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# ***DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY PARTNERS***

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[The following are excerpts of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) quarterly newsletter, *Defense Security Cooperation Agency Partners*, Volume 1, Issue 1. To view the DSCA newsletter in its entirety go the DSCA's homepage at: <http://www.dsca.mil/>.]

## **From the Defense Security Cooperation Agency Director**

Welcome to our first issue of *Partners*. As I travel from the Pentagon to diverse regions of the world, you constantly ask me for news from the rest of the security cooperation community, and not just from Washington, D.C.

You want to know about what your peers and colleagues are doing around the world. You need to know how your individual missions tie in with the Defense Department's larger security cooperation vision.

By helping you stay connected to the larger community, *Partners* will fill some of that void. We will publish quarterly, but that can not happen without your support. We need your input. Your ideas, articles, and suggestions are all welcome. Information on how to contact us is at the end of this issue.

Again, I welcome you to *Partners* and know you will find some useful information in this issue.

## **New Missions Drive Changes at Defense Security Cooperation Agency**

July 1, 2005, DSCA realigned several mission areas to improve overall flexibility and responsiveness in meeting emerging worldwide requirements.

Programs such as Humanitarian Assistance and Mine Action (HAMA), the Counterterrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), Training and Equipment, and Enhanced End-Use Monitoring have changed the nature of the work done in DSCA.

According to Lieutenant General Jeff Kohler:

The rapid expansion of non-traditional security assistance justified a review, and last February 2005, I met with the senior DSCA staff to discuss the way ahead.

As a result DSCA had reorganized several directorates to enhance services in all mission areas.

- First, DSCA combined two former regional directorates.



- Europe, Russia, Americas and Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East, Asia, North Africa into a single flexible unit. Aggregating all country program directors under a single unit will enhance capacity to respond easily to urgent needs around the globe.

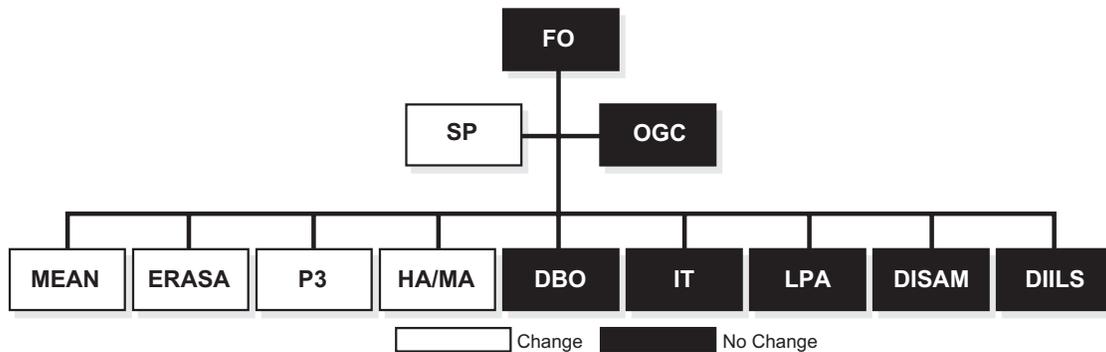
- Second, the Policy, Plans and Programs Directorate was replaced by two new directorates.

- The Programs directorate consolidates missions with a functional, worldwide focus. The new directorate oversees programs such as HAMA, Weapons, International Training, and End-Use Monitoring.

- The Strategy Directorate will develop strategic plans, policy and requirements to meet new Security Cooperation challenges related to the Global War on Terrorism. Functions will include resource programming, policy formulation and process evaluation.

The rest of the DSCA organization did not change.

### DSCA Organization Before July 2005



FO – FRONT OFFICE (DIRECTOR, DEPUTY)

SP – OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

OGC – OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

MEAN – MIDDLE EAST, ASIA, NORTH AFRICA DIRECTORATE

ERASA – EUROPE, RUSSIA, AMERICAS, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DIRECTORATE

P3 – POLICY, PROCESSES, PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

HA/MA – HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND MINE ACTION DIRECTORATE

