

Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates
Defense Security Cooperation Agency
(DSCA)



February 2006

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**DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates**

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)

Budget Activity (BA) 4: Administration and Service-wide Activities

	<u>FY 2005 Actuals</u>	<u>Price Change</u>	<u>Program Change</u>	<u>FY 2006 Estimate</u>	<u>Price Change</u>	<u>Program Change</u>	<u>FY 2007 Estimate</u>
DSCA	1,401,058	33,623	-1,293,100	141,581	3,102	-4,211	140,472

* The FY 2005 Actual column includes \$1,197,560 thousand of FY 2004 Supplemental funds (x-year) prior year unobligated balance carryover and \$108,655 thousand of FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental funds (PL 109-13).

* The FY 2006 Estimate column excludes \$896,601 thousand of FY 2005 carry over (PL 109-13) and \$195,000 thousand of FY 2006 Title IX obligations (PL 109-148).

I. Description of Operations Financed: The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) administers funding for the Regional Centers for Security Studies, Warsaw Initiative/Partnership for Peace Program, Counter-Terrorism Fellowship Program, Canadian Environmental Cleanup, and International Programs Security Requirements Course. The DSCA also provides program management and program implementation support to the Humanitarian Assistance and Mine Action program, which is funded in a separate appropriation.

From FY 2006 to FY 2007: Price changes are \$+3,102 thousand. Including inflation, the net program change is \$-4,211 thousand. The size and scope of security cooperation programs managed by DSCA are decreased by \$-5,911 thousand (Regional Centers, \$-3,640 thousand; Warsaw Initiative/Partnership for Peace Program \$-877 thousand; Counter-Terrorism Fellowship Program, \$-1,099 thousand; and DSCA Administrative Operations \$-295 thousand). In addition, \$1,500 thousand transfers in from RDT&E for sustainment of the Regional International Outreach program as it transitions from development to operation and a program increase of \$200 thousand is required to comply with the U.S.-Canadian Environmental Cleanup Treaty.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Security Cooperation efforts influence the behaviors of a wide array of potential adversaries and develop the capacity of allies and friendly nations to ensure regional stability. A particular aim of DoD's Security Cooperation efforts is to ensure access and interoperability, while expanding the range of pre-conflict options available to counter coercive threats, deter aggression, or favorably prosecute war on U.S. terms. Our planning in Security Cooperation must adapt to and reinforce changes in the U.S. global military posture and support efforts to render U.S. forward forces, in concert with our security partners, capable of swiftly defeating aggression.

The Goals of Security Cooperation are set against a backdrop of an evolving, still dangerous, global security environment. The U.S. defense strategy is built around four Defense policy goals:

- Assuring allies and friends of U.S. steadiness of purpose and capability to fulfill its security commitments;
- Dissuading adversaries from undertaking programs or operations that could threaten U.S. interests or those of allies and friends;
- Deterring aggression and coercion by deploying forward the capability to defeat attacks swiftly and impose severe penalties for aggression on an adversary's military capability and supporting infrastructure; and
- Decisively defeating any adversary if deterrence fails.

Security Cooperation within the DoD, appropriately focused and scoped, builds the capabilities and cooperative relationships that support these Defense policy goals and, in the more immediate term, enable a sustained, multilateral campaign against international terrorism.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

DSCA supports U.S. involvement overseas and DoD's role in developing and sustaining regional security arrangements. The elements of Security Cooperation are often among the most practical and visible signs of our support for, and involvement with, other nations and their military services and decision makers. In time of peace especially, it is through activities such as disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, the day-to-day contacts of the Security Assistance Offices (SAO) in-country, the transfer and maintenance of systems, and international training opportunities, that positive interactions take place. This interaction leads to improved understanding between nations, support for emerging democracies, effective military and civil contacts, improved defense capabilities for our allies and friends, and the ability to train and operate together when necessary. Operations in the Persian Gulf, Kosovo and Afghanistan testify to the growing importance of coalition forces that can operate across the spectrum of conflict and as the means to convey the will of the international community.

