date for these efforts are in excess of $115 million, and are supported under the Defense Department appropriation for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA).

The Program

The primary responsibility for approving and coordinating the U.S. government's humanitarian demining program rests with an interagency working group (IWG), chaired by the Department of State and vice-chaired by the Defense Department. Upon receipt of a foreign government's request for inclusion in the demining program through the American embassy there, the Department of State coordinates an interagency assessment of the appropriateness of that country's participation. This assessment is forwarded to and reviewed by the IWG. With IWG approval, the individual departments and agencies to be involved in the effort begin specific planning.

Typically, the DoD components of a humanitarian demining program include assistance to host nations in the following:

- developing a mine action center to coordinate the country's internal demining activities;

- developing and implementing a program of mine awareness education to prevent deaths and injuries.

- training host nation personnel to be demining trainers.

The "train the trainer" portion of our effort is usually the most extensive, and includes training in demining techniques as endorsed by the United Nations, emergency medical procedures, mine data survey and information management, and mine awareness program development. The Defense Department is allowed by law to give equipment and other support to host nations only as it is directly related to the provision of this training. Often, therefore, the Defense Department will conduct the start-up phase of a country's humanitarian demining program, turning a developed program over to the Department of State for further support and sustainment.

Defense Department humanitarian demining programs vary somewhat from country to country, depending on specific needs. Train the trainer programs must be tailored to the unique demining challenges faced in each country in such things as types of mines implanted, topography, level of experience of host nation personnel, and available infrastructure for training. Examples of recent programs include combined demining training of military personnel from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, conducted in Tbilisi, Georgia, and the successful completion

train of the trainer programs in Bosnia, Mozambique, Moldova, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland and Zimbabwe

Conclusion

The United States is a world leader in the effort to rid mine infected countries of the many debilitating effects of land mines left in place after armed conflicts. The Department of Defense is a major contributor to this effort. In coordination with the Department of State and other U.S. government agencies, we are active in every part of the world where landmine problems exist. Our efforts have been both significant and successful, providing numerous nations the ability to deal, themselves, with their landmine problems, while affording U.S. military personnel valuable mission related experience. Our impact on other nations in this endeavor is illustrated in the following excerpts from a recent letter to Defense Secretary Cohen from Moldavian Minister of Defense Boris Gamurri:

> "It is an honor to inform you that within the period of May 4 to August 9, 2000 the servicemen of the Moldavian National Army have fulfilled a combat mission on the demining of the eighty-five hectares of mined area located near the village of Pohrebe. The mission was successfully fulfilled thanks to the government of the USA assistance, which had supplied the mine clearing equipment. This equipment has demonstrated its high performance and contributed considerably to the moral-psychological climate among the servicemen, assuring the execution of the mission in the fixed terms and without accident. Using this opportunity I would like to express to you my sincere gratitude for the supply of the demining equipment and the training of Moldovan servicemen, which has substantially contributed to the execution of this mission."

About the Author

John Heaphy is a Program Manager for the Humanitarian Assistance and Demining Program. He oversees humanitarian demining activities of USEUCOM. He has worked for eighteen years in various OSD staff positions. John has a masters from Fordham University.

Excess Property Program

By

Carolyn Holmes
Defense Security Cooperation Agency

The Department of Defense Humanitarian Assistance Excess Property (EP) Program permits Department of Defense (DoD) to make available, prepare and transport non-lethal, excess DoD property to foreign countries when requested by the Department of State (DoS). The program is authorized by 10 U.S.C., Section 2547. Preparation and transportation of EP is authorized by 10 U.S.C., Section 2551.

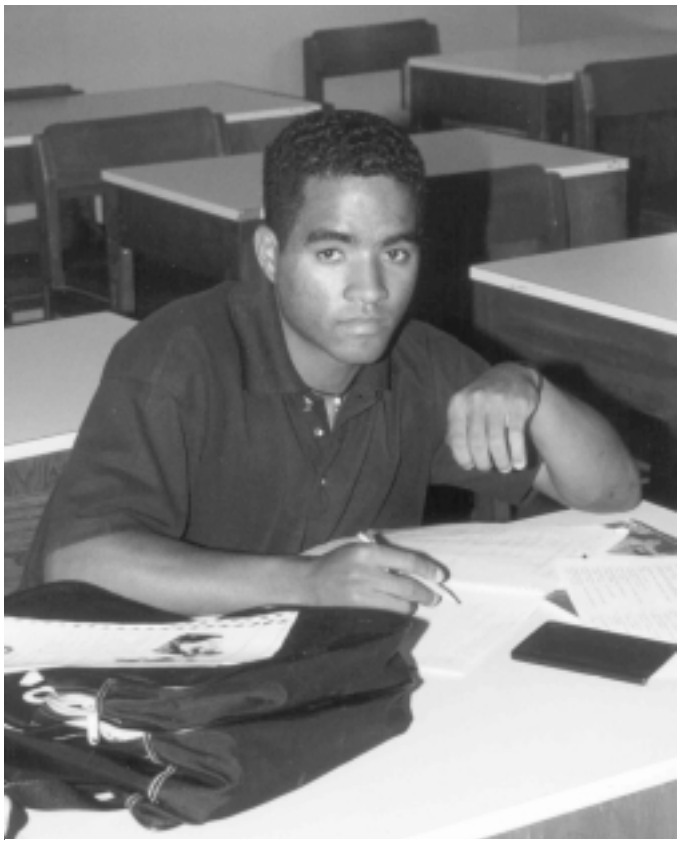
Mrs. Carolyn Holmes, DSCA, meets with school officials in Gomoa Ohua, Ghana, at the site of a DoD sponsored school under construction. The new school will replace three temporary or damaged structures. DoD humanitarian assistance funds pay for materials, while local residents construct the building.

Through the EP program, DoD donates and distributes property excess to its needs to U.S. government efforts to avert humanitarian crises, promote democratic development and regional stability and enable countries to recover from conflict. This program can also be used to stave off acute crises and therefore minimize the need to deploy U.S. forces. Examples of EP typically provided include clothing, furniture, medical/school equipment and supplies, vehicles, tools, and construction equipment. Excess property made available for humanitarian relief purposes is transferred to the DoS, which is responsible for the distribution to the intended recipient, normally a nation's government ministry, a charitable organization, or a non-governmental organization.

Defense Security Ccooperation Agency's Directorate of Humanitarian Assistance and Demining (HA-D) manages this program through the regional commanders in chiefs (CINCs) to include the selection, screening, pre-positioning, storage, refurbishment, and shipment of material. The HA-D staff works with the commanders-in-chiefs, DOS-PM/ISP, USAID, DLA, OGC, OASD(ISA) and OASD(SOLIC) to facilitate the review, approval, designation, transportation, and delivery process. Once the program request is submitted, the EP coordinator prepares a program approval document for the Director, HA-D. Funds are from the

Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civil Assistance Appropriation are provided to the CINCs for approved programs which include the cost of transportation, maintenance, and other operating expenses associated with the movement of EP to recipient countries. Approved requests are transmitted for action to the Joint Staff for execution.

As an example of the extent of this program within a geographic combatant command, the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. European Command had 76 excess property shipments approved for execution in Fiscal Year 2000. Illustrating this article are photos taken at humanitarian assistance projects sponsored by the Department of Defense and managed by the U.S. European Command Logistics and Security Assistance ECJ4's Humanitarian Assis-tance Programs Branch, and overseen by U.S. embassy staff members in countries in the EUCOM area of responsibility.



A student studies at a desk provided under the Humanitarian Assistance Program-Excess Defense Property at a Cape Verde defense forces-sponsored youth center in Praia.

Lieutenant Colonel Nick Nicholson, Carolyn Holmes and municipal officials in Timbuktu, Mali with a 2,500-gallon water tanker used by the city during civic improvement projects. The truck was previously used by units of the U.S. armed forces and transferred to Mali as a Humanitarian Assistance Program's Excess Property donation.

The Tuareg village of Tinjambane, located seventeen kilometers east of Timbuktu, Mali, is building a three-room school sponsored by the DoD. This community returned to Timbuktu in 1997 after several years as refugees in Mauritania. With the support provided by DoD, the community is able to build using local stone rather than mud, which will greatly extend the useful life of the school as well as reduce maintenance costs. The project is monitored by Africare, an American non-governmental organization directing humanitarian assistance projects in the region.

About the Author

Carolyn Holmes is the Humanitarian Assistant Programs Coordinator for the USEUCOM HA programs and is the program manager for the DoD excess Property Program. She has 39 years experience in various DoD organizations including six years experience in Humanitarian Assistance. She is a graduate of the University of Maryland University College.

Humanitarian and Civic Assistance Program

By

Major Edward S. Loomis, U.S. Army

and

Major Robert Crowley, U.S. Army

United States military forces are permitted to carry out humanitarian assistance projects and activities as part of training operations overseas. These deployments are an integral aspect of maintaining a forward U. S. military presence, ensuring operational readiness to respond to crises, and preparing the Reserve Components for their wartime missions. Humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) activities are conducted in conjunction with authorized military operations and are authorized by 10 USC Section 401.

The humanitarian and civic assistance program is a multipurpose training and engagement tool that supports objectives at the strategic, theater, operational, and tactical levels. Because of their humanitarian nature, HCA deployments serve as low cost, short duration, high impact events that engage host nation militaries, civilian ministries, and local populations in a unique and positive manner.

Such activities must promote the security interests of both the U.S. and the recipient countries, and enhance the specific operational skills of the members of the armed forces who participate. The State Department must approve all HCA initiatives. Humanitarian and civic assistance may not be provided (directly or indirectly) to any individual, group, or organization engaged in military or paramilitary activity.

Typical HCA projects include medical, dental, and veterinary care provided in rural areas, construction of rudimentary surface transport systems, well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities, rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities, and other medical and engineering projects. Congress appropriates specific funding to the military departments to support the HCA program.

When properly planned and conducted, they have a tremendous positive impact on the educational and medical infrastructures of an area, and bring U.S. service members in direct contact with thousands of individuals. These factors serve to advance the engagement objectives of both the U.S. country team and the unified command, while providing U.S. forces with unique training opportunities in remote areas. The U. S. Army allocates funds to United States European Command (USEUCOM) and United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) the Navy funds United States Pacific Command (USPACOM); and the United States Air Force funds United States Central Command (USCENTCOM).

On the next page are good examples of HCA projects that have been conducted in areas of responsibility of United States European Command and United States Southern Command.

USEUCOM

United States Navy construction specialists from Naval Base Rota, Spain deployed to Ghana from March through May 2000 to build a medical and dental clinic with Ghanaian military engineers. The clinic, located in Sekondi, Ghana, was a humanitarian civil assistance initiative authorized under Title 10 U.S. Code. It addressed a need for a modern medical facility for members of the Sekondi community, and was a cooperative effort in its construction between the Ghanaian and American armed forces.

For the Rota-based construction specialists, or SeaBees (so-named because they belong to naval construction battalions or CBs), the deployment was called West Africa Training Cruise 2000 (WATC 00). The executive agent coordinating the deployment on behalf of U.S. European Command was Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.

The SeaBees' equipment and tools were shipped from Spain in March 2000. Later that month, a small group of sailors led by the project officer-in-charge, Master Chief Petty Officer Thomas D. Gomes, of Taunton, Massachusetts, arrived in Sekondi, served as an advance party to make final preparations with Ghanaian military engineers, and to begin construction with their Ghanaian counterparts.

The main body of sailors arrived in April, and completed the clinic's walls, roof, plumbing and electrical wiring. Through the hard work of the Ghana-U.S. team, the project was completed ahead of the scheduled May 30 completion date. A nationwide strike by Ghanaian nurses while the clinic was under construction increased the already significant goodwill that the American

sailors and Ghanaian military engineers received from Sekondi residents, and highlighted the benefits of the facility has brought and will bring to their community.

The military objective of WATC 2000 is to provide a U.S. naval presence in littoral west Africa, with objectives of fostering developing democracies and a spirit of cooperation between the naval forces of the U.S. and participating west African countries.

The WATC 2000 deployment was the final phase of WATC 1999. WATC 1999 was a cruise by the USS CARTER HALL to five countries on the west coast of Africa. Deployments and training like WATC 1999 and 2000 build trust and an ability to work together among participating countries' armed forces that can pay dividends should actual crises develop. They also demonstrate United States commitment to Africa.

General Joseph W. Ralston extended his congratulations to the commander and sailors of Naval Construction Battalion One as the unit returned to its homeport in Gulfport, Missippi. In addition to the Ghana clinic, SeaBees from the unit completed projects in Kosovo, Italy, and Romania during their deployment into the U.S. European Command's 91-country area of responsibility.

USSOUTHCOM

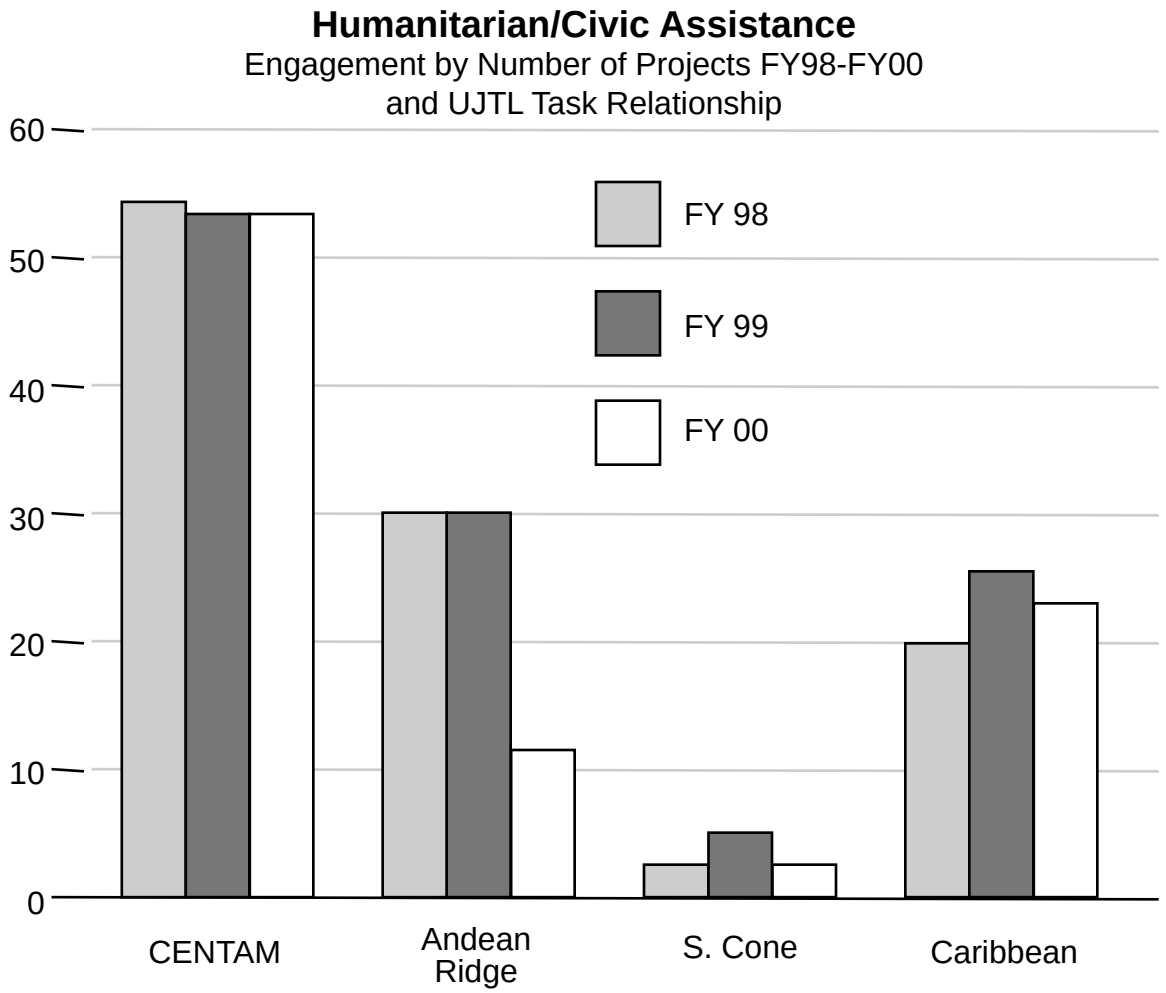
Engagement Perspective

In fiscal year 2001, USSOUTHCOM will sponsor over seventy medical readiness training exercises (Medretes) in thirteen countries. In addition, military units will build thirteen schools, seven medical clinics, and drill over a dozen water wells. Combined, the Medretes will provide medical care to over 200,000 individuals in many cases the only professional medical care they will receive. Typically comprised of a 15-30 person medical element with attached communications, force protection, and limited logistics support, the average medrete will deploy from CONUS for a 14-17 day period to accomplish their mission. Their efforts support the theater engagement plan strategic goal of "a stable, prosperous, democratic region cooperating to achieve mutual interests". In addition six strategic theater tasks from the universal joint task list are accomplished based upon the type of deployment.

From an engagement perspective, the value of the HCA program cannot be overstated. It is not unheard of for a nation's president to individually request HCA projects from the U.S. ambassador or the commander-in-chief (CINC). In so doing, the national governments are recognizing the great value of the program to their economic and social sectors (a project requirement by DoD directive). At the same time, it provides an opportunity for the country team and USSOUTHCOM to constructively engage the military and civilian sectors of the nation in a bilateral exercise in the right place at the right time.

Because of the tremendous amount of visibility HCA missions receive in the host country, maximizing on the impact through coordinated information plans and public affairs efforts is a force multiplier that enhances the operational and strategic-theater objectives of the mission. As an example, a recent Medrete conducted in Paraguay by an Army reserve medical unit treated over 8,000 patients during a ten-day period. The medical treatment was a local event that impacted the host nation at the community level by providing competent care to a rural, underserved population. The community impact, albeit a low-level engagement, is critically

important as it fosters understanding between the participating militaries and displays U.S. efforts in a positive light. The individuals that received treatment will not forget the U.S. soldiers that helped them, nor will the communities. It is not uncommon for medretes to provide care that saves lives, limbs, or eyesight. The potential long lasting impact of such an event is obvious.



On another level, the front-page national press expansive that the Medrete received served country team objectives by demonstrating to the nation the progress that the host nation and the U.S. together are making in achieving mutual goals. In so doing, the impact of the deployment extends far beyond the 8,000 patients that received treatment. It allows a national audience the opportunity to read about the HCA activities, and the nationally coordinated effort between the ministries of health and ministry of defense. The message is one of coordination, cooperation, and a military subservient to a democratically elected civilian government.

Civil-Military Significance

Humanitarian and civic assistance deployments, whether they are bi-lateral medretes or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises that focus on construction of schools and clinics, drilling wells, and improving farm-to-market roads are civil-military operations.[1] As such, they

rely heavily upon civil affairs to assist in the pre-execution project selection, coordination with host nation military and non-military governmental representatives (normally Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education), and coordination with local community leaders. This coordination is critical to ensuring that the deployment is fully supported from the host nation and that the effort is focused in a location that ensures maximum benefit from the deployed forces. This all follows the nomination and approval of the HCA project, which is coordinated between the host nation ministries, the U.S. country team (MILGP lead with USAID assist), USSOUTHCOM (J3 lead), and DSCA/JCS/DoS.[2]

United States and Peruvians treat a child on a Medrete in the Peruvian Amazon.

Much like the engagement impact, the civil-military aspect is significant at different levels. For the country team, the HCA program can provide opportunities to engage militaries with a non-threatening, benign activity that can further military-to-military relationships and enhance military-to-civilian relationships of host nations. An example is the use of the HCA program in Nicaragua, where a USAF medical detachment conducted a successful pediatric Medrete in mid-1998. Following Hurricane Mitch, an Army reserve component task force deployed to Nicaragua in 1999 to construct clinics, drill water wells, and improve roads. Using HCA as a vehicle, the exercise provided the most significant military to military/civilian activity between the U.S. and Nicaragua since 1979.

Similarly, at the tactical level, the civil-military nature of the HCA program provides opportunities for U.S. forces to coordinate not only with foreign militaries, but also serves as a vehicle to allow those militaries to enhance relationships with their counterparts in other ministries, primarily education and health, and the local populations. By demonstrating their support to the populace, the internal civil-military relations are often improved.

Training Value

The training value to deployed U.S. forces is of statutory importance equal to that of improving host nation economic and social sectors. The HCA projects in USSOUTHCOM are planned by and executed by active and reserve component units from all services. In order to deploy, they must conduct the same planning and meet the same criteria that they would for any other operational deployment. Months are spent in mission planning and individual and collective preparation.

Units must prepare for overseas movement, mobilize, deploy, execute, redeploy, and assess as they would for any mission. The typical HCA mission, however, will have the unit executing in a remote area of Latin America on a bilateral exercise that includes military and civilian participants, with logistics and communications tails that extends thousands of miles back to the United States. The unusual environment forces units to test and revise procedures as appropriate, improvise when necessary, and effectively adapt to an operational environment that provides challenges ranging from terrain and weather to language and cultural differences. Meanwhile, the same collective and individual tasks a unit would normally conduct in a CONUS training environment are trained and assessed.

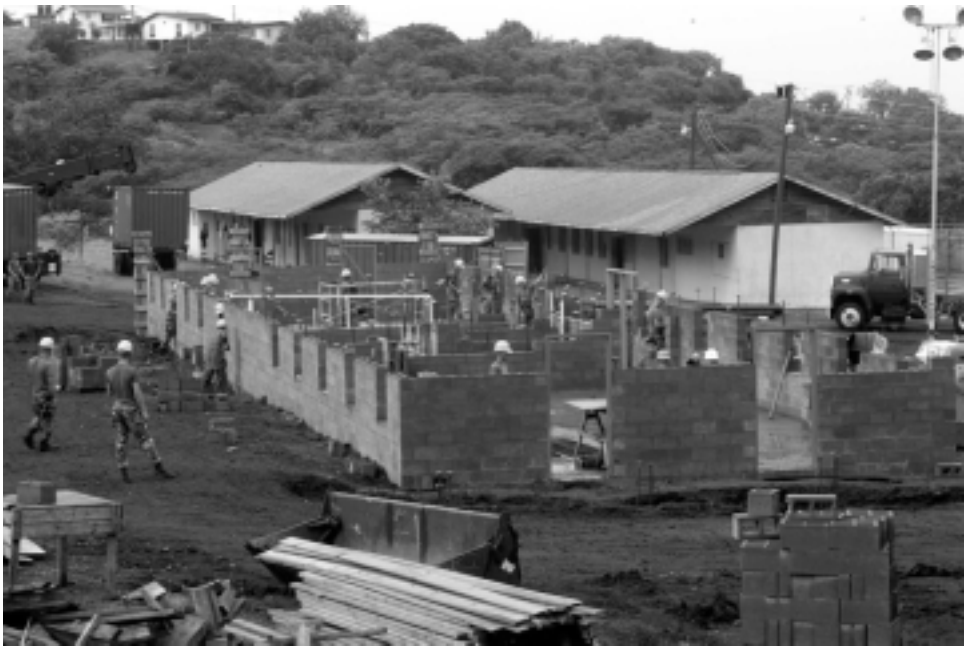
The HCA program serves as a unique mechanism for collective and individual training. Over 5,000 United States service members a year will directly benefit from the training in Latin America.