DBO – DIRECTOR BUSINESS OPERATIONS

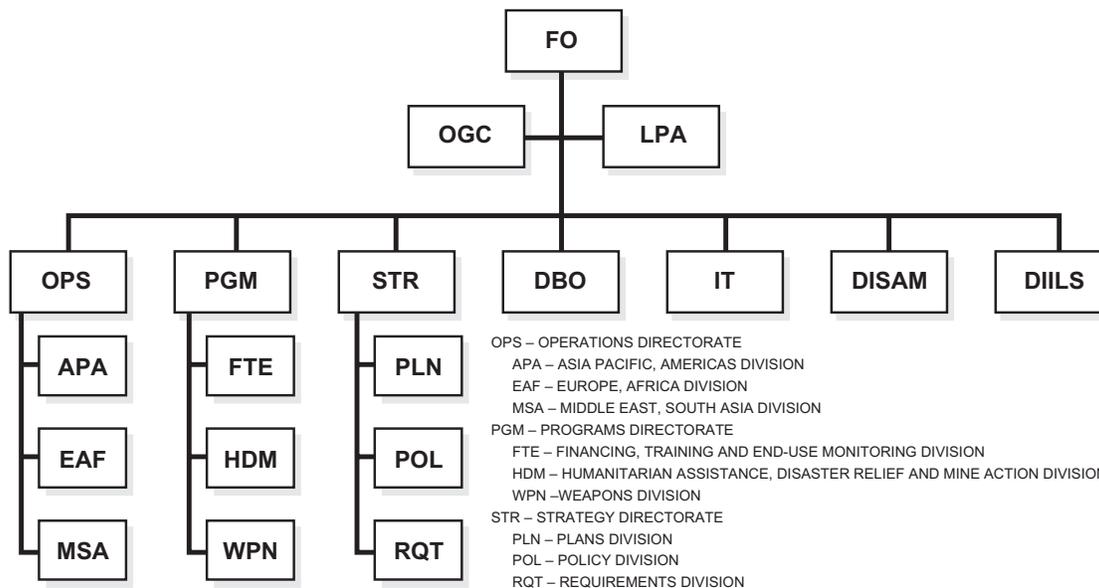
IT – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

LPA – OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DISAM – DEFENSE INSTITUTE OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT

DIILS – DEFENSE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

### DSCA Organization After July 2005



OPS – OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE

APA – ASIA PACIFIC, AMERICAS DIVISION

EAF – EUROPE, AFRICA DIVISION

MSA – MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH ASIA DIVISION

PGM – PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

FTE – FINANCING, TRAINING AND END-USE MONITORING DIVISION

HDM – HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, DISASTER RELIEF AND MINE ACTION DIVISION

WPN – WEAPONS DIVISION

STR – STRATEGY DIRECTORATE

PLN – PLANS DIVISION

POL – POLICY DIVISION

RQT – REQUIREMENTS DIVISION

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## **The United States Resumes Foreign Military Sales to Indonesia**

May 25, 2005 the United States announced resumption of transfers of non-lethal defense articles and services to the Government of Indonesia. These transfers include foreign military sales (FMS) and excess defense articles (EDA). These non-lethal articles and services were previously authorized only for direct commercial sales (DCS).

There is no U.S. funding associated with the potential transfers, Indonesia must use its own national funds. Foreign military financing (FMF) is currently limited to the Indonesian Navy and is subject to a Secretary of State reporting requirement. A bill currently being considered in the U.S. Congress would, if enacted, restore unrestricted FMF for Indonesia in fiscal year 2006.

These transfers, as well as full International Military Education and Training (IMET), were discontinued in 1999 after reports of human rights abuses by Indonesian military forces and militia on East Timor. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice restored full IMET to Indonesia in January 2005. The country is slated to receive \$600,000 in IMET in fiscal year 2005.

Indonesia will also receive \$400 million set aside by the U.S. government for earthquake and tsunami relief.

Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was in Washington for a White House visit when the announcement on FMS was made. He was voted into office during successful, democratic elections in his country last year.

The United States and Indonesia share a strong commitment to fight terrorism. An integral part of this effort is Indonesia's participation in the Counterterrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP). Since 2002, this DoD program has facilitated education and training opportunities for the Indonesian military officers, ministry of defense and security officials, to focus specifically on counterterrorism courses, seminars, and English language training to enhance cooperation in the Global War on Terrorism effort.

President Yudhoyono is a graduate of many U.S. military training programs, including the U.S. Army Airborne Ranger Training, and the US Army Jungle Warfare School. He also attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in 1991.