Humanitarian and Civic Assistance Enhancement Initiatives

An inherent weakness in the HCA program in terms of improving the economic and social sectors of the host nation is that there is no fiscal authority to equip the public facilities that are constructed, or to follow up with supporting programs that would ensure long-term project sustainability. While this is primarily a host nation responsibility (the projects are handed over to them following completion), in many cases they do not have the resources to adequately get the projects off the ground. While we work in a number of ways to mitigate their shortfalls (e.g., project selection criteria), if the countries had a robust capability to fully operate the facilities, it would obviate the need for the HCA program in terms of economic and social sector improvement.

In order to maximize the viability and sustainability of HCA projects, a three-pronged approach is used. The first prong, project selection criteria, focuses on project viability. In addition to the initial coordination conducted during the project nomination process, detailed project site selection criteria are assessed during the site surveys. Normally, a team consisting of

U.S. civil affairs, engineers, and medical representatives meets with the country team, representatives from the host nation ministries, and local community leaders. The specific sites are selected based upon considerations such as local foot traffic patterns and water resources assessment for water wells, and the availability of teachers and the number of students not attending school for educational facilities construction. When the tactical site selection is properly completed, the selected site is supportable by the existing social infrastructure and does not conflict with traditional customs or patterns. While not ensuring success, these factors enhance the probability of viable projects in the site selection process.



Constructing a school in the Caribbean

The second prong focuses on project sustainability. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations that focus on HCA project enhancement beyond the scope of military capabilities result in benefits to the country team, the participating non-government organizations, and ultimately the communities. This aspect incorporates selected non-governmental organizations to identify and meet community training needs and identifies equipment requirements in order to coordinate donations and delivery. An example of this partnership is the Florida Association of Volunteer Agencies for Caribbean Action (FAVACA) support to the previously mentioned medical clinics in Nicaragua. Following a USSOUTHCOM facilitated site survey and request by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health, FAVACA sent volunteers to Nicaragua to train the medical professionals who staff the new clinics that were constructed under the HCA program. In fiscal year 2001, they and other organizations are providing training to the communities that receive HCA projects (e.g., training on water well maintenance), and coordinating delivery of donated equipment for the schools and clinics in order for their effective and efficient operation by the host nation. This aspect also supports three operational objectives from the USSOUTHCOM theater enlargement plan.

The third prong is an aggressive assessment program. The USSOUTHCOM assessment program consists of sampling HCA projects in the four sub-areas within the command's areas of responsibility. These assessments, conducted at least two years after project completion, allow the civil affairs staff to make programmatic recommendations to improve the HCA program in the

long term. The assessments include coordination with USAID and host nation representatives, and assessing the HCA projects in terms of social and economic impact on the host nation, and engineering suitability. A recent assessment to Bolivia resulted in an engineering design change for schools and clinics constructed in hot, dry climates. The change, which improves the project ventilation, will impact all future USAF designs for areas that are within certain climatic parameters.

School before the HCA project.

The same school after the project.

Summary

The humanitarian and civic assistance program is a unique and unparalleled mechanism for training forces and impacting host nations. It serves as a flexible engagement tool that yields positive results at community, province, and national levels. When properly planned and executed, the overall impact of an HCA project is maximized, supporting country team and unified command objectives and goals. Likewise, the civil-military aspect is significant at multiple levels. The deployments are training opportunities that allow units to improve their collective and individual skills. With well selected sites, projects that are coupled with non-government organizations as a force multiplier, and execution that is followed up by assessment, the impact of the HCA program on the host nation, and ultimately the United States, is multiplied.

End Notes

1 JP 1-02 defines civil-military operations as "...planned activities in support of military operations that enhance the relationship between the military forces and civilian authorities and population and which promote the development of favorable emotions, attitudes, or behavior in neutral, friendly, or hostile groups."

2 Nomination and approval requirements are detailed in DoD Directive 2205.2 and DoD Instruction 2205.3.

About the Author

Major Robert Crowley, a U.S. Army civil affairs officer, is the humanitarian and civic assistance coordinator and the lead planner for multinational peacekeeping exercises and training in United States Southern Command. His previous assignments include Chief of Current Operations for the Combined-Joint Civil-Military Coordination Center (CJCIMIC) at NATO's Implementation Forces Headquarters, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, in 1996.

Humanitarian Assistance within the United States European Command More Than a Single Success Story

By

Colonel (Select) Juan G. Ayala, USMC
Headquarters, U.S. European Command

October 2000, Africa

Our drive out of the capital city of Manzini in the Kingdom of Swaziland began routinely. Our destination, the Good Shepherd Hospital located in the Lubombo region of the country, is a non-governmental and non-denominational facility providing secondary care for a population of about 225,000 people, and also the site of an ongoing United States European Command (EUCOM) sponsored humanitarian assistance (HA) project. Once out of Manzini, it did not take long for us to sense the general tension and uncertainty creeping into the country. Every few kilometers young soldiers at barricaded checkpoints manned by armed police eyed every vehicle with quiet uneasiness. The soldiers carried loaded weapons in an assortment of ready positions. Even though it was a weekday morning, large crowds of uniformed students, intermingled with masses of other citizens, nervously milled about on many city streets. Our escort, an American expatriate employed by the American Embassy, told us that the country was in political turmoil due to recent government policies. The authorities in Swaziland had ordered a large presence of military and police to discourage civil disobedience and unrest. We were relieved to see the gates of the Good Shepherd Hospital, and also immensely thankful that the diplomatic license plates on our U.S. embassy vehicle had eased our travel. Driving past the gate guard, we immediately understood the urgency of the hospital's work. Woefully overcrowded and understaffed, the staff of the hospital was inundated with malnutrition, malaria, tuberculosis, burn and HIV/AIDS patients. Bed occupancy was over 200 percent with overflow patients using available floor space in the administration offices. The ongoing EUCOM HA project will add a 50-bed pediatric ward to help relieve the overcrowding. The current arrangements forced the staff to house children with the adults suffering from malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

Our guides through the hospital, the hospital administrator and the head doctor, showed us how their neat, yet inadequate, facilities were strained beyond capacity. Most of the equipment was vintage 1950s, yet hospital personnel worked diligently and professionally, trying to accomplish the impossible. As we walked outside to examine the HA project, I stopped to chat with the construction crew. One of the crew members, a gaunt, thin man drenched in sweat, extended a leathery hand and thanked me for the work he was doing. In the midst of the usual clatter and debris of a construction site, we spoke different languages, yet had no problems understanding each other. This carpenter did not understand the world of military headquarters, and the interagency coordination, diplomacy, and politics that had brought me to his side, but he understood that my group was responsible for the funding of this much-needed addition to the only hospital in his community. He was deeply grateful, as were the rest of the construction crew. More important, however, than my personal encounter, was the clear fact that every hospital worker, construction crewman and patient knew that we were Americans and that the United States had made the pediatric ward possible.

I returned to Stuttgart with a new and strong personal commitment to the EUCOM humanitarian assistance program. It is a superb engagement tool and, it is doing great things for people who need help throughout the EUCOM area.

December 2000, The Balkans

Driving through Sarajevo's infamous Sniper Alley, I was reminded of the horrific scenes of wanton death and destruction which flashed across the world's television screens in the mid-1990s. As if frozen in time, countless pockmarked buildings dotted our path in dismal testimony to yet another conflict in the Balkan's troubled history. Leaving the American Embassy in Sarajevo, our destination was the village of Ivanica, a once prosperous community not far from the border with Croatia. Throughout our journey, we saw many reminders of the previous war and the current, tenuous peace. NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) soldiers, new construction projects and the hollow, mute shells of destroyed buildings were in constant view. Our Bosnian driver, a twice-wounded, 28-year-old veteran of the war, humanized the brutal conflict and eased the tedium of our journey by recounting his experiences as a young infantryman defending his homeland.

Turning onto a dirt road, we sighted Ivanica. From a distance, the entire village looked like an unfinished section of tract housing. A closer inspection revealed an entirely different truth. The war had taken a terrible toll on Ivanica. Every building, including several immense warehouses, was in a different stage of repair and reconstruction. It was apparent that intense direct and indirect fires from weapons of varying calibers had caused destruction to most of the buildings in the village. Spent shell casings from many weapons lay in plain view. Men, women and children were working in the wet, December cold to improve their homes. The now-familiar porous buildings stood alongside the skeletons of warehouses and the debris of war. Unfortunately, we were growing accustomed to these scenes.

On a rise near the village we visited the construction site of the partially finished school that we had come to see. Hardened, dirty masons, carpenters and electricians, not much different from those I had seen in Africa, were going about their work in a quiet yet determined manner. Standing on the school's foundation, amongst piles of bricks, copper pipes and half-finished walls, we reviewed blueprints depicting the hoped-for result of the ongoing labors. This EUCOM humanitarian assistance project will be a small school for elementary schoolchildren, many of whom have still not returned to their homes since the war. The school will have several classrooms, a teachers' lounge, administration offices and, most importantly, heat and running water. Village leaders, clearly moved by this project, told us how they envisioned the school's opening in the spring of 2001. They emphatically told us that they would welcome back all the displaced children, whether they are Serb, Bosnian or Croat. Although the exact words were lost in the translations, it was obvious that the return of the children could begin the long process of healing in the community. While we may never fully understand the politics of this region, on that day we understood the sincerity and gratitude of the leaders of Ivanica, and their heartfelt desire for a return to normalcy.

HA Success in the EUCOM Area of Responsibility: One Officer's Perspective

Construction of the school in Ivanica and the pediatric ward in the Lubombo region are not unique events. Thankfully, new construction is occurring all over Africa and the Balkans, sponsored by many governments and non-governmental organizations. But these particular

projects are proposed, approved, funded, and coordinated by officers and officials of the government of the United States, through an interagency process between the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of State. U.S. embassies submit proposed projects to Headquarters, United States European Command (HQ USEUCOM) J-4, where the Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Branch synchronizes three distinct Title 10 HA Programs. EUCOM HA staffs the work with the appropriate DoD agency, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, that approves and grants DoD funds for these annual projects. The results are over one hundred projects such as the school in Ivanica and the pediatric ward in the Lubombo region.

The relatively new USEUCOM HA Branch integrates HA activities, along with other engagement activities, in support of the commander in chief's (CINC's) strategy of readiness and engagement throughout his assigned area of responsibility. By supporting the CINC's strategy, the HA Branch integrates the ambassadors' objectives by working closely with each embassy's country team. This critical strategic partnership is currently performed by an aggressive and dedicated team of five persons, two Department of Defense civilians, a Marine officer, an Army officer, and an Air Force officer. The mission is daunting because USEUCOM's area of responsibility covers more than thirteen million square miles and includes ninety-one countries and territories. In addition, other countries and territories are also considered to be part of the CINC's area of interest. USEUCOM is the largest CINC area of responsibility in the world, and USEUCOM's HA program is the largest and most diverse within DoD. Currently there are over forty-five countries, from the Balkans and the Baltics to the former Soviet Union and Sub-Sahara Africa, being actively supported by USEUCOM's HA Branch.

The Trio of Programs

The two largest and most active programs are the Humanitarian Assistance Other (HA-Other) and the Humanitarian Assistance Program-Excess Property (HA-EP). The HA-Other program provides authority for the use of DoD funds to carry out HA "stand alone" projects as requested by American ambassadors. These projects are not performed in conjunction with military exercises or operational deployments. Funding from this program pays for contract and oversight costs by civilian and/or military teams for the purpose of rudimentary construction, disaster preparedness training and infrastructure improvements. In fiscal year 2001 over one-hundred projects in forty-seven countries received program approval and partial funding. Fiscal year 2001 marked a 60 percent growth in the HA-Other program's funding. Projects range from construction and refurbishment of schools, clinics and orphanages to the drilling of wells, bridge construction and disaster preparedness training. The HA-Other program funded the school in Ivanica and the pediatric ward in Swaziland.

The HA-EP program authorizes the donation of excess, non-lethal property to foreign governments and civilian organizations as requested by the Department of State through American embassies. Transportation and limited maintenance of donated property is also authorized. Donated property includes items such as medical, school, and office equipment, and supplies, vehicles and tents. USEUCOM locates, packages and transports the excess property to the American Embassy in the recipient countries. After accepting transfer, the American Embassies donate equipment to many different non-profit/non-denominational civilian organizations such as orphanages, schools and clinics. The HA-EP program supports over forty-five countries and has grown each year since the HA program's first year in existence. The school in Ivanica, as well as a number of other facilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, have received program approval and are scheduled for shipments of excess property in the near future.

The Humanitarian and Civic Assistance Program (HCA) authorizes USEUCOM component commands, U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), U.S. Air Forces Europe (USAFE), U.S. Navy Europe (NAVEUR), and Marine Forces Europe (MARFOREUR), to conduct HA and civic assistance projects in conjunction with operational deployments, training and/or contingencies. Training exercises, such as Medical Exercises in Africa (MEDFLAG), Medical Exercises in Europe (MEDCEUR) and in Central/Eastern Europe, Flintlock and West Africa Training Cruises (WATC) in Africa, and Joint/Combined Exchange Training (JCET), typically incorporate add-on medical and/or construction HCA projects. Funding authorized for this program may pay for consumable supplies and services required to carry out HCA activities. While limited to countries in which operational deployments take place, the HCA program has also grown within the last few years.

The Growth of EUCOM's HA Program

The HA program's dynamic growth can be attributed to several factors. One is the aggressive execution of projects by U.S. embassy country teams once projects are approved and funded. In recent years most countries receiving project approvals and funding have been able to grant construction contracts and/or coordinate desired training in the required time frame. This aggressiveness by country teams has ensured that funds were obligated appropriately and before their FY expiration date. In FY1999 less than one-half of one percent of HA funds were returned to EUCOM, and these were eventually diverted and obligated on another project. It is anticipated that even less will be returned for fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

Another growth factor is the HA program's inherent flexibility. Lauded by ambassadors throughout the area of responsibility, HA programs show quick, tangible results that are highly visible for years. In addition, HA-EP and HA-Other are funded with two-year monies, which allows ambassadors ample time to prioritize, plan and execute their projects. Although the approval process for HA programs is justifiably slow, and requests for project nominations are solicited only once a year, projects can still be requested out-of-cycle. This built-in program flexibility allows ambassadors to request projects at any time during the year. If projects are approved, and funding becomes available, ambassadors may immediately receive monies to execute their requests. The out-of-cycle request method is extremely popular, since this method allows ambassadors (especially new ambassadors) to set their own HA objectives, allows for re-prioritization of projects due to changes in countries' political climates and changing needs, and remedies a problem of high personnel turnover in most embassies. The school in Ivanica, as numerous other projects throughout the area of responsibility was an out-of-cycle request.

Initiatives by EUCOM's HA staff to enhance each country team's understanding of HA policies, request procedures, capabilities and programs have also contributed to the program's growth. Interaction with country teams is continuous and is done by the traditional means of communications, i.e., phone, fax and internet. While these methods of communication will continue due to the size of the region and number of recipient countries, the EUCOM HA staff believes that the occasional physical presence of its members in countries within the area of responsibility is also a form of engagement. The EUCOM HA branch chief, and both the HA-Other and HA-EP program managers, have conducted site visits to countries throughout the area of responsibility including Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique. In addition, ambitious plans for future travel are in the planning stages. These visits have been an invaluable means of mutually enhancing understanding by the EUCOM staffs and the country teams' of each other's unique capabilities

and limitations. They also provide a forum for frank, face-to-face discussions with embassy counterparts on unique issues and problems within each country. More importantly, however, they enhance the credibility of EUCOM's HA staff officers with their country team counterparts. Their decisions, based on first-hand experience rather than knowledge gained from behind a desk, will undoubtedly enhance the accomplishment of the CINC's and each ambassador's objectives.

All three HA programs provide strategic engagement at the grass roots level. Uniformed Americans, whether they are entire units, survey or training teams, or a single contracting officer, interact with some of the neediest and most vulnerable citizens of the countries in which they operate. These citizens are often the catalysts for change in developing democracies. Long-lasting, tangible projects and the presence of these Americans can only bode well for future military, political and economic relations with these countries.

Conclusion

Humanitarian assistance programs may not get a lot of attention, but they provide a huge return on investment. It is worth repeating what many ambassadors have personally told us. They like HA programs because they are flexible and the results tangible. In some countries, due to U.S. sanctions or an undesirable political climate HA programs remain the only means by which the United States, through its embassies, conducts engagement activities. For those in and out of uniform unfamiliar with HA activities, it is worth reiterating that the strategic premises for conducting HA activities are central to U.S. diplomatic and military engagement. We must not forget that HA is a tool of the U.S. national military strategy. HA programs contribute to regional stability, demonstrate U.S. commitment, lend credibility to alliances, increase interaction with foreign militaries and their governments, and promote U.S. influence and access throughout the world. Engagement, through humanitarian assistance programs, will continue to be the overarching objective of those of us in DoD who are tasked to carry it out.

The examples above represent the spread of geography and HA work thoughtout EUCOM. However, reports could have been written about the excess property donated to the schools in Benin and Bosnia, the construction of clinics and hospitals in Lebanon and Lithuania, the school improvements in Morocco and Tunisia, the drilling of wells in Chad and Albania or the conduct of disaster management training in Armenia and Azerbaijan. Personal stories of individuals who received medical and dental assistance in conjunction with military deployments and exercises abound throughout Africa and Eastern Europe. Hundreds more success stories are in progress, and many more will be realized in the future. More importantly, the examples above highlight some of the unique, real-world issues faced on a daily basis by ambassadors and their country teams. Highlighting just one story in one country would have been an injustice to the hundreds of HA success stories that take place year-round. Even covering two stories overlooks the hundreds of dedicated Americans and foreign service nationals who often labor under circumstances that ordinary Americans would find difficult to understand, much less endure. Finally, the telling of only one story would have diminished the daily efforts of all those staff officers and civilians at EUCOM who make the CINC's HA programs a success.

Postlude: Ivanica, Bosnia-Herzegovina, December 2000

Before leaving the village of Ivanica, our military escort from the U.S. embassy in Sarajevo, a U.S. Army major led us to the Serb village leader's home, accompanied by the Bosnian and Croat leaders. It was symbolically important for him to pay his respects to each of the ethnic

leaders in the village. These gestures demonstrated the embassy's (and thus America's) neutrality towards all ethnic groups. The major found the elderly Serb working on his half-finished home. The major's attempt at a quick greeting and departure met with no success. The hospitable Serb was relentless and persuaded all of us to enter his humble yet neat home. He seated us in his tiny kitchen warmed by a wooden stove. Out of nowhere, bottles of liquor appeared along with other drinks and glasses. His wife poured as he spoke. It was a surreal scene. Seated next to each other on a crude wooden table were the three village leaders. They were bantering as if old school chums. The leaders were all of a different ethnic origin, one a Serb, one a Bosnian and one a Croat. Translating for us were two local nationals, one a civil engineer employed by a non-government organization and the other an employee of the U.S. embassy. Both women were Bosnian Moslems. Congeniality in the room prevailed. The village leaders continued to express their gratitude for the funding for their school and repeatedly thanked us in their language and in ours. They toasted to the school, to permanent peace, to more successes in the future and finally and most importantly for our team, to the United States of America.

About the Author

Colonel (Select) Juan G. Ayala, United States Marine Corps, is the Humanitarian Assistance Program Manager, Headquarters United States European Command (International Division) Logistics and Security Assistance Directorate Humanitarian Assistance Branch. A supply officer, Colonel Ayala has served in numerous supply billets, as the J4 Operations Officer, JTF-6 Counterdrug Task Force, J4 Operations Officer, JTF-160 Operation Sea Signal and was the executive officer of Marine Wing Support Squadron 271 of the 2nd Marine Air Wing which was selected as the squadron of the year in 1998. He is a graduate of U.S. Naval War College, Command and General Staff College, Amphibious Warfare School, and the Advanced Logistics Officers' Course. Colonel Ayala has the degrees of Bachelor in business, University of Texas El Paso, Masters in business administration, Campbell University, Master of Arts in national security and strategic studie from the U.S. Naval War College.

Security Assistance Training at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College: A Good News Story

By

Lieutenant Colonel Pat Madden, U.S. Army
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

The following story describes how going the extra mile and working together can have a significant, positive impact on the international military student and his family. It also highlights how various private and government organizations can work together in a spirit of cooperation and goodwill.

The story involves a military officer from Uzbekistan named Ilkhomjon Toornsunov and his son Timur. Major Toornsunov, the first officer from Uzbekistan ever to attend Command and General Staff College (CGSC), was here studying for one year and was authorized on his Invitational Travel Orders to have his family accompany him during his studies. However, the arrival of his wife and family in the U.S. had been delayed. Before the arrival of his family at Fort Leavenworth, Major Toornsunov was discussing his family's absence with Lieutenant Colonel Pat Madden, Chief of the International Officer Student Division at CGSC, and mentioned that one of his two sons, Timur, had a hearing problem that needed medical attention.

Coincidentally, about the same time, Ellen Miles, a civilian sponsor of Major Toorsunov, informed Madden that a private voluntary organization called Heart to Heart International, which specialized in medical humanitarian support, was en route to Toorsunov's country on a medical support mission. Heart to Heart was well known by CGSC since they participate as volunteer advisers during part of the curriculum dealing with humanitarian relief and peacekeeping operations. Through a series of timely phone calls and email, Dr. Gary Morsch, President of Heart to Heart International, was contacted and agreed to try to locate the Toornsunov family and examine the boy. Amazingly Dr. Morsch and his colleges did locate the family and their team of four doctors examined the boy. Dr. Morsch reported to LTC Madden that the boy did have a hearing loss and would need sophisticated testing, diagnosis and treatment to correct the problem. It was now known that if the boy was not treated he could suffer permanent hearing loss. Thus, when the family arrived in the U.S., Major Toorsunov would be faced with finding medical treatment for his son.

Upon learning this news LTC Madden then contacted Bill Venzke who is the security assistance program manager at U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) and Vern Smith, the country program manager at the Security Assistance Training Field Activity at Fort Monroe and asked for assistance in expediting the move of the family to the U.S. They in turn contacted LTC Yip DeLong, assistant military attaché in the U.S. embassy in Tashkent, who had worked extensively in this region of the world and was experienced with the language and culture. Lieutenant Colonel DeLong was able to expedite the family's departure and send them on their way to the U.S. After many weeks of separation, Timur, his mother and brother were now on their way to Fort Leavenworth.

Zulfia and Ilkhomjon Toorsunov with their children Timur and Bunyod from Uzbekistan with Lieutenant Colonel Pat Madden and his wife, Lisa, from U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

On 6 November 1999, Major Toorsunov's family arrived in the U.S.A. The following week Timur was seen by Dr. Thedinger, an ear, nose and throat doctor who specialized in ear problems and just happened to be working at the local health facility in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After a series of exams and tests it was determined that Timur's hearing could be corrected by inserting ear tubes. On 26 January 2000, surgery was performed on Timor's ears. Very rapidly Timur's hearing began to recover. One evening soon after the surgery Major Toorsunov contacted LTC Madden and excitingly exclaimed that for the first time his son was attempting to speak and was responding to his parents. After several follow up medical visits it was determined that Timur would able to hear without further surgery or hearing aids. It was also estimated that with speech therapy, Timur would probably lead a normal healthy life. The local Ft. Leavenworth public school was able to enroll Timur in speech therapy, which he took until his father graduated in June 2000.

You can imagine the significant impact this made on Major and Mrs. Toorsunov. They told us over and over how they will never forget the kindness and helpfulness they have experienced from the United States. They knew that without our help their son would never have led a normal

life. We knew that without the many different players from all walks of life and professions this story would not have had a happy ending. One of the stated goals of the security assistance training program is to "promote better understanding of the United States, its people, political system, institutions, and way of life." There is no doubt the Toorsnov family not only met this goal but will always remember the United States with great fondness and appreciation.

About the Author

Lieutenant Colonel Patrick M. Madden is the Chief of the International Officer Student Division at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. He is a 1993 graduate of Command and General Staff College and holds a Master of Science in strategic intelligence from the Joint Intelligence College as well as a Bachelor of Arts in international studies from Whitworth College.

Humanitarian Transportation Programs or How Little Programs Can Produce Big Peace Dividends

By

Judith McCallum
Defense Security Cooperation Agency

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) directs the funding and management of two programs that provide transportation of humanitarian supplies on behalf of private citizens, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and on occasion, other U.S. government agencies. These transportation activities, the funded transportation and the Denton space-available programs, are low-profile, inexpensive initiatives which nevertheless accomplish highly productive and popular peacetime objectives. These efforts help build regional stability within the sphere of the commanders-in-chief's (CINC's) purview of theater engagement and improve readiness, while they help fulfill the vision and energies of American charities and the Congress.

One could easily be forgiven for receiving the foregoing remarks with skepticism, if the proof of effectiveness of these activities were not so demonstrable. Under the auspices of these programs, the Department of Defense (DoD) moves about forty-five surface shipments and one-hundred and ten airlift missions annually, of sometimes critically needed humanitarian goods provided by American charitable organizations. The cost of the combined programs to the U.S. military? About $1 million a year. In order to understand how this remarkable efficiency is achieved, we will review the authorities for the program, then follow the story of one particular mission.

The Funded Transportation Program

The funded transportation program originated in 1985 and is conducted under the general authority for humanitarian assistance, Title 10 U.S.C., Section 2551, which authorizes the Department of Defense to conduct humanitarian assistance worldwide and transport humanitarian assistance goods within prescribed limits. Since then, the program has been expanded to allow transportation worldwide of cargo for non-government offices, international organizations, as well as for DoD non-lethal excess property. The authority includes the ability to pay actual transportation, as well as associated administrative costs.

The process begins when the State Department (DoS) receives an application from a non-governmental organization or international organization requesting transportation of humanitarian supplies. When it certifies that the proposed shipment coincides with the foreign policy interests of the U.S., it conducts an inspection of the materials, to ascertain that there is no objection from the U. S. embassy in the recipient country. It then forwards the request to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and DSCA takes over. Prospective users of funded transportation are informed of the minimum cargo needed to use the program (one 20 foot shipping container, or 1100 cubic feet) and of other requirements and coordinating information.

The statutory authority permits transportation via any mode and for any cargo that could be defined as humanitarian; OSD and the DoS have established a policy that imposes budgetary and policy restraints on the program. Transport is limited only to surface modes (usually a

combination of trucking and sealift, which is usually far less expensive than air); and the cargo is limited only to that which addresses basic humanitarian needs (e.g., medical, food, shelter, clothing, educational items). Airlift can be utilized, but is reserved for emergencies only.

The HUG Experience

On March 6, 2000, Humans United in Giving (HUG) International, an non-governmental organization headquartered in Dallas, requested that a shipment of goods necessary for the survival of Romanian orphans be delivered to Braila, Romania. Humans United in Giving International provided the State Department and DSCA officials with cargo specifications, an inventory of goods, and plans for distribution by the recipient organization upon arrival in Romania. The U.S. officials determined that the diapers, baby formula, cribs and mattresses, linens, medical supplies, walkers, playpens, and clothes were indeed of a humanitarian nature and that the resultant good health and well-being of these infants would in its own way help stabilize the local, national, and regional situation.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency officials arranged for a contractor to pick up the goods in Dallas on April 4 where the donor was responsible for loading the containers with the donated items. Subsequently the containers were trucked to New Orleans where they were loaded into on a ship which set sail for Romania on April 15. The cargo worked its way through customs from May 23-24, was trucked to Baila the next day, and was unloaded into HUG warehouses. Humans United in Giving International then distributed these goods to four Romanian orphanages to coincide with their program of nurturing, grooming, clothing, feeding, and playtime activities.

Thus, in a time period (normally from six to eight weeks) when many organizations would find it difficult to move goods across a town, campus, base, or post, DSCA is routinely able to facilitate a global door-to-door delivery system. The process requires consistent interagency coordination, reliable collaboration with non-governmental organizations, dependable private contractor relationships, and solid recipient nation cooperation as well as often providing updates to concerned members of Congress.

The Denton Program

The twin to the funded transportation program is the Denton program. It allows the DoD to provide transportation of privately donated humanitarian cargo to charitable organizations in foreign countries on DoD carries (primarily military air) on a space-available basis. The program is authorized under the Denton amendment (Title 10, U.S.C., Section 402), enacted by Congress in 1985. The Denton program historically has enjoyed strong support on Capitol Hill; many shipments have Congressional interest or sponsors.

For a Denton shipment to be approved, the State Department, the Agency for International Development (AID), and DSCA must certify that it is in the national interest, the material being transported is in usable condition, and there are legitimate requirements for the material and adequate arrangements for distribution.

There is a minimum load requirement of 2,000 and a maximum load of 100,000 pounds, the cargo is inspected, the donor must have a designated recipient for the cargo at the designation and a duty-free certificate from the recipient nation. In addition, users of this program are made aware

that transportation depends on the availability of a military flight between specific origin and destination points. There is no assurance of specific delivery date.

The Denton program has served many local charities, creating significant grass-roots support for this distinctly military humanitarian mission. Because the Denton program has relied heavily on reserve component training flights, there generally is no monetary cost; it actually provides realistic training opportunities, otherwise difficult to achieve.

The Payoff

In 2000, the Department of Defense transported more than five million pounds of privately donated cargo worldwide, 2.5 million pounds via the Denton program and over three million pounds via the funded transportation program. The two transportation programs have been instrumental in allowing the DoD to be able to respond to calls from many quarters – charitable institutions, the Congress, and nations facing grave humanitarian threats – to provide humane support to countries and people at risk. But in the last analysis, the decision to embark on this course of action is to support the national security strategy of the U.S. There is little doubt that these programs are integral parts of the commanders in chiefs' theater engagement plans, that the goodwill produced by these programs creates a better atmosphere of bilateral understanding, or that the ensuing well being of the people makes for a more stable environment. There is also little doubt that the U.S. military personnel involved are able to hone their war fighting skills and feel good about being directly involved in improving the plight of refugees, orphans, the sick, and the devastated.

About the Author

Judith McCallum is a Transportation Analyst and Program Manager for the Humanitarian Assistance Programs with responsibility for Disaster Relief Officer Funded Transportation Program, Denton (space available) Program, Humanitarian Daily Ration (HDR) Program and the U.S. Joint Forces Command. She has twenty years U.S. government service including six years experience in U.S. Humanitarian Assistance Programs. She has been involved with the Women's Executive Leadership Program and is a U.S. Army veteran.

Humanitarian Daily Rations: Being Ready is Half the Battle

By

Judith McCallum
Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Meals-ready-to-eat - better known as MREs - like Hummers and woodland pattern battledress designs, became popular military products of the 1980s. Lesser known than the MREs, however, is their first cousin, the humanitarian daily ration, the HDR.

The HDR was born of a recurring need in the nineties, to support multitudes of displaced or otherwise bereft populations, which seemed to bedevil almost every military contingency in which the U.S. participated. A little known adjunct of military operations is that the U.S. (or any military force) is obliged to maintain a degree of responsibility for civilians in areas over which it has control. From Panama to Kuwait, and from Kurdistan to Haiti, U.S. forces have been required to oversee the basic safety and health of the civilian population. But there has also emerged a requirement to provide ready-to-eat rations in non-combat situations where conventional relief programs are not feasible. These military relief missions are generally conducted as stopgap measures until more conventional relief programs can get under way or can be resumed.

Humanitarian daily rations have been used to bring relief to populations affected by either man-made or natural disasters. They have also been used to meet the subsistence needs of displaced civilians and refugees, such as Kurds, Cubans, Bosnians, Rwandans, and Haitians until they can be moved to more permanent facilities.

Humanitarian Daily Rations Development

While the MRE was developed for the nutritional needs of soldiers who must maintain a high level of physical activity, civilians who may recently have been near starvation have an entirely different set of nutritional needs. The DoD consulted a range of nutritional and relief experts in developing the requirements for the HDR, including USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, the World Food Program, the Center for Disease Control, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the Army Surgeon General's Office.

As a result of their recommendations, the HDR was created to meet requirements for the widest range of cultural and religious dietary restrictions (e.g., it is meatless) to maintain the health of moderately malnourished recipients until normal or targeted feeding programs resume. The result of that process was the unveiling of the prototype HDR in 1993. It was developed as a less expensive alternative to the MRE; it costs only about 30 percent as much as its more calorie-rich cousin.

In the first year of production, MREs were procured by DoD for humanitarian relief operations in Bosnia. They were so well received that they were procured as a general humanitarian support product on a continuing basis.

Advantages of HDRs

While not the preferred method, HDRs, like MREs, can be airdropped en masse, and unlike other products, they can be dropped via the Triad system as individual packets, which flutter to the ground relatively harmlessly. The Triad system is ideal for airdrops in regions with many hungry displaced people, since it permits wide dispersal and discourages hoarding and fighting which often accompany the delivery of larger pallet-sized loads. The Triad drops decrease the dangers to people on the ground posed by heavy air dropped items. The ability to handle many smaller packages also has reduced administrative and distribution costs.

Humanitarian daily rations are stored in temperature controlled warehouses in key DoD installations in the continental U.S. The cost for maintaining the HDR stocks relatively low. The basic unit (3 meals) costs $4.25, plus storage costs at DoD warehouses and the cost of transporting HDRs to the recipient country.

Humanitarian Daily Rations to Sierra Leone

When fighting erupted again in Sierra Leone last summer, refugees started flowing from that war torn country to Forecaria, Guinea. Over 200 people a day were streaming into hastily erected refugee camps. But there was simply not enough food in that poor country to sustain such an influx. The World Food Program asked for immediate aid, and the U.S. government responded. The State Department requested that the DoD deliver adequate numbers of HDRs for distribution within the camps. By the end of September 2000, over 60,000 units had been delivered and had helped blunt the threat of imminent starvation in the camps.

Since their creation in 1993, approximately 8 million HDRs have been delivered to assist with the feeding of millions of displaced people worldwide. The results have been dramatic. This program has, of course, saved the lives of many a starving child or mother, but it has also freed up U.S. military and diplomatic assets to be applied to more direct action, thus relieving commanders and ambassadors of an extra burden. In most cases, DoD humanitarian assistance funds have paid for the transportation costs, though recently, the Department of State (DoS) and the United Nations have paid distribution costs.

About the Author

Judith McCallum is a Transportation Analyst and Program Manager for the Humanitarian Assistance Programs with responsibility for Disaster Relief Officer Funded Transportation Program, Denton (space available) Program, Humanitarian Daily Ration (HDR) Program and the U.S. Joint Forces Command. She has twenty years U.S. government service including six years experience in U.S. Humanitarian Assistance Programs. She has been involved with the Women's Executive Leadership Program and is a U.S. Army veteran.

LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Fiscal Year 2001 Security Assistance Legislation

By

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Introduction

Each year the *DISAM Journal* publishes a summary and analysis of the legislation that impacts our security assistance programs. In this issue, we present the seventeenth in a series of annual studies of the major pieces of legislation with references to security assistance. This report is intended to alert all security assistance managers to the changes in legislation which will guide program implementation for the coming year. As we have done previously, the report is basically in outline form, with key topics highlighted to facilitate locating specific statutory references. As this issue goes to press, the final allocations of the security assistance appropriations have not been made. Also, the *Miscellaneous Appropriations for Fiscal Year (FY) 2001*, Section 1(a)(4), P.L. 106-552 of 21 December 2000, mandated a 0.22 percent government-wide rescission of discretionary budget authority, and the full impact of this on security assistance levels has not yet been decided. Consequently, the tables showing the levels of country programs that normally accompany this article will be included in the spring issue of the *DISAM Journal*.

Congressional budget action in this election year was indecisive, and much work remained to be done at the beginning of the fiscal year. A total of 21 continuing resolutions through 21 December was necessary to keep the government operating until appropriate legislation could be passed. Interestingly, the *Foreign Operation, Export Financing and Related Program Appropriations Act*, 2001, P.L. 106-429, 6 November 2000, was passed during continuing resolution number 15.

Noteworthy this year was the passage of the *Security Assistance Act of 2000*, P.L. 106-280, 6 October 2000. This was the first security assistance authorization act since 1985. In the intervening years, authorizing language has been included in the annual foreign operations appropriations act. This act includes requirements for having in place binding bilateral agreements which must be certified to Congress before granting exemptions to export licensing procedures under the purview of the Defense Trade Security Initiative. The *Foreign Assistance Act* was amended to create and fund a new program designed to enhance the nonproliferation and export control capabilities of friendly countries. Finally, this act established a requirement for the Secretary of State to prepare an annual National Security Assistance Strategy for the United States.

The *Fiscal Year 2000 Supplemental Appropriations*, P.L. 106-246, 13 July 2000, provided over $1 billion for international narcotics control. The *Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001*, P.L. 106-398, 30 October 2000, created the Western

Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation and disestablished the U.S. Army School of the Americas.

Below is a more detailed account of the provisions of the legislation of interest to the security cooperation community.

Reference sources: The following abbreviated titles identify the principal sources of information used in this report.

- AECA: *Arms Export Control Act*, as amended.
- FAA: *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961*, as amended.
- P.L. 106-429: *Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001*.
- P.L.106-280: *Security Assistance Act of 2000*.
- P.L. 106-554: *The Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2001*.
- P.L. 106-246: *Fiscal Year 2000 Supplemental Appropriations*.
- P.L.106-398: *Floyd S. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001*.
- P.L. 106-259: *Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001*.
- P.L.106-553: *Department of State and Related Agency Appropriation Act, 2001*.
- P.L.106-212: *American Institute in Taiwan Facilities Enhancement Act*.
- P.L.106-386: *Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000*.
- P.L.106-178: *Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000*.
- P.L.106-246: *Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2001*.

Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001, P.L. 106-429, 6 November 2000

- Enacted in slip form within HR 4811 as HR 5526. The conference report is contained in House Report 106-997, printed in *The Congressional Record* on 24 October 2000.

Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP), *Title III, Military Assistance*

- Appropriated $3,545,000,000 with an additional $31,000,000 appropriated by *Title VI, Emergency Supplemental Appropriation, Military Assistance*, for a total of $3,576,000,000 as FMFP grant assistance for FY2001.

• The Administration funding request for FY2001 FMFP was $3,538,200,000. The Administration subsequently requested the emergency supplemental FMFP for the Balkans provided by Title VI.

• The Conference Report indicates that the House and Senate proposals were $3,268,000,000 and $3,519,000,000, respectively.

• FMFP earmarks include:

• Not less than $1,980,000,000 for **Israel** to be disbursed within thirty days after enactment of this Act or by 31 October 2000, whichever is later.

• To the extent that the Government of Israel requests the fund to be used for such purposes, not less than $520,000,000 of this funding shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and service, including research and development.

· • Not less than $1,300,000,000 for **Egypt**.

• Any funding estimated to be outlayed for Egypt during the fiscal year shall be transferred to an interest bearing account for Egypt in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York within thirty days of enactment of this Act or by 31 October 2000, whichever is later. The Committees on Appropriations shall be informed at least ten days prior to the obligation of any interest accrued by this account.

• Section 514, Security Assistance Act of 2000, P.L. 106-280, places further limitations on this interest bearing account (IBA).

• Not less than $75,000,000 for **Jordan**.

• Not less than $3,000,000 for **Malta**.

• Not less than $8,500,000 for **Tunisia**.

• However, the President is authorized and shall direct the drawdown of DoD defense articles and services and military education and training of an aggregate value of not less than $5,000,000 to count toward meeting the directed earmark for Tunisia.

• Not less than $8,000,000 for **Georgia**.

• However, the President is authorized and shall direct the drawdown of DoD defense articles and services and military education and training of an aggregate value of not less than $4,000,000 to count toward meeting the directed earmark for Georgia.

• Not more than $33,000,000 for expenses, including the purchase of passenger vehicles for replacement only for use outside the U.S., and for general costs of administering military assistance and sales.

• $31,000,000 (by Title VI) for countries of the **Balkans and southeast Europe**, to remain available until 30 September 2002.

• With the offsetting drawdown authorities considered, $3,429,500,000 of FMFP funding is earmarked for FY2001. This leaves $146,500,000, or four percent of the total appropriated, remaining for other FMFP programs.

• As in prior years, no FMFP funding shall be available for assistance for **Sudan, Liberia, or Guatemala.**

• Not more than $340,000,000 of the non-appropriated FMS Administrative Budget may be obligated during FY2001 to support administrative expenses of security assistance organizations (SAO), agencies, military departments, etc. related to the implementation of foreign military sales. This account is funded by surcharges which are added to all FMS cases in order to recover U.S. government expenses for sales negotiation, case implementation, program control, computer programming, accounting and budgeting, and other FMS-related administration activities at command headquarters and higher levels.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program, *Title III, Military Assistance*

• Appropriated $55,000,000 with an additional $2,875,000 appropriated by *Title VI, Emergency Supplemental Appropriation, Military Assistance*, for a total of $57,875,000 as IMET grant assistance for FY2001.

• The administration funding request for FY2001 IMET was $55,000,000. The Administration subsequently requested the emergency supplemental IMET for the Balkans provided by Title VI.

• The Conference Report indicates that the House and Senate proposals were $47,250,000 and $55,000,000, respectively.

• $2,875,000 (by Title VI), to remain available until 30 September 2002, is earmarked for the countries of the **Balkans and southeast Europe**.

• Up to $1,000,000 of the Title III appropriated IMET funding may remain available until expended.

• Any IMET funding for **Indonesia or Guatemala** is to be used only for Expanded IMET and any funds made available to these two countries may only be provided through regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

• IMET funding under the Title III heading used for the military education and training of civilian personnel may include personnel who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights.

Economic Support Fund (ESF), *Title II, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance*

• Appropriated $2,295,000,000 as ESF grant assistance for FY2001 to remain available until 30 September 2002.

- Under the separate heading, *International Fund for Ireland*, an additional $25,000,000 was appropriated to carry out the provisions of *Chapter 4, Part II, FAA*, the same authority for ESF, to be available for the U.S. contribution to the International Fund for Ireland, which shall be available in accordance with the provisions of the *Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-415, 19 September 1986, to remain available until 30 September 2002.

- The Administration funding request for FY2001 ESF was $2,313,000,000.

- The Conference Report indicates that the House and Senate proposals were $2,208,900,000 and $2,220,000,000, respectively.

- ESF earmarks include:

  - Not less than $840,000,000 for **Israel**, which shall be available as a cash transfer to be disbursed within thirty days of enactment of this Act or by 31 October 2000, whichever is later.

    - In exercising the authority for the cash transfer, the President shall ensure that the level of assistance does not cause an adverse effect on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the U.S. to Israel, and that Israel enters into a side letter agreement in an amount proportional to the FY1999 agreement.

  - Not less than $695,000,000 for Egypt, which sum cash transfer shall be provided with the understanding that **Egypt** will undertake significant economic reforms which are additional to those which were undertaken in previous fiscal years.

    - Of which not less than $200,000,000 shall be provided as Commodity Import Program assistance.

  - Not less than $150,000,000 "should be made available" for assistance for **Jordan**.

  - Not less than $25,000,000 for **East Timor** of which up to $1,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for *Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development*.

  - Of the funds appropriated under this heading, in addition to funds otherwise made available to **Indonesia**, not less than $5,000,000 "should be made available" for economic rehabilitation and related activities in Aceh region of Indonesia.

    - These funds may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for *Transition Initiatives*.

  - Not less than $12,000,000 "should be made available" for **Mongolia**.

  - Not less than $10,000,000 "may be used" to provide assistance to the **National Democratic Alliance of Sudan** to strengthen its ability to protect civilians from attacks, slave raids, and aerial bombardment by the Sudanese Government forces and its militia allies, and the provision of such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures to the Committees on Appropriations.

• "Assistance" in this proviso includes non-lethal, non-food aid such as blankets, medicine, fuel, mobile clinics, water drilling equipment, communications equipment to notify civilians of aerial bombardment, non-military vehicles, tents, and shoes.

• Not less than $25,000,000 for programs benefiting the **Iraqi people** (see Section 575).

• Disregarding the separate ESF appropriation for the International Fund for Ireland, $1,762,000,000 of ESF funding is earmarked for FY2001. This leaves $533,000,000, or 23 percent of the total appropriated, remaining for other ESF programs.

• None of the funds under this heading shall be obligated for regional or global programs, except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), *Title III, Military Assistance*

• Appropriated $127,000,000 as PKO grant assistance for FY2001.

• The Administration funding request for FY2001 PKO was $134,000,000.

• The Conference Report indicates that the House and Senate proposals were $117,000,000 and $85,000,000, respectively.

• None of this funding shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Other Related Assistance Programs for FY2001, *Title II, Bilateral Economic Assistance*

Development Assistance

• $1,300,000,000 is appropriated to remain available until 30 September 2002.

• Up to $12,000,000 may be made available for and apportioned directly to the Inter-America Foundation.

• Up to $16,000,000 may be available for the African Development Foundation and shall be apportioned directly to that agency.

• Numerous provisos concerning the expenditure of these funds with respect to family planning, abortions, and involuntary sterilization.

Assistance for Cyprus

• Of the funds appropriated under the headings, *Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund*, not less than $15,000,000 shall be available for **Cyprus** to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicommunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus.

Assistance for Lebanon

• Of the funds appropriated under the headings, *Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund*, not less than $35,000,000 shall be made available for **Lebanon** to be used, among other programs, for scholarships and direct support of the American educational institutions in Lebanon.

Assistance for Burma

• Of the funds appropriated under the headings, *Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund*, not less than $6,500,000 shall be made available to support democracy activities in **Burma**, democracy and humanitarian activities along the Burma-Thailand border, and for Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma.

• The provision of these funds shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Assistance for the Conservation Fund

• Of the funds made available under the headings, *Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund*, not less than $4,000,000 should be made available to support habitats and related activities for endangered wildlife.