Indonesia is the world's fourth largest country with the world's largest Muslim population. Indonesia's contribution to the Global War on Terrorism is a vital U.S. interest.

### **Foreign Operations Funding Bills Move Forward**

On 28 June, the U.S. House of Representatives passed HR 3057, the fiscal year 2006 *Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations* bill. This annual legislation provides funds for FMF, IMET, PKO, and other international programs. The overall funding levels contained in the bill are constrained due to the tight budget environment.

For FMF programs, the bill supports \$4,442,300,000 (\$146,300,000 or 3.2 percent less than the President's Budget (PB) request). It fully funds the requests for:

- Israel (\$2,280,000,000);
- Egypt (\$1,300,000,000); and
- Jordan (\$206,000,000).

The bill provides only

- \$220,000,000 for Pakistan (\$80,000,000 below the PB); and
- \$4,400,000 for Turkey (vice \$25,000,000 in PB).

The bill includes no restrictions on FMF for Indonesia.

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The House supported the PB request of \$86,744,000 for IMET, and contains no restrictions on IMET for Indonesia. However, the bill prohibits all funding for Saudi Arabia.

The Senate Appropriations Committee completed its markup of its version of HR 3057 on 30 June 2005. This legislation includes robust FMF funding of \$4,603,600,000 (\$15,000,000 above the PB). In a separate provision, the bill adds \$25,000,000 of FMF and earmarks it for the Philippines, bringing the overall FMF funding in the bill to \$4,628,600,000 or \$40,000,000 above the PB.

The bill fully funds the FMF requests for Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Pakistan. However, the Senate restricted FMF for Indonesia to the Navy and includes language making any other use of FMF for Indonesia subject to certifications by the Secretary of State. The bill and the accompanying report include numerous earmarks and country-specific restrictions.

- The Senate fully funds the PB request for IMET.
- The Senate has not announced the timetable for floor consideration of this bill.

Members in both houses and parties debated the wisdom of continuing FMF for Egypt. Citing Egypt's record on human rights and democracy, several members opined that Egypt should have some of their military assistance shifted to nonmilitary aid. An amendment introduced on the House floor to shift \$750,000,000 from FMF to Child Survival and Health accounts was defeated.

The full text of HR 3057 is available at: <http://thomas.loc.gov/home/approp/app06.html>.

### **Saudis Visit Non-Lethal Weapons Program**

USASAC PAO Members of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP), Quantico Marine Base, Va., provided a weapons orientation and briefing to Maj. Gen. Sulaiman Mohammed Fahad Zuair, Director General of the Military Procurement Directorate for the Saudi National Guard and his staff in May.



**Army Major explains the components of a high-tech vehicle with non-lethal weapons capability to Major General, Director of the Military Procurement Directorate for the Saudi National Guard.**

Army Brigadier General Clinton Anderson, Program Manager, Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program organized the orientation. The session was designed to familiarize the Saudis with many non-lethal weapons systems and their use under U.S. domestic law, existing treaties and international law, to include the laws of war.

The JNLWP is a Department of Defense activity that provides warfighters a family of non-lethal weapons systems with a range of optional non-lethal capabilities across the full spectrum of threats and crises.

These weapons are explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired collateral damage to property and the environment. "Many of the systems displayed are currently in use in Afghanistan and Iraq," said Marine Colonel Dave Karcher, director of JNLWP.

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The types of available systems, as well as the demand for training, has increased dramatically since the program began in 1996.

According to Colonel Karcher:

We hold twelve resident classes a year at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and our average through-put is about 400 students. We currently have 160 U.S. Marines, 200 Soldiers, 25 Air Force personnel, 5 members of the U.S. Coast Guard and 4 international students going through the course. Attempts are being pursued to expand the program due to the increased demand.

Air Force Major Troy Roberts stated the following:

Orientations like these are very important JNLWP capabilities and requirement specialist. This is technology we can share to enhance our interoperability with friends and allies. These systems help minimize the amount of force required to restrain or diffuse any opposition.

### **Personnel Movement in International Affairs**

16 May 2005, the President nominated Ambassador Eric S. Edelman to be the next Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. Edelman is currently the U.S. Ambassador to Turkey. If confirmed, he will replace Douglas Feith. His confirmation hearing was 29 June 2005.