International Disaster Assistance

• $165,000,000 is appropriated to remain available until expended for necessary expenses for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance.

• *Title VI, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations, Bilateral Assistance, International Disaster Assistance*, an additional $135,000,000 is appropriated for rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for **Mozambique, Madagascar, and south Africa** to remain available until expended.

Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States

• $600,000,000 is appropriated to remain available until 30 September 2002 to carry out the provisions of the *Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989*, P.L. 101-179, 28 November 1989.

• Not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for the **Baltic States**.

• Of the funds made available for **Kosovo** under this heading and under the headings, *Economic Support Fund and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement*, shall not exceed 15 percent of the total resources pledged by all donors for FY2001 for assistance to Kosovo as of 31 March 2001.

• Not less than $1,300,000 of the funds made available for Kosovo under this heading should be made available to support the National Albanian American Council's training program for Kosovar women.

- None of the funds made available under this Act for assistance for Kosovo shall be made available for large scale physical infrastructure reconstruction.

- Funds made available under this heading and the headings *Economic Support Fund and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement* not to exceed $80,000,000 shall be made available for **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

- *Title VI, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance*, appropriates an additional $75,825,000 for assistance for **Montenegro, Croatia, and Serbia** to remain available until 30 September 2002.

Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union

- $810,000,000 is appropriated to remain available until 30 September 2002 to carry out the provisions of the *Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets (FREEDOM) Support Act of 1992*, P.L. 102-511, 24 October 1992.

- Of the funds made available for the **Southern Caucasus** region, 15 percent may be used for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of the regional conflicts especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh.

- Not less than $20,000,000 shall be made available solely for the **Russian Far East**.

Not less than $1,500,000 should be made available only to meet the health and other assistance needs of victims of trafficking in persons.

- Not less than $170,000,000 should be made available for assistance for **Ukraine**.

- Of which not less than $25,000,000 should be made available for nuclear reactor safety initiatives, and

- Of which not less than $5,000,000 should be made available for the Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Center.

- Not less than $92,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for **Georgia**.

- Of which not less than $25,000,000 should be made available to support Border Security Guard and export control initiatives.

- Not less than $90,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for **Armenia**.

Assistance for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

- $325,000,000 appropriated to remain available until expended to carry out Section 481, FAA.

- Any funds made available under this heading for anti-crime programs and activities shall be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

• $700,000,000 is appropriated to remain available until expended to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross, assistance to refugees, including contributions to the International Organization for Migration and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs.

- Not more than $14,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

- Not less than $60,000,000 shall be available for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in **Israel.**

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

• $15,000,000 is appropriated to remain available until expended to carry out provisions of Section 2(c), *Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962* [22 U.S.C. 260(c)].

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs

• $311,600,000 is appropriated to carry out anti-terrorism assistance, demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, including activities implemented through non-governmental and international organizations, voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), and for contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission.

• The Conference Report indicates that the House and Senate proposals were $241,600,000 and $215,000,000 respectively.

- The Conference Managers intend that the appropriated total be allocated as follows:

  - Nonproliferation and Disarmament (NPD) Fund $15,000,000.

  - Export Control Assistance $19,100,000.

  - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) $47,000,000.

  - Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Preparatory Commission $21,500,000.

  - Korean Peninsula Economic Development Organization (KEDO) $55,000,000.

  - Anti-Terrorism Assistance $38,000,000.

  - Terrorist Interdiction Program $4,000,000.

  - Demining $40,000,000.

- Small Arms Destruction $2,000,000.
- Science Centers $35,000,000.
- Lockerbie Trail Cost $15,000,000.
- Nonproliferation Contingency $20,000,000.

- The Secretary of State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations at least twenty days prior to obligation of funds for the comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission.

- Not more than $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be available for the **Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund** to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation and disarmament.

- Such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the U.S. to do so. This shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of Committees on Appropriations.

- Funds under this heading may be make available for the IAEA only if the Secretary of State determines and so report to Congress that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in IAEA activities.

- $40,000,000 should be made available for demining, unexploded ordnance clearance, and related activities.

- However, up to $500,000 of these funds, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of the demining program.

Miscellaneous Provisions, Title V, General Provisions

Limitation of Representational Allowances (Section 505)

- Directed ceilings are set on FMFP and IMET allowances, identical to previous years:

- FMFP - not to exceed $2,000 for entertainment expenses and not to exceed $50,000 for representational allowances.

- IMET - not to exceed $50,000 for entertainment allowances.

Prohibition Against Direct funding for Certain Countries (Section 507)

- No funds from this Act or made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparation to **Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, or Syria**. This is to include the prohibition on obligations or expenditures for direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

Military Coups (Section 508)

• No funds from this Act or made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to any country whose duly elected head of government is disposed by decree or military coup. Assistance may be resumed if the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that a democratically elected government has taken office.

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority (Section 510)

• Obligated balances of Foreign Military Financing Funds (FMFP) to carry out Section 23, AECA, as of the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the current fiscal year are, if deobligated, continued available during the current fiscal year for the same purpose under any authority applicable to such appropriations under this Act. This authority may not be used in FY2001.

Limitation on Assistance to Countries in Default (Section 512)

• This is also referred to as **"The Brooke Amendment."**

• No funding in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which is in default more than one year in payment to the U.S. of principal or interest on any loan pursuant to any program funded by this Act.

• This Section and Section 620(q), FAA, does not apply to funds made available for any narcotics-related assistance for **Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru** authorized by the FAA or the AECA.

Notification Requirements (Section 515)

• For the purposes of providing the Executive Branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds made available under this Act for; inter alia, *International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, Economic Support Fund, Peacekeeping Operations, Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs, Foreign Military Financing Program, and International Military Education and Training*; shall be available for obligation for activities, programs countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of those justified to the Committees are previously notified fifteen days in advance.

• The President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for Section 23, AECA, purposes for the provision of major defense equipment, other conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or twenty percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified fifteen days in advance of such commitment.

• Drawdowns made pursuant to Section 506(a)(2), FAA, shall be subject to regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Special Notification Requirements (Section 520)

- None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be obligated or expended for **Colombia, Haiti, Liberia, Serbia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, or the Democratic Republic of the Congo** except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

  - Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Zimbabwe are new additions to this group of countries. Panama has been removed from the list.

Prohibition Against Indirect Funding to Certain Countries (Section 523)

- No funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available by this Act shall be obligated to finance indirectly any assistance or reparation to **Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, or the People's Republic of China**.

  - President may certify that withholding this funding is contrary to the U.S. national interest and provide the funding.

Notification of Excess Defense Equipment (Section 524)

- Prior to providing excess DoD articles (EDA) on a grant basis, DoD shall also notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as are other committees pursuant to Section 516(f), FAA.

  - Before issuing a letter of offer to sell EDA under the AECA, DoD shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures.

  - Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such EDA.

Authorization Requirement (Section 525)

- Except for IMET and FMFP, funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended.

  - The *Security Assistance Act of 2000*, P.L. 106-280, 6 October 2000, provides the authority to obligate and expend IMET and FMFP appropriated funds for both FY2001 and FY2002.

Prohibition on Bilateral Assistance to Terrorist Countries (Section 527)

- Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance under any heading in this Act and funds appropriated under such any heading in a provision of law enacted prior to the enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country the President determines:

  - Grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism.

  - Otherwise supports international terrorism.

- For determined national security or humanitarian reasons, the President may waive this prohibition. The waiver is to be published in the Federal Register and, at least fifteen days before the waiver to take effect, the President is notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver with justifications.

Report on Implementation of Supplement Appropriations (Section 528)

- *Title VI, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000*, P.L. 106-113, 29 November 1999, provided additional ESF and FMFP appropriations for a total of $1,825,000,000 among the countries of **Israel, Egypt, and Jordan plus the West Bank and Gaza.** This assistance was related to the 1998 Wye River Plantation Peace Agreements.

- Beginning not later than 1 January 2001, this Section requires the Secretary of State to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations providing information on the use of this supplemental funding. Each report shall include the following:

  - Current and projected status of obligations and expenditures by appropriations account, country, and by program, project, and activity.

  - Contractors and subcontractors engaged in the funded activities.

  - Procedures and processes under which decisions have been or will be made on which programs, projects, activities are funded.

- If deemed necessary and appropriate, each report may contain a classified annex.

- The last report required by this Section shall be provided by 1 January 2002.

Peru (Section 530)

- Not later than ninety days after enactment of this Act and every ninety days thereafter during FY2001, the Secretary of State shall determine and report to the Committees on Appropriations whether the Government of **Peru** has made substantial progress in creating the conditions for free and fair elections, and in respecting human rights, the rule of law, the independence and constitutional role of the judiciary and national congress, and freedom of expression and independent media.

  - If the Secretary determines and reports that no substantial progress has been made, then no funds appropriated by this Act may be available for assistance for the Central Government of Peru.

  - Not less than $2,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act should be made available to support the work of non-governmental organizations and the Organization of American States in promoting free and fair elections, democratic institutions, and human rights in Peru.

Prohibition on Assistance to Foreign Countries that Export Lethal Military Equipment to Countries Supporting International Terrorism (Section 549)

• No funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available by this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for the purposes of Section, 40(d), AECA.

• This prohibition shall terminate 12 months after the government ceases to provide such military equipment.

• This Section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided on contract entered into after 1 October 1997.

• This prohibition can be waived if the President determines providing such assistance is important to U.S. national interests. When exercised, the President is to notify the appropriate congressional committees with outlined detailed justification.

War Crimes Tribunals DrawDown (Section 552)

• Authorizes the drawdown of commodities and services of up to $30,000,000 for the **U.N. War Crimes Tribunal** established with regard to the former Yugoslavia.

• Also, any funds made available for tribunals other than **Yugoslavia or Rwanda** shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Landmines (Section 553)

• Demining equipment available to the U.S. agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe.

Prohibition on Payment of Certain Expenses (Section 555)

• None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings; inter alia, *International Military Education and Training or Foreign Military Financing Program for Informational Program* activities, or *Economic Support Fund* may be obligated or expended to pay for;

• Alcoholic beverages.

• Entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events and amusement parks.

Assistance for Haiti (Section 558)

• None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any previous appropriations acts for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs shall be available for assistance for the central Government of **Haiti** until:

• The Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Haiti has held free and fair elections to seat a new parliament.

• The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy also reports that the Government of Haiti is fully cooperating with U.S. efforts to interdict illicit drug traffic through Haiti to the U.S.

• Not more than eleven percent of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the development assistance programs of agriculture, rural development, and nutrition (Section 103, FAA), agricultural research (Section 103A, FAA), population and health (Section 104, FAA), education and human resources development (Section 105, FAA), energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected developmental activities (Section 106, FAA), and Economic Support Fund (Chapter 4, Part II, FAA) that are made available for Latin America and the Caribbean may be available, through bilateral and Latin America and the Caribbean regional programs, to provide assistance for any country in such region.

Requirement for Disclosure of Foreign Aid in Report of Secretary of State (Section 559)

• In addition to the voting practices of a foreign country, the report required by Section 406(a), *Foreign Relations Autorhizations Act, FY1990 and FY1991*, shall include a side-by-side comparison of individual countries' overall support for the U.S. at the U.N. and the amount of U.S. assistance provided to such country in FY2000.

• For the purpose of this report, U.S. asistance means assistance as defined in Section 481(e)(4), FAA. This includes:

• Any assistance under the FAA (including programs relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation), other than International Narcotics Control, any other narcotics-related assistance (but such assistance shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to Section 634A, FAA), disaster relief assistance, assistance which involves the provision of food or medicine, and assistance for refugees.

• FMS, DCS, or FMFP.

• Provision of agricultural commodities, other than food, under the *Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954*.

• Financing under the *Export-Import Bank Act of 1945*.

Haiti Coast Guard (Section 561)

• The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the AECA for the Coast Guard subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. Unlike last year, the National Police is not made eligible for this year's funding.

Limitation on Assistance to Security Forces (Section 563)

• This is also referred to as the **"Leahy Amendment."**

• None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any security forces unit of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such a unit has committed gross violations of human rights unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice.

• If funds are withheld from any unit pursuant to this Section, the Secretary shall promptly inform the foreign government of the basis for such action and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible member(s) of the security unit to justice.

• Nothing in this Section shall be construed to withhold funds made available by this Act from any security forces unit of a country not credibly alleged to be involved in gross violations of human rights.

Restrictions on Assistance to Countries Providing Sanctuary to Indicted War Criminals (Section 564)

• None of the funds made available by this Act or any prior Act making appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs may be provided for any country, entity, or municipality sanctioned by the Secretary of State for failure to take necessary and significant steps to apprehend and transfer to the **International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.**

• The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct U.S. executive directors of international financial institutions to work in opposition to, and vote against, any extension of any financial or technical assistance or grants of any kind for any country, entity, or municipality sanctioned by the Secretary of State for failure to take necessary and significant steps to apprehend and transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

• Both prohibitions in this Section may be waived by the Secretary of State if determined such assistance directly supports the implementation of the Dayton Agreement and its Annexes, which include the obligation to apprehend and transfer indicted war criminals to the Tribunal.

• Such a waiver will be reported in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Foreign Relations/International Relations, followed up within fifteen days with a more detailed report.

Aid to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Section 567)

• None of the funds appropriated otherwise made available by this Act may be provided to the central Government of the **Democratic Republic of Congo**.

Assistance for the Middle East (Section 568)

• Of the funds appropriated by this Act in Titles II and III under headings, *Foreign Military Financing Program, International Military Education and Training, Peacekeeping Operations, for refugees resettling in Israel under Migration and Refugee Assistance, and for Israel under Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs*; not more than $5,241,150,000 may be available for **Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza**, the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group, the Multinational Force and Observers, the Middle East Regional Democracy Fund, Middle Regional Cooperation, and Middle East Working Groups.

• The use of prior year funds in the above accounts that were allocated for other recipients may not be used this fiscal year for funding programs listed above for Middle East countries or programs.

• This limitation may be waived by the President for U.S. national security interest. Any such determination must be reported through regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Cambodia (Section 570)

• None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available for assistance for the central Government of **Cambodia**.

• Except for the case of loans to support basic human needs, the Secretary of he Treasury should instruct the U.S. executive directors of international financial institutions to use voice and vote of the U.S. to oppose loans to the central Government of Cambodia.

Foreign Military Training Report (Section 571)

• The Secretaries of State and Defense shall jointly provide by 1 March 2001 a report to Congress on military training provided to foreign military personnel through programs administered by the Departments of State and Defense during FY2000 and FY2001, excluding training provided through sales (FMS) or training provided to military personnel of countries belonging to NATO. The report shall include:

• For each training activity - the foreign policy justification and purpose for the training, the cost of the training, the number of foreign students training, and the units of operation for each student.

• With respect to U.S. personnel - the operational benefits derived by the U.S. forces from each activity and the U.S. military units involved in each activity.

• This report may include a classified annex if deemed necessary and appropriate.

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) (Section 572)

• The KEDO is authorized the use of not more than $55,000,000 in funding provided under the heading of *Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs* and only for administrative expenses and heavy fuel oil costs associated with the Agreed Framework.

Prohibition on Assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation (Section 574)

• None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the **Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation**.

Iraq (Section 575)

• Not less than $25,000,000 of ESF funding shall be used for programs benefiting the **Iraqi people**.

• Of which not less than $12,000,000 should be available for food, medicine, and other humanitarian assistance.

• Of which not less than $6,000,000 should be made available to the **Iraqi National Congress Support Foundation** or the **Iraqi National Committee** for the production and broadcasting inside Iraq of radio and satellite television programming.

• Of which not less than $2,000,000 may be made available for groups and activities seeking the prosecution of Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi government official for war crimes.

• None of this funding may be available for administrative expenses within the Department of State.

West Bank and Gaza Program (Section 578)

• For FY2001, not less than thirty days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral **West Bank and Gaza Program**, the Secretary of State shall certify to Congress that procedures have been established to assure Comptroller General of the U.S. has access to appropriate U.S. financial information for the review the uses of U.S. assistance for the Program funded by ESF.

Indonesia (Section 579)

• Funds appropriated under this Act under the headings *International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Financing Program* may be available for **Indonesia** if the President determines and reports to Congress that the Government of Indonesia and the Indonesian armed forces are:

• Taking effective measures to bring to justice members of the armed forces and militia groups against whom there is credible evidence of human rights violations.

• Taking effective measures to bring to justice members of the armed forces against whom there is credible evidence of aiding or abetting militia groups.

- Allowing displaced persons and refugees to return home to **East Timor**, including providing safe passage for refugees returning from West Timor.

- Not impeding the activities of the U.N. Transitional Authority in East Timor.

- Demonstrating a commitment for preventing incursions into East Timor by members of militia groups in West Timor.

- Demonstrating a commitment of accountability by cooperating with investigations and prosecution of members of the Indonesian armed forces and militia groups responsible for human rights violations in Indonesia and East Timor.

Taiwan Reporting Requirement (Section 581)

- Not less than thirty days prior to the next round of arms talks between the U.S. and **Taiwan**, the President shall consult on a classified basis with appropriate congressional leaders, committee chairmen, and ranking members regarding the following:

- Taiwan's requests for purchase of defense articles and services during the pending round of arms talks.

- The Administration's assessment of the legitimate defense needs of Taiwan, in light of Taiwan's requests.

- The decision-making process used by the Executive Branch to consider these requests.

Restrictions on Assistance to Governments Destabilizing Sierra Leone (Section 583)

- None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available for assistance for the government of any country that the Secretary of State determines there is credible evidence that such government has provided, directly or through intermediaries, within the previous six months, any lethal or non-lethal military support to the Sierra Leone Revolutionary United Front (RUF) or any other group intent on destabilizing the democratically elected Government of the **Republic of Sierra Leone**.

- None of the funds appropriated by this Act made be made available for assistance to any government of a country that the Secretary determines there is credible evidence that such government has aided or abetted, within the previous six months, the illicit distribution, transportation, or sale of diamonds mined within Sierra Leone.

- Whenever these prohibitions are exercised, the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in a timely manner.

Commercial Leasing of Defense Articles (Section 589)

- Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, FMFP funding may be used to provide financing to NATO and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing of defense articles from U.S. commercial suppliers.

• This is to include leasing with the option to buy. Other than for helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application, the procurement by leasing of major defense equipment (MDE) is not eligible under this authority.

• The President must determine there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for this commercial lease authority rather than by government-to-government sale (FMS).

Security Assistance Act of 2000, P.L. 106-280, 6 October 2000

• Enacted as HR 4919 authorizing appropriations for security assistance programs and other related matters for FY2001 and FY2002. The conference report is contained in House Report 106-868, printed in *The Congressional Record* on 19 September 2000.

• This is the first security assistance authorization act since the enactment of the *International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985*, P.L. 99-83, 8 August 1985, authorizing appropriations for FY1986 and FY1987. In the absence of a regular authorization act, "authorizing language" has been included with the annual foreign operations appropriations act for the fiscal years subsequent to 1987.

• Section 101 authorizes the appropriation for grant **Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP)** assistance authorized by Section 23, AECA. The total is $3,550,000,000 for FY2001 and $3,627,000,000 for FY2002. Later Sections 511-516 provide authorizing "earmarks" for individual countries and programs.

• Section 102 amends Section 36 and 38, AECA, addressing requirements relating to country exemptions for the licensing of defense items for direct commercial sales export to foreign countries.

• On 24 May 2000, in her statement at the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Florence, Italy, the Secretary of State announced the U.S. **Defense Trade Security Initiative (DTSI)** which included seventeen reforms to streamline the processing of munitions export licenses granting International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), 22 CFR 120-130, exemptions for industry exports to certain countries and companies and a range of flexible, new licensing vehicles for NATO countries, Japan, and Australia. A series of fact sheets and statements related to DTSI can be viewed online at >>http://www.secretary.state.gov/www/briefing/statements/2000/ps000524d.html<< and >>http://www.dsca.osd.mil/dtsi/dtsi_links.htm<<.

• New Section 38(j), AECA, requires the President to enter into a binding bilateral agreement before exempting a country from the licensing requirements of the AECA; provides the minimum requirements to be in such an agreement; and advance certification requirements by the President to Congress before authorizing such an exemption to a country.

• Section 38(j)(1), AECA, requires a binding bilateral agreement to exempt a country from AECA licensing requirements and the implementation by both the U.S. and the country is to be in a manner that is legally binding under their domestic laws.

• Canada is exempted from this since the procedure is already in effect.

- Section 38(j)(2), AECA, provides the minimum requirements of the above bilateral agreement.

- The foreign country, as necessary, **shall** revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime at least comparable to the U.S. requiring:

- Conditions on the handling of all U.S.-origin defense items exported to the country, including prior written U.S. government approval for any reexports to third countries.

- End-use and retransfer control commitments, including securing binding end-use and retransfer control commitments from all end-users, including such documentation as is needed in order to ensure compliance and enforcement, with respect to such U.S.-origin defense items:

- Establishment of a procedure comparable to a "watch list" (if such a list does not exist) and full cooperation with U.S. government law enforcement agencies to allow for sharing of export and import documentation and background information on foreign businesses and individuals employed by or otherwise connected to those businesses.

- Establishment of a list of controlled items defense items to ensure coverage of those items to be exported.

- The foreign country, as necessary, **should** revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime that is at least comparable to the U.S. regarding:

- Controls on the export of tangible or intangible technology, including via fax, phone, and electronic media.

- Appropriate controls on unclassified information relating to defense items exported to foreign nationals.

- Controls on international arms trafficking and brokering.

- Cooperation with the U.S. government agencies, including intelligence agencies, to combat efforts by third countries to acquire defense items, the export of which to such countries would not be authorized pursuant to the export control regimes of the country and the U.S.

- Violations of export controls laws, and penalties for such violations.

- Section 38(j)(3), AECA, requires the President to provide an advance certification to the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee not less than thirty days before authorizing an exemption to a country from licensing requirements of the AECA, to include:

- The U.S. has entered into the required above bilateral agreement with the country and the agreement satisfies all of the requirements set forth above.

- The country has promulgated or enacted all necessary modifications to its laws and regulations in compliance with its obligations.

- The appropriate congressional committees will continue to receive notifications pursuant to Section 36(c), AECA, for defense exports to the country without regard to any form of defense export licensing exemption.

- Section 38(f), AECA, is amended with the insertion of new Section 38(f)(2).

- The President may not authorize an exemption to a country from the licensing requirements of the AECA for the export of defense items under new Section 38(j) or any other AECA provision until thirty days after the transmission of a notification by the President to Congress, to include:

- A description of the scope of the exemption, including a detailed summary of the defense articles, services, and related technical data covered by the exemption.

- A determination by the Attorney General that the bilateral agreement concluded under new Section 38(j), AECA, requires the compilation and maintenance of sufficient documentation relating to the export of U.S. defense articles, services, and related technical data to facilitate law enforcement efforts to detect, prevent, and prosecute criminal violations of any provision in the AECA, including the efforts on the part of countries and factions engaged in international terrorism to illicitly acquire sophisticated U.S. defense items.

- This notification requirement shall not apply to an exemption from licensing for Canada.

- Section 102(c)(1) amends Section 36(c)(2), AECA, with the insertion of a new Section 36(c)(2)(B) concerning commercial satellites:

- "…in the case of a license for an export of a commercial communications satellite for launch from, and by nationals of, the **Russian Federation, Ukraine, or Kazakhstan**, shall not be issued until at least fifteen calendar days after the Congress receives such certification, and shall not be issued then if the Congress, within that fifteen-day period, enacts a joint resolution prohibiting the proposed export…".

- Section 102(c)(2) states the sense of Congress that the appropriate congressional committees and government agencies should review the commodity jurisdiction of U.S. commercial communications satellites.

- Section 102(d) states the sense of Congress that, prior to amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), the Secretary of State should consult with the appropriate congressional committees for the purpose of determining whether certain agreements regarding defense trade with the **United Kingdom and Australia** should be submitted to the Senate as treaties.

- Section 111 amends Section 514(b)(2), FAA, authorizing, during FY2001, additions to stockpiles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not exceed $50,000,000, and subsequently

stating that, of this addition, not more than $50,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the **Republic of Korea**.

• Section 112 authorizes the President to transfer to **Israel**, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of certain war reserve stockpiles for allies (WRSA), to include munitions, equipment, and material such as armor, artillery, automatic weapons ammunition, and missiles that:

- Are obsolete or surplus items.
- Are in the inventory of the DoD.
- Are intended for use as WRSA for Israel.
- As of the date of the enactment of this Act, are located in a stockpile in Israel.

• The value of the negotiated concessions shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred. The concessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver of charges otherwise payable by the U.S., and other items of value.

• Not less than thirty days before the transfer, the President shall notify Congress of the proposed transfer to include identity of items to be transferred and the concessions to be received.

• Transfer under this authority expires three years after enactment of this Act.

• Section 121 amends Section 506(a)(2)(B), FAA, regarding emergency drawdowns. The value of the annual drawdown under this subsection is increased from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000.

• Two additional justifications for this subsection now includes antiterrorism assistance and nonproliferation assistance. This is in addition to the four justifications of counternarcotics assistance, refugee assistance, Vietnam War MIA/POW location and repatriation assistance, and natural disaster assistance.

• The two $75,000,000 drawdown ceilings from DoD resources and for counternarcotics assistance remain unchanged.

• Section 122 amends Section 516(e)(2)(C), FAA, regarding the weight limitation for waiving the PCH&T charges for the transfer of grant excess defense articles (EDA). The maximum weight of articles for the waiver is doubled from 25,000 pounds to 50,000 pounds.

• Section 201 authorizes the appropriation for **International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program** assistance authorized by Section 541, FAA. The total is $55,000,000 for FY2001 and $65,000,000 for FY2002. Later Sections 511-516 provide authorizing earmarks for individual countries and programs.

• Section 202 amends the FAA with two new sections regarding the selection of and U.S. database for IMET participants.

- Section 547, FAA, requires that the selection of IMET students be made in coordination with the **U.S. Defense Attache** of the student's country.

- Section 548, FAA, requires the Secretary of Defense to develop and maintain a database containing records on each foreign military or defense ministry civilian participants in the IMET program after 31 December 2000. The record shall include type of instruction received, the instruction dates, whether the instruction was completed successfully, and, to the extent practicable, record of the participant's subsequent military or defense ministry career with his current position and location. This is to contribute to the effective development of military professionalism in foreign countries. The Conference Report states that this new requirement does not require DoD "to institute dramatic new collection programs to gather information for the database."

- Section 301 amends the FAA with new Sections 581-585 for **nonproliferation and export control assistance**.

- Section 581, FAA, provides the purposes of this new assistance program "…are to halt the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and conventional weaponry, through support of activities designed to":

  - Enhance the nonproliferation and export control capabilities of friendly countries by providing training and equipment to detect, deter, monitor, interdict, and counter proliferation,

  - Strengthen the bilateral ties of the U.S. with friendly governments by offering concrete assistance in this area of vital national security interest,

  - Accomplish the activities and objectives set forth in Sections 503-504, *FREEDOM Support Act of 1992*, P.L. 102-511, 24 October 1992, without regard to the limitation of those Sections to the independent states of the former Soviet Union,

  - Promote multilateral activities, including cooperation with international organizations, relating to nonproliferation.

- Section 582, FAA, authorizes the President to furnish, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, assistance in order to carry out the purposes in above Section 581. Such assistance may include training services and the provision of funds, equipment, and other commodities related to the detection, deterrence, monitoring, interdiction, and prevention or countering of proliferation, the establishment of effective nonproliferation laws and regulations, and the apprehension of those individuals involved in the acts of proliferation of such weapons.

  - Countries in violation of Section 502B, FAA, [human rights violations] and Section 620A, FAA, [support of international terrorism] and sanctioned are not eligible for this assistance. However, in both cases, the President can waive the sanctioning.

- Section 583, FAA, provides assistance funding allocation priorities. Not less than one-quarter of total assistance should to be expended for the purpose of enhancing the capabilities of friendly countries to detect and interdict proliferation-related shipments of cargo that originate from, and are destined for, other countries. Priority of funding allocation shall be given to a

friendly country that has been determined by the Secretary of State to be a country frequently transited by proliferation-related shipments of cargo.

- Section 585, FAA, authorizes the appropriation for the Nonproliferation and Export Control Program assistance authorized by new Section 582, FAA. The total is $129,000,000 for FY2001 and $142,000,000 for FY2002, both to remain available until expended.

- Funding appropriated within the *Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001*, P.L. 106-429, 6 November 2000, under the headings of *Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs and Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union* shall be considered made available for this new assistance during FY2001.

- The four accounts under the above heading *Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union* to be used for this assistance during FY2001 are:

  - Assistance under the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund.

  - Assistance for science and technology centers in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

  - Export control assistance.

  - Export control and border assistance under Chapter 11, Part I, FAA, or the *FREEDOM Support Act* of 1992, P.L. 102-511, 24 October 1992.

- Section 302 authorizes the appropriation of $2,000,000 both in FY2001 and FY2002 for the purpose of Nonproliferation and Export Control assistance, authorized by the new above Section 582, FAA, for the training and education of personnel from friendly countries in the U.S.

- Section 303(a) authorizes $59,000,000 during FY2001 and $65,000,000 during FY2002 from the authorized funding in the above new Section 585, FAA, to be available for science and technology centers in the **independent states of the former Soviet Union**.

- Section 304, likewise, authorizes $5,000,000 during FY2001 from the authorized funding in the above new Section 585, FAA, to be available to establish a static cargo x-ray facility in Malta. However, the Secretary of State must first certify to Congress that the Government of **Malta** has provided adequate assurances that such a facility will be used in connection with random cargo inspections by the Maltese customs officials of container traffic transiting through the Malta Freeport.

- If the facility is established, the Secretary shall submit a written report to Congress not later than 270 days after facility operations commence, to include:

  - Statistics on utilization of the facility by Malta.

  - Contribution made by the facility to U.S. nonproliferation and export control objectives.

- Feasibility of establishing comparable facilities in other countries identified by the Secretary pursuant to above new Section 583, FAA.

- Section 305 amends Section 303, *Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998* (22 U.S.C. 6723), with the following new subsection:

> "(c) EXCEPTION- The requirement under subsection (b)(2)(A) shall not apply to inspections of U.S. chemical weapons destruction facilities (as used within the meaning of part IV(C)(13) of the Verification Annex to the Convention)."

- Section 401 authorizes the appropriation for **Antiterrorism assistance** authorized by Section 574(a), FAA. The total is $72,000,000 for FY2001 and $73,000,000 for FY2002.

- Section 501 requires, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan setting forth a **National Security Assistance Strategy for the United States**, with the following elements:

  - Setting forth a multi-year plan for security assistance programs.

  - Being consistent with the National Security Strategy of the U.S.

  - Being coordinated with the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

  - Being prepared, in consultation with other agencies, as appropriate.

  - Identifying overarching security assistance objectives, including identification of the role that specific security assistance programs will play in achieving such objectives.

  - Identifying a primary security assistance objective, as well as specific secondary objectives, for individual countries.

  - Identifying, on a country-by-country basis, how specific resources will be allocated to accomplish both primary and secondary objectives.

  - Discussing how specific types of assistance, such as foreign military financing and international military education and training, will be combined at the country level to achieve U.S. objectives.

  - Detailing, with respect to each of the above points, how specific types of assistance provided pursuant to the AECA and FAA are coordinated with U.S. assistance programs managed by the Department of Defense and other agencies.

- The *National Security Assistance Strategy* should cover assistance provided under Section 23, AECA (FMFP); Chapter 5 of Part II, FAA (IMET); and Section 516, FAA [grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA)].

• The *National Security Assistance Strategy* is to be an annual report in subsequent years to be submitted at the time of the submission of the congressional presentation materials of the foreign operations appropriations budget request.

• Section 511 provides authorization for the appropriations of FMFP and IMET funding during FY2001 and FY2002 for the new members of NATO - the **Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland**.

• For FMFP - $30,300,000 during FY2001 and $35,000,000 during FY2002.

• For IMET - $5,100,000 during FY2001 and $7,000,000 during FY2002.

In providing this authorized assistance, the President shall give priority to supporting activities that are consistent with the objectives that are set forth in the Senate's "advice and consent" resolution of 30 April 1998 (printed 4 May 1998 in the Congressional Record) which ratified the *Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic* with broad four conditions "which shall be binding upon the President," to include:

• Condition (1), relating to NATO's strategic concept for the post-Cold War environment, including:

• "(A)(v) Common threats: NATO members will face common threats to their security in the post-Cold War environment, including.

• (I) the potential for the re-emergence of a hegemonic power confronting Europe.

• (II) rogue states and non-state actors possessing nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons and the means to deliver these weapons by ballistic or cruise missiles, other unconventional delivery means.

• (III) threats of a wider nature, including the disruption of the flow of vital resources, and other possible transnational threats.

• (IV) conflict in the in the North Atlantic are stemming from ethnic and religious enmity, the revival of historic disputes, or the actions of undemocratic leaders."

• "(A)(vi) Core mission of NATO: Defense planning in will affirm a commitment by NATO members to a credible capability for collective self-defense which remains the core mission of NATO, all NATO members will contribute to this core mission."

• "(A)(vii) Capacity to respond to common threats: NATO's continued success requires a credible military capability to deter and respond to common threats. Building on its core capabilities for collective self-defense of its members, NATO will ensure that its military force structure, defense planning, command structures, and force goals promote NATO's capacity to project power when the security of a NATO member is threatened, and provide a basis for ad hoc coalitions of willing partners among NATO members. This will require that NATO members possess national military capabilities to rapidly deploy forces over long distances, sustain

operations for extended periods of time, and operate jointly with the U.S. in high intensity conflicts."

- "(B) The fundamental importance of collective defense: The Senate declares that:

- (i) in order for NATO to serve the security interests of the U.S., the core purpose of NATO must continue to be the collective defense of the territory of all NATO members.

- (ii) NATO may also, pursuant to Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty, con a case-by-case basis, engage in other missions when there is a consensus among its members that there is a threat to the security and interests of NATO members."

- "(C) Defense planning, command structures, and force goals: The Senate declares that NATO must continue to purse defense planning, command structures, and force goals to meet the requirements of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty as well as the requirements of other missions agreed upon by NATO members, but must do so in a manner that first and foremost ensures under the North Atlantic Treaty the ability of NATO to deter and counter any significant military threat to the territory of any NATO member."

- Condition 4, relating to reports on intelligence matters, including:

- "(B) Reports regarding protection of intelligence sources and methods. - Not later 1 January 1999, and again not later than the date that is ninety days after the date of accession to the North Atlantic Treaty by Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, the Director of Central Intelligence shall submit a detailed report to the congressional intelligence committees:

- (i) identifying the latest procedures and requirements established by Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic for the protection of intelligence sources and methods.

- (ii) including an assessment of how the overall procedures and requirements of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic for the protection of intelligence sources and methods compare with the procedures and requirements of other NATO members for the protection of intelligence sources and methods."

- Section 512 provides authorization for the appropriations of IMET funding during FY2001 and FY2002 for **Greece and Turkey** in the annual amounts of $1,000,000 available for Greece and $2,500,000 available for Turkey.

- Of the above amounts for FY2002, $500,000 of each such amount should be available for the purposes of professional military education (PME). It is the sense of Congress that this PME should be for the joint training of Greek and Turkish officers.

- Section 513 provides authorization for the appropriations of Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance and Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP) assistance, both on a grant basis, during FY2001 and FY2002 for **Israel**.

- For ESF, the annual amount made available is to equal the preceding year's amount minus $120,000,000. This amounts to $840,000,000 for FY2001 and $720,000,000 for FY2002.

- For FMFP, the annual amount made available is to equal the preceding year's amount plus $60,000,000. This amounts to $1,980,000,000 for FY2001 and $2,040,000,000 for FY2002.

  - To the extent the Government of Israel requests that funds be used such purposes, for FY2001, as agreed by Israel and the U.S., not less that $520,000,000 shall be available for procurement in Israel of defense articles and services, including research and development.

- The above ESF and FMFP authorized for FY2001 shall be disbursed not later than thirty days after the date of the enactment of the appropriations act for FY2001, or 31 October 2000, whichever is later. The appropriations act was enacted on 6 November 2000 as P.L. 106-429.

- For the purposes of this Section, the computation of amounts made available for a fiscal year shall not take into account any amount rescinded by an Act or any amount appropriated by an Act making supplemental appropriations for a fiscal year.

- Section 514 provides authorization for the appropriations of Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance and Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP) assistance during FY2001 and FY2002 for **Egypt**.

- For ESF, the annual amount made available is to equal the preceding year's amount minus $40,000,000. This amounts to $695,000,000 for FY2001 and $655,000,000 for FY2002. This Act does not specifically state ESF for Egypt "on a grant basis" as was the practice in the past. However, the appropriations act enacted on 6 November 2000 as P.L. 106-429 does include the term "on a grant basis" for ESF funding to Egypt. The U.S. ESF assistance program has been conducted on a grant basis since FY1989.

- For FMFP, the authorized amount for appropriation during both FY2001 and FY2002 is $1,300,000,000 on a grant basis.

  - FMFP funds estimated to be outlayed for Egypt during FY2001 shall be disbursed to an interest-bearing account for Egypt in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York within thirty days of the date of *this Act*, or by 31 October 2000, whichever is later, provided that:

    - Withdrawal of funds from such account shall be made only on authenticated instructions from the DoD Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

    - In the event such account is closed, the balance of the account shall be transferred promptly to the appropriations account for FMFP.

    - None of the interest accrued by such account should be obligated unless the congressional committees on appropriations and international relations/foreign relations are notified.

- As was for Israel, for the purposes of this Section, the computation of amounts made available for a fiscal year shall not take into account any amount rescinded by an Act or any amount appropriated by an Act making supplemental appropriations for a fiscal year.

- Section 515(a) provides authorization for the appropriation of FMFP funding on a grant basis during FY2001 and FY2002 in the following amounts respectively for the specified countries:

  - $18,200,000 and $20,500,000 for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
  - $2,000,000 and $5,000,000 for the Philippines.
  - $4,500,000 and $5,000,000 for Georgia.
  - $3,000,000 and $3,500,000 for Malta.
  - $3,500,000 and $4,000,000 for Slovenia.
  - $8,400,000 and $8,500,000 for Slovakia.
  - $11,000,000 and $11,000,000 for Romania.
  - $8,500,000 and $8,600,000 for Bulgaria.
  - $100,000,000 and $105,000,000 for Jordan.

- Section 515(b) provides authorization for the appropriation of IMET funding during FY2001 and FY2002 in the following amounts respectively for the specified countries:

  - $2,300,000 and $4,000,000 for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
  - $1,400,000 and $1,500,000 for the Philippines.
  - $475,000 and $1,000,000 for Georgia.
  - $200,000 and $1,000,000 for Malta.
  - $700,000 and $1,000,000 for Slovenia.
  - $700,000 and $1,000,000 for Slovakia.
  - $1,300,000 and $1,500,000 for Romania
  - $1,100,000 and $1,200,000 for Bulgaria.

- Section 516 provides authorization of appropriations during FY2001 and FY2002 for the purpose of carrying out Section 499C, FAA, *Border Control Assistance*, and assisting **Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Moldova** (or "GUUAM countries") and **Armenia** to strengthen national control of their borders and to promote the independence and territorial sovereignty of such countries, to include:

  - $5,000,000 and $20,000,000 of FMFP funding assistance (Section 23, AECA) during FY2001 and FY2002, respectively.

- $2,000,000 and $10,000,000 of Nonproliferation and Export Control funding assistance (new Chapter 9, Title II, FAA) during FY2001 and FY2002, respectively.

- $500,000 and $5,000,000 of IMET assistance (Chapter 5, Title II, FAA) during FY2001 and FY2002, respectively.

- $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 of Antiterrorism assistance (Chapter 8, Title II, FAA) during FY2001, and FY2002, respectively.

- Section 601 authorizes the President to transfer the following twelve ships within two years of enactment of this Act:

  - Ex-USS ALAMO (LSD-33), ex-USS HERMITAGE (LSD-34), ex-USS BRADLEY (FF-1041), Ex-USS DAVIDSON (FF-1045), ex-USS SAMPLE (FF-1048), and ex-USS ALBERT DAVID (FF-1050) to the Government of **Brazil** on a grant basis in accordance with Section 516, FAA.

  - Ex-USS VREELAND (FF-1068) and ex-USS TRIPPE (FF-1075) to the Government of **Greece** on a grant basis in accordance with Section 516, FAA.

  - Ex-USS WADSWORTH (FFG-9) and ex-USS ESTOCIN (FFG-15) to the Government of **Chile** on a combined lease-sale basis in accordance with Sections 61 and 21, AECA.

  - Ex-USS JOHN A. MOORE (FFG-19) and ex-USS FLATLEY (FFG-21) to the Government of **Turkey** on a combined lease-sale basis in accordance with Sections 61 and 21, AECA. This is addition to the transfer authority for the same two ships to Turkey provided by Section 1018(a)(9), *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000*, P.L. 106-65, authorizing a sale basis in accordance with Section 21, AECA.

- Section 602 authorizes the value of the eight ships transferred on a grant basis not to count towards the aggregate annual limitation of $425,000,000 imposed by Section 516(g), FAA.

- Section 603 requires that any expense of the U.S. in connection with these authorized transfers be charged to the recipient country.

- Section 604 sets forth the conditions for the lease-sale authorized for the other four ships.

  - The President may initially transfer the ship by lease, with lease payments suspended for the term of the lease, if the country simultaneously enters into an FMS agreement for the transfer of title to the ship.

  - The President may not deliver to the purchasing country title to the ship until the purchase price of the ship under the FMS agreement is paid in full.

  - Upon payment of the purchase price in full under such a sales agreement and delivery of title to the recipient country, the President shall terminate the lease.

- If the purchasing country fails to make full payment of the purchase price in accordance with the sales agreement by the required date under the sales agreement:

  - The sales agreement shall be immediately terminated.

  - The suspension of lease payments under the lease shall be vacated.

  - The U.S. shall be entitled to retain all funds received on or before the date of the termination under the sales agreement, up to the amount of the lease payments due and payable under the lease and all other costs required by the lease to be paid to that date.

- If a sales agreement is terminated pursuant to above, the U.S. shall not be required to pay any interest to the recipient country on any amount paid to the U.S. by the recipient country under the sales agreement and not retained by the U.S. under the lease.

- Section 605 authorizes the appropriation to the Defense Vessels Transfer Program Account such funds as may be necessary to cover the costs (as defined in Section 502, Congressional Budget Act of 1974, 2 U.S.C. 661a) of the lease-sales transfers authorized by above Section 601. Funds authorized to be appropriated under this Section may not be available for any other purpose.

- Section 606 requires the President, to the maximum extent practicable, to require as a condition of the transfer under above Section 601, that the country to which the ship is transferred will have such repair or refurbishment of the ship as is needed, before the ship joins the naval forces of that country, be performed at a shipyard in the U.S., including a U.S Navy shipyard.

- Section 607 provides that it is the sense of Congress that naval ships authorized for transfer by above Section 601 on a grant basis under Section 516, FAA, should be so transferred only if the U.S. receives appropriate benefits from such countries for transferring the ship on a grant basis.

- Section 701 amends Section 502, FAA, *Utilization of Defense Articles and Services*, to include, after internal security, ***antiterrorism and nonproliferation*** as authorized uses of U.S. defense articles and services.

- The already established authorized uses by this Section are *internal security, legitimate self-defense, participation in regional or collective defense arrangements* consistent with the U.N. Charter, and *assisting foreign military forces in less developed friendly countries to construct public works* and to engage in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of such countries.

- Section 702 amends Section 655(b)(3), FAA, ***Annual Military Assistance Report***, pertaining to defense articles that "were licensed for export under Section 38, AECA," with the additional "and, if so, a specification of those defense articles that were exported during the fiscal year covered by the report."

- Section 703 requires not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, that the President prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees, a report that contains a summary of the status of efforts of DSCA to implement the **End-Use Monitoring Enhancement Plan**

relating to government-to-government transfers of defense articles, services, and related technologies.

• Section 704 defines for reporting to Congress purposes within Section 71(d), AECA, that the Secretary of State report required within fifteen days after issuing an export license for items listed within Category One of the **Missile Technology Control Regime (MCTR)** valued less than $14 million, the report shall be transmitted to the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the House Committee on International Relations.

• Section 705 provides the annual prohibition of the transfer of **Stinger ground-to-air missiles** to any country, other than **Bahrain**, bordering the Persian Gulf.

• However, Section 705(b) authorizes the transfer of Stinger missiles to any country on the Persian Gulf in order to replace, on a one-to-one basis, missiles previously furnished if the missiles being replaced are nearing the scheduled expiration of their shelf-life. This provides the opportunity to transfer Stingers also to **Saudi Arabia** to replace ones transferred in the past.

• Section 706 expresses the sense of Congress that the President should make expanded use of the authority provided in Section 21(a), AECA, to sell excess defense articles (EDA) by using the flexibility afforded by Section 47, AECA, to determine market value.

• Section 47(2), AECA, defines value in the case of EDA as the (1) gross cost incurred by the U.S. government in repairing, rehabilitating, or modifying such article, plus the scrap value; or (2) the market value, if ascertainable.

• Section 707 authorizes the use of DoD funding to pay for the PCH&T of grant EDA transfers to **Mongolia** in accordance with Section 516, FAA, during FY2001 and FY2002.

• Section 708 requires the President to submit an annual certification report the appropriate congressional committees regarding each Russian person that is a party to an agreement relating to commercial cooperation on **MTCR equipment or technology** with a U.S. person pursuant to an arms export license issued at any time since 1 January 2000.