Brigadier General (USA) Clinton T. Anderson, Program Manager, Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program, was selected to become the Commanding General of the United States Army Security Assistance Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. He will replace Major General (USA) Craig D. Hackett in September 2005.

15 June 2005, Brigadier General (USAF) (Select) Richard T. Devereaux, Commander 100th Air Force Refueling Wing, Royal Air Station Mildenhall, England, became the Director Regional Affairs, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force for International Affairs. He replaced Brigadier General (USAF) Ronald D. Yaggi, who retired 1 June 2005.

Lieutenant General (USA Ret) Edwin P. Smith has been selected to become the Director of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Honolulu, Hawaii. He will assume command in August 2005. He will replace Lieutenant General (USMC Ret) H.C. "Hank" Stackpole.

Captain (USN) Robert W. Wedan, Jr. has been selected to become the Director for the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS). He will assume command on 15 July 2005 at the DIILS headquarters in Newport, Rhode Island. He will replace Colonel (USA) Paul P. Holden, Jr.

1 June 2005, Robert Joseph was sworn in as the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security. He replaces United Nations Ambassador John R. Bolton.

### **The Defense Institute of International Legal Studies Goes to Iraq**

The U.S. military is taking a lead role in bringing modern government contracting and procurement education to Iraqi government agencies. Building a sound government procurement system within Iraqi institutions is critical to the transition of the security mission in Iraq.

In May 2005, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS) participated in a *Building Iraq Contract Capacity* course sponsored by the Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I), the Iraq Reconstruction and Management Office, and the Joint Contracting Command-Iraq. This was DIILS' first contracting and procurement seminar in Iraq.

In order to ensure that the training was tailored to Iraq's needs, DIILS worked closely with the MNSTC-I legal staff. The Defense Acquisition University and the Air Force Judge Advocate General staff were also brought in as adjunct faculty. The course provided a top-level overview of program management, integrated product teams, and the role of the contracting officer in government agencies.

Iraqi representatives from the Ministries of Defense, Interior, and Oil, the Commission on Public Integrity, and the Joint Contracting Command-Iraq participated.

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In June 2005 DIILS and MNSTC-I worked on a follow-on seminar.

DIILS provides expertise in over 320 legal topics of Military Law, Justice Systems, and the Rule of Law, with an emphasis on the execution of Disciplined Military Operations through both resident courses and mobile education teams. Participants from 126 nations have taken part in DIILS Mobile Education, Resident, and Model Maritime Service Code programs.

### **New Relationship with Regional Centers**

This Fall 2005, DSCA begins a new relationship with the five Department of Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies.

Starting 1 October 2005, DSCA takes on most administrative responsibility for the Centers, overseeing and coordinating program-ming, budgeting, and man-power. The regional combatant commanders will maintain operational control.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has requested legislation to consolidate and streamline the various existing authorities under which the Centers now operate. The new authority would standardize the management, oversight, and administration of the Centers.

This is all part of Secretary Rumsfeld's initiative to transform the five Regional Centers for Security Studies into a global collaborative program. Ryan Henry, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy said the following:

#### **U.S. Centers for Regional Security Cooperation**

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies  
Garmisch, Germany; established in 1993

Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies  
Honolulu, HI; established in 1995

Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies\*  
Washington, D.C.; established in 1997

Africa Center for Strategic Studies\*  
Washington, D.C.; established in 1999

Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies\*  
Washington, D.C.; established in 2000

\*In partnership with the National Defense University

By aligning the centers more closely, we will achieve synergies that will far outstrip the sum of their individual messages.

The regional centers serve as one of DoD's key strategic communication tools to explain U. S. government security policy in the world and to obtain feedback on U.S. policies from other countries. The centers draw their participants from the civilian and military leadership of allied and partner nations.

The DoD's legislative proposal would also allow the centers to expand their participant base to include individuals from non-governmental organizations, legislative institutions, and the international media.

Regional center activities include education, research, and outreach. The centers conduct multilateral in-residence courses, in-region seminars, and conferences that address global security challenges, such as

- Terrorism and proliferation; and
- Regional security issues.

They host bilateral workshops on strategic planning and defense resource management, and conduct timely research on security issues in their respective regions.