• The certification is that the annual report for the preceding calendar year; required by Section 2, *Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000*, P.L. 106-178, 14 March 2000, identifying every foreign person for which there is credible information indicating that person on or after 1 January 1999 transferred good, services or technology listed on the (1) IAEA-published Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Guidelines for the Export of Nuclear material, Equipment, and Technology and (2) Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-Related Dual-Use Equipment, Material, and Related Technology; (3) the Missile Technology Control Regime (MCTR) Equipment and Technology Annex; (4) listed items and substances relating to biological and chemical weapons controlled by the Australia Group; (5) Schedule One or Two list of toxic chemicals and precursors controlled by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction; or (6) the Wassenaar Arrangement list of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies; does not identify that person on account of a transfer to Iran of goods, services; or technology described the MCTR Annex.

• The first certification is required not later than sixty days after enactment of this Act with each annual report thereafter to be submitted on the anniversary of the first submission.

• No certification is required after the termination of cooperation under the specific license, or five years after the date on which the first certification is submitted, whichever is the earlier date.

• Section 708(d) amends the reporting, required by Section 71(d), AECA, within fifteen days after the issuance of an export license intended to support the design, use, development, or production of a space launch vehicle system listed in Category I of the MTCR Annex, to also include "any brokering license" and changing the minimum value of the transfer to be reported from $14 million to $50 million.

• Section 709 expresses the sense of Congress that the U.S. government should work with the Government of the **Philippines** to enable that Government to procure military equipment that can be used to upgrade the capabilities and to improve the quality of life of the armed forces of the Philippines.

• This military equipment should include naval ships, including amphibious landing craft, for patrol, search and rescue, and transport; F-5 aircraft and other aircraft that can assist with reconnaissance, search and rescue, and resupply; attack, transport, and search and rescue helicopters; and vehicles and other personnel equipment.

• Section 710 provides the President the authority to waive any amount of any nonrecurring costs of research and development, and production required by Section 21(e)(1)(B), AECA, for the November 1999 sale of five UH-60L helicopters to the Government of **Colombia** in support of counternarcotics activities.

Other New Security Assistance Related Legislation

Miscellaneous Appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, P.L. 106-554, 21 December 2000

• Enacted in slip form as Section 1(a)(4) of HR 4577, *Consolidated Appropriations Act*, 2001, as HR 5666, *Miscellaneous Appropriations*. One of nine bills within HR 4577. The conference report for HR 4577 is contained in House Report 106-1033, printed in *The Congressional Record* on 15 December 2000.

• Section 306 appropriates funding into the Defense Vessels Transfer Program Account such sums as may be necessary for the costs of the lease-sale transfers to Chile and Turkey as authorized by Section 1013(b), *National Defense Authorization Act, 2000*, P.L. 106-398, 30 October 2000. The funds in this account are available only for the purpose of covering those costs.

• Section 601, *Security Assistance Act of 2000*, P.L. 106-280, 6 October 2000, also authorizes the same lease-sale transfers.

• Section 601 earmarks $1,350,000 of FY2001 *International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement* funding [Title II, P.L. 106-429, 6 November 2000] to be only available for the

Protection Project to continue its study of international trafficking, prostitution, slavery, debt bondage and other abuses of women and children.

• Section 602 authorizes the use of FY2001 *Economic Support Fund* (ESF) bilateral assistance funding [also Title II, P.L. 106-429] to provide payment to the government of the **PRC** for property loss and damage arising out of the 7 May 2000 bombing incident in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

• Section 1403 directs a **government-wide rescission [reduction] of .22 percent** of the discretionary budget authority provided for FY2001 in this or any other act for each department, agency, instrumentality, or entity of the Federal Government, except for programs, projects, and activities specifically exempted.

• This exact reduction percentage shall be applied on a pro rata basis only to each program, project, and activity subject to the rescission.

• The rescission does not apply to:

• Funding appropriated in Title I of P.L. 106-259, 9 August 2000, *Military Personnel, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001*.

• Funding appropriated in Division B of P.L. 106-246, 13 July 2000, *Fiscal Year 2000 Supplemental Appropriations, Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2001*.

• Funding appropriated under the *Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001*, as contained in this Act [P.L. 106-554, 21 December 2000], or in prior Acts.

• Bottom line is that this rescission does apply to the *Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001*, P.L. 106-429, 6 November 2000.

• The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is to include with the President's budget submission FY2002, a report specifying the reductions made to each account as a result of this directed rescission.

Fiscal Year 2000 Supplemental Appropriations, P.L. 106-246, 13 July 2000

• Enacted as Division B of HR 4425, *Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2001*. The conference report is contained in House Report 106-710, printed in *The Congressional Record* on 29 June 2000.

• Section 501 provides additional funding of $25,000,000 for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) as *International Disaster Assistance* for rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for **Mozambique, Madagascar,** and **southern Africa**, to remain available until expended.

• Section 502 provides additional funding of $50,000,000 as *Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States* earmarked for assistance only for **Montenegro** and **Croatia** with no more than

$12,400,000 for police-only activities assistance for **Kosovo**, to remain available until 30 September 2001.

• Section 3101(a) provides authority to DoD to use up to $45,000,000 of funding appropriated by this Act for the provision of support for counter-drug activities of the Government of **Colombia**.

• Section 3101(b) limits this support to types specified in Section 1033(c)(1), *National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1998*, P.L. 105-85, 18 November 1997, and Sections 1031(b)(1)-(3), *National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1997*, P.L. 104-201, 15 April 1996. This includes the transfer of nonlethal protective and utility personnel equipment, navigation equipment, secure and nonsecure communications equipment, photo equipment, radar equipment, and night vision systems, along with repair equipment and repair parts. Additionally, this includes the transfer of nonlethal components, accessories, attachments, parts (including ground support equipment), firmware, and software for aircraft or patrol boats, and related repair equipment.

• In addition, using unobligated funding from the *Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999*, P.L. 105-262, 17 October 1998, the Secretary of Defense may transfer one light observation aircraft to Colombia for counter-drug activities.

• The Secretary may not obligate or expend any of the above funds until fifteen days after the submission of a certification to Congress, to include:

• The providing of support to Colombia will not adversely affect the military preparedness of the U.S. armed forces.

• The equipment and material provided as support will be used only by officials and employees of Colombia who have undergone background investigations by Colombia and have been approved by Colombia to perform counter-drug activities on the basis of the background investigations.

• Colombia has certified to the Secretary that:

• The equipment and material provided as support will be used only by the above investigated and approved personnel.

• None of the equipment and material will transferred [by any method] to any person or entity not authorized by the U.S. to receive the equipment and material.

• The equipment and material will be used only for the purposes [counter-drug activities] intended by the U.S. government.

• Colombia has implemented, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, a system that will provide an accounting and inventory of the equipment and material provided as support.

• Colombia will grant U.S. government personnel access to any of the equipment or material provided as support, or to any of the records relating to such equipment and material, under the terms and conditions similar to those imposed with respect to such access under Section 505(a)(3), FAA.

• Colombia will provide security with to the equipment and material provided as support that is substantially the same degree of security that the U.S. government would provide.

• Colombia will permit continuous observation and review by U.S. government personnel of the use [counter-drug activities] of the equipment and material provided as support under terms and conditions similar to those imposed with respect to such observation and review under Section 505(a)(3), FAA.

• Chapter 2, *Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Department of State, Assistance for Counternarcotics Activities*, provides $1,018,500,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out Section 481, FAA, *International Narcotics Control*, to support **Central America, South America** and the **Caribbean** counternarcotics activities.

• Not less than $110,000,000 shall be made available (earmark) for assistance for **Bolivia**, of which not less than $85,000,000 may be made available for alternative development and other economic activities.

• Not less than $20,000,000 may be made available for assistance for **Ecuador**, of which not less than $8,000,000 may be made available for alternative development and other economic activities.

• Not less than $18,000,000 shall be made available (earmark) for assistance for other countries in **Central America, South America,** and the **Caribbean** which are cooperating with U.S. counternarcotics objectives.

• Not less than $60,000,000 shall be made available (earmark) for the procurement, refurbishing, and support for UH-1H Huey II helicopters for the Colombian Army.

• Not less than $234,000,000 shall be made available (earmark) for the DSCA-managed procurement of and support for UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters for use by the Colombian Army and the Colombian National Guard.

• The President is to ensure that if any helicopter procured with funds under this heading is used to aid or abet the operations of an illegal self-defense group or illegal security cooperative, then such helicopter shall be immediately returned to the U.S.

• $2,500,000 shall be available (earmark) for a program for the demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers in Colombia.

• Section 482(b), FAA, prohibiting the procurement of weapons and ammunition shall not apply to the use of this appropriation.

• Not later than thirty days after enactment of this Act and prior to the initial obligation of funds from this heading, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the administrator of USAID, shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of all funds under this heading on a country-by-country basis for each proposed program, project, or activity. And at least twenty days prior to the obligation of funds made available under this heading, the Secretary of State shall inform the committees on appropriations.

• Section 3201 provides extensive preconditions on providing assistance to Columbia in FY2000 and 2001 and prior certifications required from the Secretary of State to Congress.

• Section 5103 declares the final proviso under heading *Foreign Military Financing Program* in Title VI of the *Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act*, 2000, P.L. 106-113, 29 November 1999, as "null and void." The former proviso required that not more than $1,370,000,000 of the FMFP funding appropriated and earmarked for **Israel** under Title III of the FY2000 Act shall be disbursed within thirty days of enactment of the Act.

• Israel received $1,920,000,000 in FMFP grant funding under Title III appropriations and an additional $1,200,000,000 in FMFP grant funding related to the Wye River Plantation Peace Accord under Title VI appropriations for a total of $3,120,000,000 in FMFP grant funding during FY2000.

Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001, P.L. 106-398, 30 October 2000

• Enacted in slip form within HR 4205 as HR 5408. The conference report is contained in House Report 106-945, printed in *The Congressional Record* on 6 October 2000.

• Section 911 amends Chapter 108 of Title 10, U.S. Code, with a new Section 2166 authorizing the Secretary of Defense to establish and operate a new training and education facility to be called, "**Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation**."

• The purpose of the Institute is to provide professional education and training to eligible personnel of the nations of the Western Hemisphere 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 nations and promoting democratic values, respect for human rights, and knowledge and understanding of U.S. customs and traditions.

• Military, law enforcement, and civilian personnel from the Western Hemisphere countries are eligible to attend the Institute. The Secretary of State shall be consulted in the selection of foreign personnel attending the Institute.

• *Mandatory* instruction for each student, for at least eight hours, shall include human rights, the rule of law, due process, civilian control of the military, and the role of the military in a democratic society. The curriculum may include instruction and other educational and training activities on leadership development, counterdrug operations, peace support operations, disaster relief, and any other matter the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

• Section 911(b) repeals 10 U.S.C. 4415, in effect, disestablishing the U.S. Army **School of the Americas.**

• Section 913 renames the Armed Forces Staff College (AFSC) to the **"Joint Forces Staff College."**

• Section 1081 amends 10 U.S.C. 2540c(d) authorizing the annual use of up $500,000 of available operations and maintenance (O&M) funds for Defense-wide activities for

administrative expenses directly attributable to the administration of the **Defense Export Loan Guarantee (DELG) Program** first established by P.L. 104-106, 10 February 1996. However, as soon as determined practicable by the Secretary of Defense, the affected O&M accounts are to be replenished by funds from the special fees account originally established for the administrative expense of the DELG Program.

- Before the Secretary of Defense exercises this authority, a report on the operation of the DELG Program must be submitted to Congress. The report will address:

  - Effectiveness of the Program in furthering the sale of U.S. defense articles, services, design and construction services to other countries to include a comparison of the Program with other U.S. programs intended to also contribute to the sale of U.S. defense articles, services, and design and construction services.

  - Discussion of the requirements and resources to include personnel and funds for continued administration of the Program by the Defense Department, to include:

    - Itemization of the requirements necessary and resources available to administer the program for each of the following: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, the DoD International Cooperation Office, and other DoD agencies, offices, or activities as specified by the Secretary.

    - For each such activity, agency, or office, a comparison of the use of DoD personnel exclusively to administer, manage, and oversee the Program with the use of contracted commercial entities to administer and manage the program.

  - Any legislative recommendations that could improve the Program's effectiveness.

  - A determination by the Secretary indicating which DoD agency, office, or other activity should administer, manage, and oversee the Program to increase sales of U.S. defense articles, services and design and construction services. This determination is to be made based on the information and analysis provided in the report.

- Section 1212(a) requires the President to develop not later than 31 May 2001 militarily significant benchmarks for conditions that would achieve a sustainable peace in **Kosovo** and ultimately allow for the withdrawal of U.S. military presence. The President is urged to seek NATO membership countries' concurrence in the development of these benchmarks.

  - Not later than 30 June 2001 and every six months thereafter, the President shall submit a report to Congress on the prograss in achieving these developed benchmarks.

- Section 1212(b) requires the President to develop a comprehensive political-military strategy for addressing the political, economic, humanitarian, and military issues in the **Balkans**. This strategy is to include established near-term, mid-term, and long-term objectives in the region.

  - In developing this strategy and objectives, the President shall take into consideration:

    - The above benchmarks developed relating to Kosovo.

- The benchmarks relating to Bosnia that were detailed in the report accompanying the certification by the President to Congress on 3 March 1998 (printed as House Document 105-223) with respect to continued U.S. military presence after 30 June 1998 in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- This strategy and objectives shall be developed in consultation with appropriate regional and international entities.

- Not later than 30 June 2001 and every six months thereafter so long as U.S. forces are in the Balkans, the President shall submit a report to Congress on the progress being made in developing and implementing this comprehensive political-military strategy.

- Section 1302 authorizes the appropriation of $443,400,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the **Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)** programs to be available for obligation for three fiscal years and may not be more than the following amounts for the specified programs:

- Strategic offensive arms elimination in Russia - $177,800,000.

- Strategic nuclear arms elimination in Ukraine - $29,100,000.

- Activities to support warhead dismantlement processing in Russia - $9,300,000.

- Weapons transportation security in Russia - $14,000,000*.

- Planning, design, and construction of a storage facility for Russian fissile material - $57,400,000*.

- Weapons storage security in Russia - $89,700,000.

- Development of a cooperative program with the Government of Russia to eliminate the production of weapons grade plutonium at Russian reactors - $32,100,000*.

- Biological weapons proliferation prevention activities in the former Soviet Union - $12,000,000.

- Activities designated as Other Assessments/Administrative Support - $13,000,000*.

- Defense and military contracts - $9,000,000*.

- No FY2001 funding for CTR programs may be obligated or expended for a purpose other than authorized above until thirty days after the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress a report on the purpose for expenditure and the amount to be expended.

- The Secretary has the authority to expend CTR funds in excess than authorized if determined to be in the national interest. However, prior to expenditure, the Secretary must submit a notification with complete discussion of the justification to do so fifteen days in advance of the expenditure.

- Additionally, the Secretary may not use the provided national interest exception to obligate funding in excess of 115 percent of the authorized amount for those five programs above identified with an (*).

- Section 1303 prohibits the expenditure or obligation of FY2001 CTR funding or funding appropriated in any other fiscal year for CTR for the elimination of conventional weapons or the delivery vehicles primarily intended to deliver such weapons.

- Section 1304 prohibits the use of FY2001 CTR funding for construction of a second wing for the storage facility for Russian fissile material referenced in Section 1302. Also prohibits the use of this funding for design or planning with respect to a second wing until fifteen days after the Secretary submits a notification to Congress indicating that the U.S. and Russia have signed a written transparency agreement that provides for verification that material stored at the facility is of weapons origin. Additionally, of the funds appropriated for CTR programs for FY2001 or any other year, not more than $412,600,000 may be used for planning, design, or construction of the first wing for the storage facility for Russian fissile material referenced in Section 1302.

- Section 1305 prohibits the use of FY2001 CTR funds for activities to support warhead dismantlement processing in Russia until fifteen days after the Secretary submits a notification to Congress that the U.S. has reached an agreement with Russia, which shall provide for appropriate transparency measures, regarding assistance by the U.S. with respect to such processing.

- Section 1306 directs the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into an agreement with Russia regarding procedures to allow the U.S. appropriate access to nuclear weapons storage sites for which assistance under the CTR programs is provided.

- Section 1307 prohibits the use of FY2001 CTR funds for the construction of a fossil fuel energy plant intended to provide power to local communities that already receive power from nuclear energy plants that produce plutonium.

- Not later than sixty days after enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report detailing options for assisting Russia in the development of alternative energy sources to the three plutonium production reactors remaining in operation. This report shall include:

  - An assessment of the costs of building fossil fuel plants in Russia to replace the existing plutonium production reactors.

  - An identification of funding sources other than CTR funds that could be possibly used for the construction of such plants in the event that the option of fossil fuel energy is chosen as part of the plan to shut down the nuclear plutonium production reactors at **Seversk** and **Zelenogorsk**.

- Section 1308 directs the submission of an extensive annual report by the Secretary of Defense due not later than the first Monday in February of the calendar year prior to the fiscal year for which the Budget of the President includes a funding request for DoD assistance or activities under the Cooperative Threat Reduction programs with the states of the former Soviet Union. The report will include the following on CTR program activities and assistance during the preceding fiscal year.

- Estimated total amount required to expended by the U.S. to achieve the objectives of the CTR programs.

- A five-year plan setting forth the amount of funds and other resources proposed to be provided the U.S. for CTR programs over the term of the plan, including the purpose for such funds and resources will be used, and to provide guidance for the preparation of annual budget submissions with respect to CTR programs.

- A description of the CTR activities carried out during the fiscal year preceding the report to include:

  - The amounts notified, obligated, and expended for such activities and the purposes for which such amounts were notified, obligated, and expended for such fiscal year and cumulatively for CTR programs.

  - A description of the participation, if any, of each department and agency of the U.S. government in such activities.

  - A description of such activities, including the forms of assistance provided.

  - A description of U.S. private sector participation in the portion of such activities that were supported by the obligation and expenditure of funds for CTR programs.

  - And such other information as the Secretary considers appropriate to inform Congress fully of the operation of CTR programs and activities, including with respect to proposed demilitarization or conversion projects, information on the progress toward demilitarization of facilities and the conversion of the demilitarized facilities to civilian activities.

- A description of audits, examinations, and other efforts, such as on-site inspections, conducted by the U.S. during the previous fiscal year to ensure that assistance provided under the CTR programs is fully accounted for that such assistance is being used for its intended purpose, including:

  - For equipment assistance, a description of the current location of the equipment and its current condition.

  - For contracts or other service assistance, a description of the status of such contracts or services and the methods used to ensure that such contracts and services are being used for their intended purpose.

  - A determination whether the assistance just described has been used for its intended purpose.

  - A description of the audits, examinations, and other efforts planned to be carried out during the fiscal year beginning in the year of the report to ensure that CTR assistance provided during such fiscal year is fully accounted for and is used for its intended purpose.

- A current description of the **tactical nuclear weapons arsenal of Russia**, including:

- Estimate of the current types, numbers, yields, viability, locations, and deployment status of the nuclear warheads in that arsenal.

- Assessment of the strategic relevance of such warheads.

- Assessment of the current and projected threat of theft, sale, or unauthorized use of such warheads.

- Summary of past, current, and planned U.S. efforts to work cooperatively with Russia to account for, secure, and reduce Russia's stockpile of tactical nuclear warheads and associated fissile materials.

- The Director of Central Intelligence shall submit to the Secretary the views of the Director on any matters regarding the tactical nuclear weapons of Russia to be included as a classified annex to the report.

- Not than ninety days after the report submission, the Comptroller-General shall submit a report to Congress setting forth his assessment of the information contained in the Section providing the five-year plan and the Section describing the audits, examinations, and other efforts during the previous fiscal year for accountability and intended purposes.

- The first report is to be submitted in 2001.

- Section 1308(h) prohibits the obligation or expenditure of not more than 10 percent of FY2001 CTR funding until the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress an updated version of the multi-year plan for FY2001, required to be submitted by Section 1205, *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995*, P.L. 103-337, 5 October 1994.

- Section 1308(i) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress not later than thirty days after enactment of this Act, a report regarding Russia's arsenal of **tactical nuclear warheads**, to include:

- Estimate of the current types, numbers, yields, viability, locations, and deployment status of the nuclear warheads in that arsenal.

- Assessment of the strategic relevance of such warheads.

- Assessment of the current and projected threat of theft, sale, or unauthorized use of such warheads.

- Summary of past, current, and planned U.S. efforts to work cooperatively with Russia to account for, secure, and reduce Russia's stockpile of tactical nuclear warheads and associated fissile materials.

- Section 1309 provides the sense of Congress in that the international community should, where practicable, assist Russia in eliminating its **chemical weapons stockpile** in accordance with Russia's obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the level of such assistance should be based on:

- Full and accurate disclosure by Russia of the size of its existing chemical weapons stockpile.

- Demonstrated annual commitment by Russia to allocate at least $25,000,000 to chemical weapons elimination.

- Development by Russia of a practical plan for destroying its stockpile of nerve agents.

- Enactment of law by Russia that provides for the elimination of all nerve agents at a single site.

- Agreement by Russia to destroy its chemical weapons production facilities at **Volgograd and Novocheboksark**.

- Not later than ninety days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that identifies:

- Amount spent by Russia for chemical weapons elimination during FY2000.

- Specific assistance being provided by the international community for the safe storage and elimination of Russia's stockpile of nerve agents, including those located at the **Shchuch'ye depot**.

- Countries providing the international community assistance to Russia.

- Value of the assistance that the international community has already provided and has committed to provide in future years.

- Section 1310 prohibits the obligation or expenditure of not more than 50 percent of the amount authorized for appropriation during FY2001 by above Section 1302 for the Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium Program until thirty days after submission of a report by the Secretary of Defense on an agreement between the U.S. and the Russian Federation regarding a new option selected for the shut down or conversion of the reactors of the Russian Federation that produce weapons grade plutonium, including:

- The new date on which such reactors will cease production of weapons grade plutonium under such agreement by reason of the shut down or conversion of such reactors.

- Any cost-sharing arrangements between the U.S. and the Russian Federation in undertaking activities under such agreement.

- Section 1311 requires a report from the Comptroller-General to Congress not later than 31 March 2001 examining the procedures and mechanisms with respect to audits by DoD of the use of funds for CTR programs, to include:

- Whether the audits being conducted are producing necessary information regarding whether assistance under such programs, including equipment provided and services furnished, is being used as intended.

- Whether the audit procedures are adequate, including whether random samplings are used.

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2001, P.L. 106-259, 9 August 2000

- Enacted as HR 4576. The conference report is contained in House Report 106-754, printed in *The Congressional Record* on 17 July 2000.

- Title II appropriates funding two overseas assistance programs:

  - Appropriates $55,900,000 to remain available until 30 September 2002 for expenses relating to the *Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid Programs* of the Department of Defense.

  - Appropriates $443,400,000 to remain available until 30 September 2003 for the *Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction*, often referred to as *Nunn-Lugar Funding*. Earmarks $25,000,000 to be only used in support of the dismantling and disposal of submarines and submarine reactor components in the Russian Far East.

    - Section 8074 states that none of these funds may used to finance housing for any individual who was a member of the military forces of the Soviet Union or for any individual who is or was a member of the military forces of the Russian Federation.

    - See further discussion for Sections 1301- 1311, Fiscal Year 2001 *National Defense Authorization Act*, P.L. 106-398, 30 October 2000, concerning required reports and spending restrictions for the *Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)* programs.

- On Page H6198 of the Conference Report (House Report 106-754), 17 July 2000), the conferees direct that any future multi-year contracts by DoD shall reflect pricing which assumes only the U.S. military procurement quantities. DoD is expressly prohibited from negotiating any multi-year contracts to include quantities and pricing that reflect foreign military sales (FMS) yet to be approved by Congress.

  - In 1999, DoD signed a multi-year contract for the E-2C program assuming U.S. Navy <u>and</u> international deliveries in future years. The negotiated price assumed international sales to be completed in the future. The conferees consider such a practice unacceptable and in violation of the intent and spirit of the FMS congressional notification and approval process stated with the AECA.

- Title VI appropriates $12,117,779,000 for DoD medical and health care programs not otherwise provided for. $10,000,000 of this funding shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with U.S. military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted in African nations.

- Section 8002 states that during FY2001, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the U.S. shall not apply to personnel of the DoD.

  - Salary increases granted to direct or indirect hire foreign national DoD employees funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for DoD

civilians whose pay is computed under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5332, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, which is higher.

- This does not apply to DoD foreign service national employees serving at U.S. diplomatic missions whose pay is set ty the Department of State under the *Foreign Service Act of 1980*.

- This does not apply to foreign national employees of the DoD in the Republic of Turkey.

- Section 8009 authorizes the use of funds earlier appropriated within Title II to be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 401 and these obligations are to be reported to Congress on 30 September of the fiscal year.

- These funds shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the **Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) and freely associated states of Micronesia** pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by P.L. 99-239.

- Upon determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to the facilities on a nonreimbursable basis for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

- Section 8030 authorizes the DoD during FY2001 to incur obligations not to exceed $350,000,000 for purposes specified in 10 U.S.C. 2350(j), only in anticipation of receipt of contributions only from the Government of **Kuwait.**

- Upon receipt of such contributions from Kuwait, the funding shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

- Section 8057 states that none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the **Democratic Peoples' Republic of North Korea** unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

- Section 8070 states that none of the funds available for DoD for FY2001 may be obligated or expended to transfer defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) to another nation or international organization for certain specified activities unless the Committees on Defense, International Relations, and Foreign Ralations are notified fifteen days in advance of such transfer.

- The specified activities include any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation or any other humanitarian assistance operation.

- The notification to Congress is to include a description of articles or services to be transferred and a statement of value of articles or services to be transferred. In the case of articles to be transferred, a statement whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces, including the reserve component, for the type of articles have been met; and whether the

item to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to fund such replacement.

• Section 8071 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to issue loan guarantees of up to $15,000,000,000 in support of U.S. defense exports not otherwise provided for. The exposure fees charged and collected for each guarantee shall be paid by the country involved and shall not be financed as part of a loan guaranteed by the U.S.

• Section 1321, *Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1996*, P.L. 104-106, 10 February 1996, first authorized this program as the **"Defense Export Loan Guarantee (DELG) Program."**

• Section 8080 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to waive, during FY2001, the reimbursement of the cost of conferences, seminars, courses of Instruction, or similar educational activities of the **Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies** for military officers and civilian officials of foreign nations if the Secretary determines that attendance by such personnel, without reimbursement, is in the national security interest of the U.S. Any waived reimbursement costs are to be paid from appropriations available for the Asia-Pacific Center.

• Section 8087 states that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to approve or license the sale of the **F-22** advanced tactical fighter to any foreign government.

• Section 8092 states that none of the funds made available by this Act may used to support any training program involving a unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of Defense has received credible information from the Department of State that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken.

• The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that prior to a decision to conduct any training program with a foreign security force unit, full consideration is given to all credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by foreign security forces.

• The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition if he determines that such a waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances. The Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to Congress not more than fifteen days after granting such a waiver, a report describing the extraordinary circumstances, the purpose and duration of the training program, the U.S. forces and foreign security forces involved in the training, and the information relating to the human rights violations that necessitates the waiver.

• Section 8109 states that, during FY2001, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the **Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance** may also pay, or authorize payment for, the expenses of providing or facilitating education and training for appropriate military and civilian personnel of foreign countries in disaster management, peace operations, and humanitarian assistance. Not later than 1 April 2001, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to Congress regarding the training of foreign personnel conducted until this authority during FY2000 for which expenses were paid by the U.S. The report will specify the countries in which the training was conducted, the type of training, and the foreign personnel trained.

• Section 8111 states that none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other act may be made available for reconstruction activities in the Republic of **Serbia** (excluding the province of Kosovo) so long as Slobodan Milosevic remains the President of the Federal Republic of **Yugoslavia** (Serbia and Montenegro).

• Section 8116 earmarks $51,000,000 of this Act's *Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wid*e, appropriation for the purpose of adjusting the cost-share of the parties under the Agreement between DoD and the Ministry of Defense for **Israel** for the Arrow Deployability Program.

• Section 8139 earmarks $1,000,000 for this Act's *Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide*, appropriation for continuation of the **Middle East Regional Security Issues** program.

• Section 8144 amends Section 8093, *Defense Appropriations Act*, 200, P.L., 106-79, 25 October 1999, by striking subsection (d) relating to a prohibition on the use of DoD funds to procure nuclear-capable shipyard crane from a foreign source.

Department of State and Related Agency Appropriations Act, 2001, P.L. 106-553, 21 December 2000

• Enacted in slip form within HR 4942 as Title IV of HR 5548. HR 4942 includes two bills: (1) HR 5547, *District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2001*, and (2) HR 5548, *Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001*. The conference report is contained in House Report 106-1005, printed in *The Congressional Report on 26 October 2000*.

• Under *Diplomatic and Consular Programs*, $2,758,752,000 is appropriated for necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service for…arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament activities as authorized…and for expenses of general administration, of which, inter alia:

• Funding not to exceed $4,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" appropriations account, to be available only for emergency evacuations and terrorism awards.

• No funds may be obligated or expended for processing licenses for the **export of satellites** of U.S.-origin (including commercial satellites and satellite components) to the PRC, unless at least fifteen days in advance, the Committees on Appropriations are notified of such proposed action.

• For the costs of worldwide security upgrades, $410,000,000, to remain available until expended.

• Under *Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials*, for expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, $15,467,000, to remain available until 30 September 2002. However, $5,000,000 shall be available only for the reimbursement of costs incurred by the City of **Seattle, Washington**.

• Under *Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance*, for necessary expenses for preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for, buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Main State Building, and carrying out of the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized, $416,976,000, to remain available until expended as authorized.

• In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, $663,000,000. To remain available until expended.

• Under *Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan*, $16,345,000, for necessary expenses to carry out the *Taiwan Relations Act of 1979*, P.L. 96-8, 10 April 1979.

• Under *Contributions to International Organizations*, $870,833,000, for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations.

• Any payment of arrearages shall be directed toward special activities that are mutually agreed upon by the U.S. and the international organization.

• None of the these funds shall be available for a U.S. contribution to an international organization for the U.S. share of interest costs made known to the U.S. government by such organization for loans incurred on or after 1 October 1984.

• $100,000,000 may be made available only pursuant to a certification by the Secretary of State that the United Nations has taken no action in FY2000 prior to the enactment of this Act to increase funding for any U.N. program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the UN budget and cause the U.N. to exceed the budget for the biennium 2000-2001 of $2,535,700,000.

• If the Secretary is unable to make this certification, the $100,000,000 is to be applied to paying the current year assessment for other international organizations for which the assessment has not been paid in full or to paying the assessment due in the next fiscal year for such organizations.

• Funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated and expended to pay the full U.S. assessment to the civil budget of NATO.

• Under *Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities*, $846,000,000 for necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities, of which 15 percent shall remain available until 30 September 2002.

• None of these funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded U.N. peacekeeping mission unless, at least fifteen days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the U.N. Security Council (or in an emergency, as far as in advance as is practicable): (1) the Committees on Appropriations and other appropriate committees are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and planned exit strategy: and (2) a reprogramming of funds pursuant to Section 605 of this Act is submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used for the new or expanded mission.

• Funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses only upon a certification from the Secretary to the appropriate committees in Congress that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for U.N. peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers.

• None of the funds made available under this heading are available to pay the U.S. share of the cost of court monitoring that is a part of any U.N. peacekeeping mission.

• Section 404 amends Section 1(a)(2), *State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956* by striking "and the Deputy Secretary of State" and inserting "the Deputy Secretary of State, and the **Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources**."

• Section 406 states that none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to allow for the entry into, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption in the U.S. of **diamonds** if the country of origin in which such diamonds were mined (as evidenced by a legible certificate of origin) is the Republic of Sierra Leone, the Republic of Liberia, the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or the Republic of Angola with exception of diamonds certified by the lawful governments of the Republic of Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or the Republic of Angola.

American Institute in Taiwan Facilities Enhancement Act, P.L. 106-212, 26 May 2000

• Enacted as HR 3707 with no conference report.

• The *Taiwan Relations Act* of 1979, P.L. 96-8, 10 April 1979, established the **American Institute in Taiwan (AIT)**, a nonprofit corporation incorporated in the District of Columbia, to carry out on behalf of the U.S. Government any and all programs, transactions, and other relations with Taiwan, later to include security assistance.

• Section 3(a) authorizes the appropriation of $75,000,000 for plans for a new AIT facility and, if necessary, residences and other structures in Taipei, Taiwan. The funds may also be used for acquisition by purchase or construction of such facilities.

• The funding appropriated pursuant to this authorization is also authorized to remain available until expended.

• Except when the Director of AIT certifies to Congress as not applicable on account of the special status of AIT, the new facilities must meet current security and antiterrorism standards for U.S. embassy and diplomatic facilities. In making such certification, the Director shall also certify that security considerations permit the exercise of the waiver of such requirements.

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, P.L. 106-386, 28 October 2000

• Enacted as Division A of HR 3244, *Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000*. The conference report is contained within House Report 106-939, printed in the Congressional Record on 5 October 2000.

- Divisions B and C are the domestic *Violence Against Women Act of 2000* and *Aimee's Law*, respectively.

- Purpose of the Act is to combat trafficking in persons, predominantly women and children, often by force, fraud, or coercion. Congress estimates approximately 700,000 persons are trafficked annually within or across international borders either in support of international sex trade or other forms of forced labor all amounting to debt bondage, involuntary servitude, or slavery. This includes about 50,000 women and children trafficked annually into the U.S. [Section 102].

- Section 104 amends Section 116(f), FAA, and adds a new subsection (h) to Section 502B, FAA, for the *Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* provided by the Secretary of State to Congress by 25 February to include a very extensive description by each country if its government participates in, facilitates, or condones the trafficking of persons by its government officials, citizens, or other governments. The report, inter alia, is also to address if the country recognizes the rights of such victims, ensures their access to justice, and cooperates with other governments or international investigations in combating the trafficking of people.

- Section 109 amends the FAA with a new Section 134 authorizes the providing of assistance to countries either directly or through non-governmental or multilateral organizations for programs, projects and activities designed to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking of people. Economic Support Funding (ESF) and funding for the *Support of East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989* shall be made available for this purpose. See Section 113(e)(2) for the authorization of funding.

- Section 110 requires an annual report not later than 1 June by the Secretary of State to Congress with respect to the status of severe forms of trafficking in persons to include:

  - List of countries to which the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking are applicable and the governments fully comply with such standards.

  - List of countries where the minimum standards are applicable and the governments do not yet fully comply with such standards but are making significant efforts toward compliance.

  - List of countries where the minimum standards are applicable and the governments do not fully comply with such standards and are not making significant efforts toward compliance.

  - The Secretary State may make interim reports with respect to the status of severe forms of trafficking in persons, including information about countries in which the governments have:

    - Come into or out of compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

    - Begun or ceased to make significant efforts toward compliance.

  - Not less than 45 days or more than ninety days after the submission, on or after 1 January 2003, of an annual or an interim report, the President shall submit a notification of determination to Congress with respect to each country in which the government - (A) does not comply with the

minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, and (B) is not making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance. The three possible determinations include:

- The U.S. will not provide nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance during the subsequent fiscal year to the government of the affected country until the government complies with the minimum standards for trafficking or makes significant efforts for compliance.

- In the case of a country whose government received no nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance during the previous fiscal year from the U.S., the U.S. will not provide funding for participation by officials or employees of the affected country in educational and cultural exchange programs during the subsequent fiscal year until the affected government complies with the minimum standards for trafficking or makes significant efforts for compliance:

- The President determines that continuing of nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance, or multilateral assistance, would promote the purposes of this Act or is otherwise in the national interest of the U.S. This is to be exercised when necessary to avoid significant adverse effects on vulnerable populations, including women and children.

- Section 103(7) earlier defines "nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related assistance" to mean:

  - Any assistance under the FAA, *other than* - Economic Support Funding (ESF), International Narcotic Control (INC) funding, counternarcotics-related ESF and IMET funding, disaster relief assistance, antiterrorism assistance, refugee assistance, non-governmental humanitarian and developmental assistance, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) programs, and other trade-related or humanitarian assistance.

  - AECA-authorized sales or financing on any terms, other than for counternarcotics-related purposes. This is to include Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Direct Commercial Sales (DCS), and Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP).

- Section 113(a) authorizes appropriations to the Secretary of State for $1,500,000 and $3,000,000 during fiscal years 2001 and 2002, respectively, for, inter alia, the support of the additional reporting required by Section 104, *Annual Country Reports on Human Rights*; and Section 110, the annual 1 June report with respect to the status of severe forms of trafficking in persons, any interim reports, and the 1 January 2003 notification of determination report.

- Section 113(c)(1) authorizes appropriations to the Secretary of State for $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 during fiscal years 2001 and 2002, respectively, for assistance for victims of trafficking in other countries.

- Section 113(c)(2) authorizes appropriations to the Secretary of State for $300,000 during fiscal year 2001 for voluntary contributions to advance projects aimed at preventing trafficking, promoting respect for human rights of trafficking victims, and assisting the **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)** participating states in related legal reform.

- Section 113(e)(1) authorizes appropriations to the President for $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 during fiscal years 2001 and 2002, respectively, to establish and carry out international initiatives

to enhance economic opportunity for potential victims of trafficking as a method to deter trafficking.

• Section 113(e)(2) authorizes appropriations to the President for $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 during fiscal years 2001 and 2002, respectively, to provide assistance [using ESF and SEED Act funding authorized by new Section 134, FAA] to foreign countries directly, or through non-governmental and multilateral organizations, for programs, projects, and activities designed to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons.

Conclusion

This year s legislation article includes the description and analysis of ten separate pieces of enacted security assistance-related legislation to include for the first time since 1985, an authorization act for FY2001 and FY 2002 security assistance. The Administration s request for security assistance funding for FY2001 was essentially met to also include a last minute emergency supplemental of $31,000,000 in FMFP funding and $2,875,000 in IMET funding for countries in the Balkans and southeast Europe. However, in the end, most of the FY2001 appropriations are to experience a government-wide .22 percent rescission to keep the overall spending in check with anticipated revenue. How this reduction will specifically affect this year s security assistance will be the subject of an article in the next *DISAM Journal* once the allocation of funding is finally promulgated.

The authorization act, *Security Assistance Act of 2000,* amended the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) with the creation of a new assistance program, Nonproliferation and Export Control Assistance, and provided recommended funding levels for FY2000 and FY2002. This act also amended Section 506(a)(2), FAA, regarding emergency drawdowns, by including anti-terrorism and nonproliferation as two additional purposes for such a drawdown. The annual ceiling for a 506(a)(2) drawdown was also increased to $200,000,000. Finally, the act requires a detailed annual multi-year report entitled, National Security Assistance Strategy for the United States, to be submitted at the same time as the congressional presentation for the foreign operations appropriations budget request.

The DoD *Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2001,* enacted very early on 13 July 2000, included supplemental funding for assistance to the Baltic States and Eastern Europe countries. This supplemental also included significant funding for international narcotics control in Central and South America and the Caribbean which will result in increased military assistance to the region for counternarcotics purposes.

The DoD authorization act for FY2001 disestablishes the School of the Americas and authorizes the establishment and operation of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation. A very specific charter with mandatory instruction is provided for the new institution along with legislated oversight procedures. The act also authorizes funding for the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs with spending guidance and increased reporting procedures.

Acknowledgements

As always, the preparation of this article is dependent on the efforts of many people. The legislative summaries produced by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the eagle-eyed

review of the manuscript by our DSCA Legislative and Public Affairs Office colleagues, Brian Knapp, Neil Hedlund, and Brad Bittinger have proved to be invaluable. And finally, I would be extremely remiss if the academic and professional advice of my colleague, Dr. Craig Brandt, the editor of this fine publication, is not recognized. His expertise is most appreciated.

About the Author

Kenneth W. Martin has been at DISAM for over twelve years. His duties include legislation and foreign policy functional manager and the managing editor for the annually republished DISAM "green textbook", *The Management of Security Assistance*. Mr. Martin retired from the U.S. Navy in 1991 after over 24 years of active duty as a surface warfare officer. He received his undergraduate degree in economics from the Illinois Institute of Technology and his masters in administration from Central Michigan University.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

What Does the Defense Acquisition Deskbook Have to Do with International Programs?

By

Joe Smith
I. M. Systems Group, Inc.

and

Lieutenant Colonel John D. Swan, USAF
Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management

If you have attended the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) in the past few years you are probably aware of the Defense Acquisition Deskbook, but have you seen the Deskbook's internet site lately? To learn more about it, read on.

What is Deskbook?

Deskbook is an automated reference tool that provides the most current acquisition, logistics, and international/foreign military sales (FMS) information for all DoD services and agencies. Deskbook simplifies your life by maintaining a single source of reference materials, such as policy, regulations and practices. And since it is an on-line system, you can be assured of having the most up-to-date policy letters and changes to regulations possible; the Deskbook staff is dedicated to that goal. New information is made available immediately and is accessible from the left side of the Deskbook homepage under the AcqNOW! button. This new information is incorporated into the Deskbook structure at least on a monthly basis. To access Deskbook on the internet, go to http://www.deskbook.osd.mil.

Deskbook is sponsored by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics). Besides appearing on the internet, Deskbook is also distributed on compact disc (CD-ROM) on a quarterly basis. The compact disc provides speed and reliability, especially when the internet is slow or nonexistent, and is extremely useful while traveling or when deployed.

What is new about Deskbook?

Deskbook has a new look on the internet. For those of you working in international programs or FMS, this makes Deskbook easier and better than ever before. This new look provides quicker access to all the international and FMS information as well as other subject matter you may need to accomplish your job. From the Deskbook homepage one click will take you into the international/FMS page where everything you need is in one place; the entire international/FMS reference library, international/FMS wisdom and advice, available courses, and even the "Ask A Professor" section specifically dealing with international/FMS. No more trying to look up a

Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) policy memo buried among a thousand other DoD documents.

The international/FMS page also has a great topics link. The main part (or "right frame") of the screen shows the topic's content while the left side displays the table of contents of, for instance, the security assistance program's topics. By clicking on a different topic, you will see the more detailed (lower level) table of contents presented, while simultaneously accessing the actual information of the selected topic.

What is in Deskbook? How is Deskbook structured?

Deskbook is built around three information structures;

- The basic DoD acquisition process
- Topics focusing on a functional or discipline approach
- A special interest structure emphasizing innovative practices and new approaches

In all three structural approaches, once an activity is selected, an all-encompassing page is presented relative to the selection, with descriptive text, links to relevant library documents, practices, wisdom, and other related information concerning the selected activity.

Deskbook contains almost 1,800 documents addressing the complete array of Department of Defense acquisition, logistics and international/FMS subjects. More than 100 of these documents are international program specific, including:

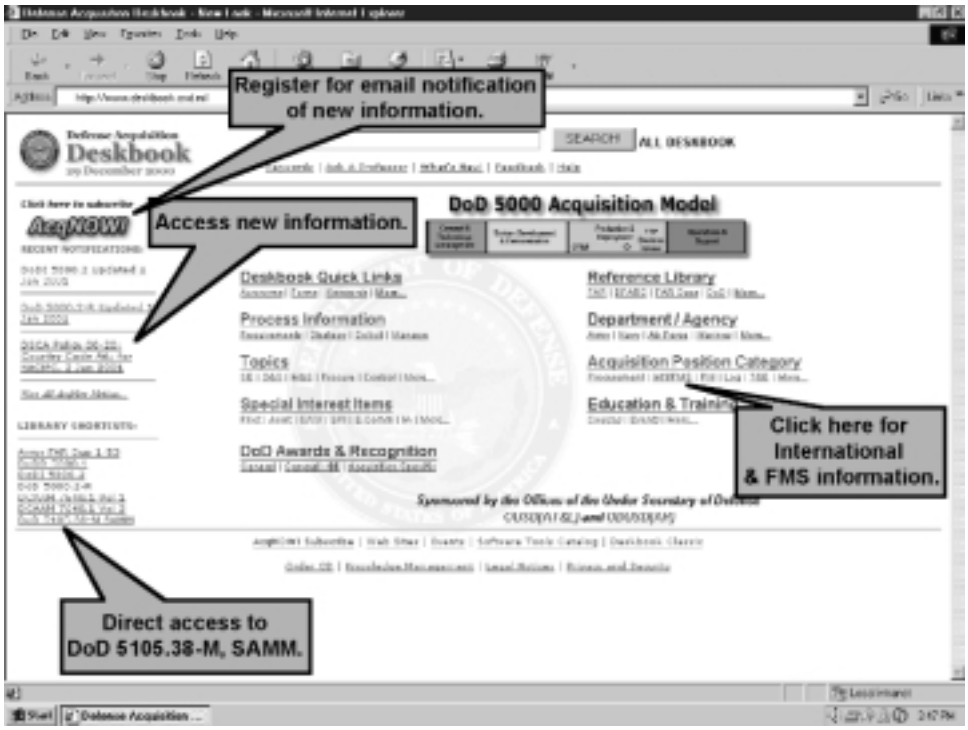
- DoD 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM).*
- DoD 7000.14-R, *DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 15, Security Assistance Policy and Procedures.*
- *Joint Security Assistance Training Regulation (JSAT).*
- *The Management of Security Assistance* (DISAM Green Book).
- *FMS Customer Financial Management Handbook* (DISAM Red Book).

Deskbook's new look homepage has an additional five new ways for providing access to the information in Deskbook:

- Deskbook Quick Links - links to all the types of information in Deskbook, such as acronyms and keywords.
- Department/Agency - information separated and presented by department or agency, such as DSCA.
- Acquisition Position Category - information arranged by function, discipline or specialty, such as international/FMS.

• Education and Training - links to courses, catalogs and other education and training information, such as DLIELC Instructions.

• DoD Awards and Recognition - listing of the many ways to recognize people for their outstanding performance, such as the OSD Award for Excellence.



How do you find exactly what you need in all of this information?

The search function can be accomplished from almost anywhere in Deskbook. The search box remains at the top of the screen most of the time, no matter where you are in Deskbook. Enter a word or phrase in the search box and click on “search” to begin. To search multiple words or a phrase, include quotes at the beginning and end of the desired search-words. For example, a search for foreign military sales without the quotes will return a list of hits for every occurrence of each word, which means that, since there are 1,800 documents in Deskbook, every time any one of these documents uses the word “foreign,” “military,” or “sales” the search engine will reference it for you as a “hit”. You can imagine how many references that will be since they are common words in our business. By using the quotes, the search is set to find just these three words in that exact order: “foreign military sales,” which will narrow down your search considerably.

An added feature for Deskbook is the keyword search results. Throughout Deskbook, certain terms and topics have been identified as keywords and represent a majority of the familiar acquisition, logistics and international/FMS business practices. When a search is accomplished in Deskbook, any matches to the keyword list results in the keyword matches being presented at the top of the search hits list.

The DoD 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)* has an added special feature to make it even easier to find the information for which you are looking. At the top and bottom of each page of the *SAMM* in Deskbook is a "search this document" button. This button enables you to search just the *SAMM*.

And if you still cannot find what you are looking for?

You have searched Deskbook but could not find the answer. Now what? Then ask a professor! How do you do that? Click on the "Ask A Professor" (AAP) button near the top of the page in Deskbook. "Ask A Professor" is a Department of Defense resource for asking acquisition, logistics, and international/FMS questions concerning policies and practices. You can search the sixteen subject areas for previously asked AAP questions using the "Search AAP" button. If after searching AAP and Deskbook, you have not found an answer, then submit your question using the "Ask A Professor" button. Your international/FMS questions will go, same day, to DISAM's point of contact, Lieutenant Colonel Swan, where it will be immediately assigned to a DISAM functional expert to answer. DISAM takes pride in answering the AAP questions as quickly as possible, with well-researched, clear, and comprehensive answers.

How do you keep current on all the changes?

Register for AcqNOW!, a free voluntary email message service alerting you to changing information in specific areas you designate. Using email, AcqNOW! notifies you of new information on those areas as soon as it becomes available. To register to receive email notifications for updates relevant to international/FMS, click on the Deskbook "AcqNOW!" button, select the *SAMM* category and fill in the blanks. AcqNOW! notifications are an extremely valuable feature. Who has time to be constantly checking all the government regulations and policy letters to see if there are any new information or changes?

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We encourage you to provide pertinent information or share an experience with the rest of the international/FMS community through Deskbook. If you believe an important document or bit of information, pertinent to the international/FMS is missing, please let us know. If you have had an experience or significant outcome to an innovative approach that would benefit the community by sharing, please share it. Information to share includes published documents, best practices, samples, examples and lessons learned. Contact Joe Smith at DSN 785-0416 or commercial (937) 255-0416 and he will assist you with the process.

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Lieutenant Colonel John D. Swan is an Air Force officer in the acquisition/contracting career field. He currently is an instructor at DISAM in the acquisition and international programs security areas. Previous assignments included Procuring Contracting Officer, Strategic Defense Initiative Organization; Chief, Acquisition Planning Branch, F-16 System Program Office; and Commander, Defense Contract Management Command, Southern Europe - Spain. He can be contacted at DSN 785-8191 or (937) 255-8191, or by email at jswan@disam.wpafb.af.mil.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE COMMUNITY

Dr. Larry A. Mortsolf, Deputy Commandant of DISAM, Retires

Dr. Larry A. Mortsolf, the Deputy Commandant of the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) at Wright-Patterson AFB, was honored with a retirement ceremony at the DISAM Auditorium on November 17, 2000, recognizing his 35 years of civil and military service. Presiding over the ceremony was the DISAM Commandant, Colonel Judy-Ann Carroll, U.S. Army, and special guest was Robert Keltz, Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Highlights of the ceremony included presentation of the Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Medal and the DSCA Exceptional Civilian Service Award to Dr. Mortsolf. He was also awarded the titles of Professor Emeritus, DISAM, and Professor Emeritus, Defense Institute of International Legal Studies. The DISAM library was designated the Dr. Larry A. Mortsolf Library. After the ceremony, Dr Mortsolf was "piped over the side," a Navy tradition saluting the departure of a fellow officer, by all of the active duty military personnel assigned to DISAM, representing the U.S. Navy, U.S. Army, and U.S. Air Force. The festivities concluded with a buffet lunch and "roast" at the Wright-Patterson Officers' Club for numerous family and friends, including Dr. Mortsolf's wife Sue and their three children.

A native of Lafayette, Indiana, Dr. Mortsolf has been affiliated with DISAM since October 1976 as a professor, the Director of Research, the Dean of Academic Affairs, and the Deputy Commandant. One of the original team that created DISAM, Dr. Mortsolf has in the last twenty years left his fingerprints on all facets of a school known world-wide for its positive effects on the conduct of security assistance.

As a faculty member, Dr. Mortsolf was the epitome of those talents and qualities a professor at any level of education should exhibit. Thoroughly grounded in the subjects he taught, he was able to reach any student with lucid explanations of the intricacies of the arms transfer process. He mastered the tiniest detail, yet was able to present a credible view of any subject he taught.

As the Director of Research, he led the publication of the DISAM text, *The Management of Security Assistance*, to be used as a classroom reference. Beginning with his editorship, this

volume is now universally heralded as the encyclopedia of information needed by the practitioners of security assistance and is universally known to everyone in the profession as "The Green Book." Recognizing the need to share practices on the conduct of security assistance management as well as to advise the community about policies and innovations in our profession, in the early 1980s, Dr. Mortsolf created the quarterly *DISAM Journal*, now recognized around the world as a highly read, professionally produced periodical. His innovative ideas, incredible writing ability, and knowledge of security assistance continue to make this publication what it is today. His special writing talent is demonstrated not only in the *Journal* and the textbook, but also in the Institute's catalog and other high-quality publications that have been produced on specific topics.

Originally, the Institute provided courses aimed at two basic blocs of customers, civilians in security assistance agencies in the U.S. and military personnel serving in American embassies abroad. As Dean of Academic Affairs, Dr. Mortsolf moved to satisfy the needs of other stakeholders in security assistance, and he urged the expansion of our clientele to incorporate foreign purchasers and representatives of defense industry. He also foresaw the requirement to develop specialized training courses for different niches in our customer base, and his direct involvement in the implementation of courses in financial management, case management, and logistics assured their success. These courses support over 3,000 personnel in the military services and have contributed greatly to their ability to effectively manage the security assistance programs under their purview.

With his firm grasp of the mission of security assistance organizations, he moved DISAM away from being simply a purveyor of information in the classroom to producing software that could be used in embassies around the world to improve the management of their valuable programs. Relying upon the knowledge and talents of the DISAM faculty, Dr. Mortsolf oversaw the development, production, and distribution of the automated systems to improve the management of training of foreign students and to manage to resources of the security assistance organization itself. These systems have become indispensable in the ability of these organizations to carry out their mission.

Dr. Mortsolf's personal leadership as the deputy commandant since January 1993 is also visible in the accomplishment of several significant successes during his tenure. As an educator, Dr. Mortsolf sought to improve the Institute's programs so that they were demonstrably among the best in the Department of Defense. He succeeded in receiving the recommendation from the American Council on Education that upper-level college credit be granted for all eligible DISAM courses. He has achieved the recognition that DISAM courses fulfill the continuing education requirements for DoD employees certified as acquisition professionals. He has started the process for institutional accreditation from the Council on Occupational Education. For these accomplishments, he is highly respected by the office of the DoD Chancellor for Education and Professional Development, since he personifies the educational zeal that DoD is trying to instill throughout the Department.

As a manager, Dr. Mortsolf has been an active and vital participant in the DSCA strategic planning process. From the early focus groups to the creation of the DISAM business area plan, he has been engaged in creating a model that would guide our organization in its endeavor to be the premier agency in the security cooperation world. He has personally created the database software programs for tracking the DISAM and DSCA strategic plans, which has greatly enhanced their utility to security cooperation managers.

He has created a strong automation team to design, develop, and support software requirements for over one hundred security assistance organizations around the world while simultaneously supporting DISAM's own information technology needs. Because of DISAM's acclaim in developing software for the security assistance community, DSCA asked the institute to support the Congressional reporting required by Section 581 of the fiscal year 1999 foreign appropriations bill, which contained a significant new international training report for foreign military personnel. Under Dr. Mortsolf's leadership, while confronted with a task of great magnitude and a short suspense, a white paper was proposed to collect a significant amount of information in the time period available. This plan simplified the complex data gathering tasks of the Departments of Defense and State and provided Congress with a simple, easy to use report. Ultimately this resulted in a 2,000 page summary and over 50,000 pages of detailed reports, both completed in an accurate and timely manner.

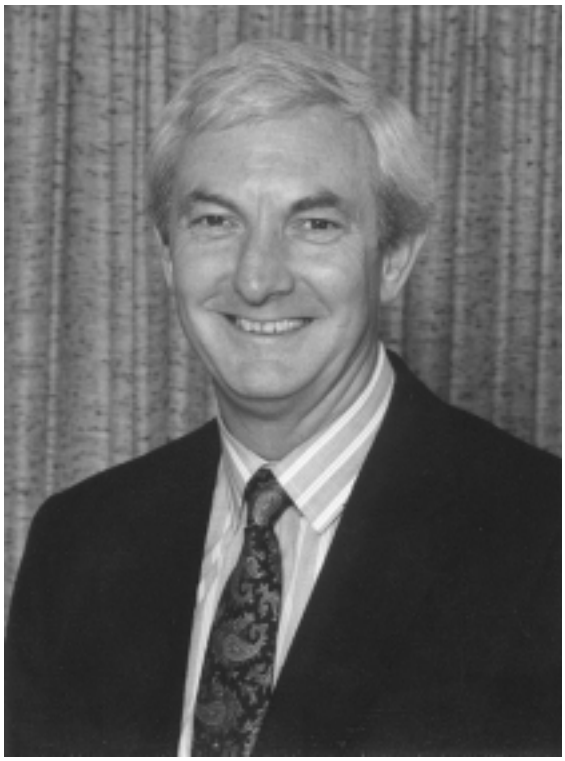
DISAM Commandant Colonel Judy-Ann Carroll presenting Larry Mortsolf with the Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Medal.

Dr. Mortsolf's contributions to the success of DISAM are enormous. His innovative ideas, devotion to the organization, and management skills have made the Institute what it is today. Many have claimed to be the father of DISAM, but Larry Mortsolf is the person who should receive the credit.

On coming to DISAM, he was serving on active duty with the U.S. Navy, and he is now retired from the Naval Reserve with the rank of Captain, Supply Corps. He has a B.A. in economics and history from Purdue University, an M.S. in logistics management from the Air Force Institute of Technology, an M.S.A. in management engineering from George Washington

University, and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Mortsolf and his family will continue to reside in Beavercreek, Ohio.

Dave Carey, DISAM's Director of International Studies, Retires



On December 20, 2000, his colleagues and friends honored William David Carey, Director of International Studies at Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM), at a breakfast that celebrated Dave's retirement after thirty-two years of federal civilian service. The highlight of the occasion was the presentation of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) Exceptional Civilian Service Award by DISAM Commandant, Colonel Judy-Ann Carroll.

A native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, Dave joined the federal civil service in 1969 after service in the Army. He began his career as a computer programmer and analyst at the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. He was responsible for the design, development, programming, and testing of a major portion of the stock control and distribution system.

He joined the AFLC security assistance policy office as a program analyst in 1977. There he formulated new concepts and policies which improved the timeliness and quality of logistics support for the security assistance program. In 1979 Carey moved to the Air Force Security Assistance Center as a program manager for the countries of Australia and Korea. He developed plans and programs for selected system and sub-system acquisitions, and he negotiated cooperative logistics supply support arrangements with high-level government officials.

In October 1980, Dave joined the DISAM faculty where he served as instructor and functional coordinator for the foreign military sales process until assuming his current position in March 1988.

From the very outset, he shaped the scope and direction of the Security Assistance Management Overseas Course, first by conducting a global stakeholder survey in 1989 and subsequently by special customer feedback mechanisms in the following years. These efforts collectively resulted in several major enhancements to the course throughout the 1990s and carrying over to the 21st century, resulting in savings exceeding $1 million dollars over the last decade. Moreover, Carey introduced, and has continually refined, specialty tracks in the third week of the Overseas Course, allowing for extensive student preparation in international education and training management, international armaments cooperation management, and security assistance resource management. These additive tracks served as a curriculum multiplier by tailoring the Overseas Course to the specific needs of the student.

In 1995, he engineered the development of the Security Assistance Planning and Resource Management Course as DISAM's unique contribution to the Expanded International Military

Education and Training Program, a major foreign policy objective desired by the State Department. This Resource Management Course has enabled key officials from nations such as Poland, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Latvia to better understand international defense cooperation principles in the context of U.S. foreign assistance statutory provisions and the concepts of international logistics, long-range planning and resource management, and interoperability.

Dave Carey receives the DSCA Exceptional Civilian Service Award from DISAM Commandant Colonel Judy-Ann Carroll.

Notwithstanding Carey's significant responsibilities for the oversight of curriculum and course scheduling, through personal foresight and initiative he accomplished innovative personal computer software development and telecommunications network support services. He led the way in the development and implementation of both the Security Assistance Network and the Security Assistance Automated Resource Management Suite (SAARMS), converting the latter from a local program to one used throughout the world. The SAARMS software suite has had the effect of linking remote defense cooperation offices abroad with stateside activities, constituting a big leap forward in the associated business processes. In addition, he promoted and oversaw the development of PC software application programs that are used to manage country's international military education and training and foreign military sales programs. Building upon the success stories overseas, the Training Management System (TMS) software application was subsequently expanded in design scope and made available to international military student managers in military service schools throughout the United States. This initiative allowed a direct exchange of electronic information, registration data, and documentation between the initiating

agency and the schools, reducing time and resources, while facilitating travel for the international students. The TMS software development efforts were the catalyst for fostering standardization among the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as well as the production of a standard data dictionary for international training. Today, Department of Defense and foreign officials recognize DISAM as an innovative software producer – one that effectively supports what it produces.

He earned the full confidence of DISAM and DSCA Headquarters to proceed into uncharted areas and to make DISAM part of the cutting edge of technological innovation. In 1998, DSCA Headquarters asked Dave to take charge of developing the Agency's and Institute's internet web pages, which are now accessible through the DoD home page.

In conclusion, Dave Carey has been an all-around exemplary performer at DISAM. Always standing above his peers, he was the first DISAM civilian employee to receive the Exceptional Civilian Service Award from the Director, DSCA, in 1998. A visionary and a doer, he epitomizes the quality management theme that the customers' needs come first, and he constantly seeks out new challenges in order to improve customer service. His capstone years at DISAM as a leader and role model, with major responsibilities impacting the preparation and support of U.S. military personnel in over one hundred embassies and other offices around the world, have earned him the respect and admiration of thousands of members throughout the defense cooperation community. He leaves a legacy that will long be remembered.

He earned a bachelor's degree in business administration from Eastern Kentucky University in 1969 and a master's degree in logistics management from Central Michigan University in 1981. He attained the academic rank of associate professor at DISAM.

Dave and his wife, Margo, have planned a retirement of skiing in Colorado and sailing and golfing in Panama.

DISAM - A Great Organization

By

W. David Carey,
Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management

Introduction

I joined the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM) in October of 1980. I knew from conversations with many people that it was a first class operation. It did not take long for me to realize why so many had such great respect for the people and the organization. It was obvious from the start that the leadership, faculty, and staff were dedicated to the task at hand. I was truly excited to be a part of it. My purpose in writing this article is to share with you my personal experience but at the same time explain why those who step through the doors of DISAM to become a member of the team never want to leave. Unfortunately the time comes for all to depart whether it is reassignment (for the military), retirement, or, God forbid, death. Believe it or not these are the options in the minds of the DISAM employees. Well, my time has come and my reason for leaving is retirement after thirty-two years of government service, twenty of those years with DISAM.

Hiring Process

I will never forget the day of my interview. I was waiting in the hallway for a short meeting with the deputy commandant prior to my panel interview. I could hear loud noises coming from his office. I could make out only a few of the words being spoken but could clearly understand that someone was in the process of being fired. The secretary for the deputy commandant at this point asked me if I really wanted to work at DISAM. You must realize that in order to come to DISAM, I had to give up my tenure in the competitive civil service and basically start all over again in the excepted civil service. I was not feeling very comfortable at this point but decided to stick it out. I had no idea what his mood would be but felt I was up to the challenge. My fears disappeared immediately upon meeting him and we, to my surprise, had a very pleasant conversation. The next hurdle was the panel interview. The panel, made up of management and faculty, quickly made me feel at ease but at the same time made it clear that special talents were required for employment at DISAM. Well, I obviously passed the test and have enjoyed an incredible twenty years in the Institute. This hiring process allows a manager to select the right person for the job and maintain the caliber of team that exists at DISAM. The secret to success, in my opinion, is having a cadre of highly qualified, motivated, and dedicated professionals on your team. DISAM has managed, over the years, to find these special people, both military and civilians, and I am convinced that this will continue to be the case in the future.

Deputy Commandants/Commandants

Many have passed through the doors of DISAM. The front hallway has a special wall reserved for pictures of these dedicated, but sometimes interesting leaders. The deputy commandant, many of you may not know, was a rotational billet shared by Army, Navy, and Air Force. For whatever reason, the Navy was only able to provide a Navy captain once during my tenure at DISAM. Of the remainder, most were Army officers. In the early days the commandant of the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) was dual hatted as the commandant of DISAM and the DISAM

deputy commandant position was rotated among the services. Due to his substantial AFIT responsibilities, the AFIT/DISAM commandant tended to let the DISAM deputy commandant oversee DISAM matters on a daily basis and interface directly with the OSD and DSCA. When the last general officer retired from AFIT that position was reduced to a colonel. Shortly thereafter, DISAM was capitalized by DSCA and became an official member of the organization. Of course, the commandant (new title) still ran the daily business but another improvement took place. The deputy commandant position was converted and filled by a civilian, a smart move that proved to be of extreme value to the organization. The latest in the change of command for DISAM is the civilianization of the commandant position. Unfortunately, I will not be around to compete for this exciting new civilian job.

Faculty

I had the pleasure over the years to participate in hiring many of the members of faculty, both military and civilian. Most of the civilians are still serving on the DISAM team, and many of the military who chose to retire came back to work for the organization. I can assure you that the faculty represents the best talent that can be found. I have heard these words many times in the past: "If you want the job done right and done right the first time, then give it to DISAM." Time and time again the faculty steps up to these difficult tasks and responds superbly. What is the magic that makes this organization so outstanding? I have asked myself this question many times over the years and the answer is always the same. The men and women of the faculty, all dedicated, motivated, and talented professionals, have made this Institute what it is today. They have been and will always be respected by the security assistance community, the students, and management at DISAM. The faculty represents the ultimate team that works together, shares their ideas, truly cares about their colleagues and strives for success in everything that they do. I think that I have been blessed to be a part of this team. How many of you can truly say that you look forward to getting up in the morning and going to work? I can say that without reservations, and I firmly believe that you would get the same answer from every faculty member.

As we all know, the learning process never stops. Unknown to many people outside this organization, are the daily morning sessions in the staff and faculty lounge. The faculty not only demonstrates its expertise in the field of security assistance but provides sound advise in the areas of automotive repair, electrical wiring, plumbing, stock options, and any other topic that might be of interest. In addition, all the new jokes that have hit the street are under review for possible inclusion in the upcoming classroom lesson for the day. Unfortunately, many of you will not have the pleasure of attending such a meeting, but I can assure you that the tradition will continue. I firmly believe that these discussions are of great benefit to all concerned. It is an opportunity for DISAM members to let off steam, express their ideas, and have fun at the same time. Maybe every organization should have an equivalent to the DISAM faculty lounge.

Staff

Many of you may not realize what is going on behind the scenes in a smooth operating educational institution. There is no doubt that the faculty is talented but the support behind them is equally important. Approximately half of the organization is made up of support staff. All you would have to do to understand their value is to ask yourself the following questions:

1. Who handles the paperwork needed for every student?
2. Who registers them for the classes?

3. Who sets up each and every classroom?
4. Who prepares the graduation certificates?
5. Who insures that the coffee and donuts are available for the students?
6. Who works the personnel issues?
7. Who prepares those beautiful graphics used by the faculty?
8. Who types all the correspondence for management signature?
9. Who is that friendly voice on the line when you call?
10. Who prepares the travel orders?
11. Who takes care of the mail?
12. Who types the *Journal*, and the DISAM text, for publication?
13. Who buys, stocks, and manages the library?
14. Who keeps DISAM stocked with needed supplies?
15. Who takes care of our guest speakers?
16. Who takes care of the budget?
17. Who opens the facility in the morning and secures it at days end?

These are just a few of the actions taken by an outstanding staff that keeps this Institute running like a well oiled machine. They, like the faculty, are a talented team working toward a common goal: success. At the end of each course students are asked to complete a course evaluation. The support staff gets as many positive comments as the faculty. The real success for DISAM is the combining of the faculty and staff teams into one cohesive working group. The next time you visit the school, take time to notice some of those things that made your stay a little easier and enjoyable.

Conclusion

I leave this outstanding organization feeling good about my career and knowing that I have made some contributions to its success. There is no doubt that I will miss the people but the time has come for me to move on. New directors for international studies and administration have already been selected. However, the selection of a person to fill the shoes of the commandant and deputy commandant will be a difficult and challenging task. Good luck and best wishes to all my friends and colleagues at DISAM. Last but certainly not least, this is my last opportunity to thank all of those in the security assistance community for making my career one that I will remember and cherish for the rest of my life.

About the Author

W. David Carey was affiliated with DISAM from October 1980 to January 2001 as an instructor, assistant professor, functional manager, course manager, associate professor and the Director of International Studies.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE CALENDAR

13-15 Mar	DSCA Resource Management Conference, Tampa FL
22-30 Mar	USPACOM TPMR, Thailand
25-29 Mar	USEUCOM SA/DCA Conference, Grainau, Germany
22-27 Apr	USSOUTHCOM TPMR, Miami FL
7-11 May	USEUCOM TPMR, Germany
21-24 May	USCENTCOM TPMR, Tampa FL
26-27 Jun	DoD Chancellor for Education Conference, Joint Military Intelligence College, Bolling AFB, Washington DC

RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION

Is there a security assistance procedure, requirement and/or program guidance which is (or has been) presenting a significant problem in accomplishing your security assistance function? If so, DISAM would like to know about it. If you have a specific question, we will try to get you an answer. If it is a suggestion in an area worthy of additional research, we will submit it for such research. If it is a problem you have already solved, we would also like to hear about it. In all of the above cases, DISAM will use your inputs to maintain a current "real world" curriculum and work with you in improving security assistance management.

Please submit pertinent questions and/or comments by completing the remainder of this sheet and returning it to:

DISAM/DR
2335 Seventh Street
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-7803
or
Data Facsimile Number: DSN 986-4685 or Commercial: (937) 656-4685
or via internet: research@disam.wpafb.af.mil

1. Question/Comment: (Continue on reverse side of this page if required.)
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2. Any Pertinent References/Sources:
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3. Contact Information:_____
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