U.S. regional Combatant Commanders (CoCOM) must have the ability to communicate, maintain situational awareness, move forces and employ them effectively whenever operating with the support of allied nations. Accordingly, the security cooperation community ensures that defense goods and services contribute to building the capability and interoperability of allies, friends and potential partners for conducting coalition operations.

The DSCA programs funded within the Operation and Maintenance appropriation are:

The Regional Centers for Security Studies: The Marshall Center, Asia-Pacific Center, Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies, Near East-South Asia Center, and Africa Center are known collectively as the Regional Centers. The Regional Centers support the Security Cooperation Guidance (SCG) and the three primary Secretary of Defense mandated

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

objectives: 1) countering ideological support for terrorism; 2) harmonizing views on common security threats; and 3) educating on the role of security in a civil society. The Centers support the development of U.S. strategic policy by providing a variety of programs, fostering awareness of and dialog on U.S. strategic priorities and security issues, building long-term trust relationships with foreign military and civilian leaders, assisting U.S. policymakers in formulating effective policy, and articulating foreign perspectives to U.S. policymakers.

Beginning in FY 2006, DSCA is the Executive Agent for the Regional Centers. Unified management will enhance the role of the Regional Centers in the Global War on Terror and as a forum for multi-lateral international communication. The funding for the Regional Centers will address the following specific objectives:

- Strengthen the ability of the five Regional Centers to counter ideological support for terrorism by expanding their program of seminars and courses to affect a wider and more appropriate audience in their respective regions.
- Adapt the existing Regional Center programs from what has grown out of the Cold War, rewriting and expanding programs to focus on issues of counterterrorism.
- Increase communication and coordination between the Regional Centers and with OSD Policy to align their curriculum with the goals of U.S. policy.
- Permit a real physical presence in the region, particularly Africa and the Near East.
- Create a network of past Regional Center graduates throughout the regions to advance U.S. interests and counter the influence of terrorist interests worldwide.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

- Permit more research and regional outreach to advance U.S. ideals.

Within that framework, details on each of the Regional Centers are provided below.

- The Marshall Center: The College of International and Security Studies (CISS) is the heart of the Marshall Center and represents the embodiment of its educational vision, mission and goals. The College is responsible for developing a diverse group of graduates who, through the "Marshall Center Experience," share a common background and experience in international security and democratic defense management. From America to Europe and Eurasia, these graduates and their continuing influence in the region constitute the Center's true credentials.

The CISS offers three international education programs for military and civilian officials. These programs provide a sophisticated, broad focus on how national security is developed and maintained in democratic states. Twice annually, the Center offers a topical two-week Senior Executive Seminar at the general officer level. The Executive Program, the mid-level course aimed at colonels, is 15 weeks long. A nine-week "Leaders for the 21st Century" Course focuses on a junior level, primarily captains and majors. Efforts to develop distance education and distributive learning are underway.

The CISS also offers two American-based training programs for military and civilian personnel on a reimbursable basis from the Army. The Eurasian Foreign Area Officer Program prepares U.S. military officers and Defense Department civilians for key assignments involving states of the former Soviet Union. The training includes advanced studies in Russian, Ukrainian, and other languages; political-military, and regional studies; and regional internships. The Foreign Language Training Center

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Europe (FLTCE) offers classroom, in-country and computerized language instruction in ten core languages for military and civilian linguists. In addition, there are courses in technical vocabulary for on-site inspection compliance, peacekeeping, and joint and combined exercise participation.

In addition, the George C. Marshall Conference Center serves as an international forum for defense contacts, to share ideas vital to European Security and to focus on methods to promote regional cooperation by incorporating the principles of democracy and the conditions for a market economy. The Conference Center assists Partnership for Peace (PfP) nations in their efforts to establish national security structures and supporting institutions compatible with democratic principles and processes, such as the establishment of civilian oversight of the military and market economics.

The yearly conference program is divided between single nation seminars and bilateral and multinational and regional conferences. Bilateral events focus on narrowly defined topics requested by the partner nation, which provide assistance to solve a specific problem. Multinational and regional conferences focus on a variety of security and economic concerns, giving participants the opportunity to hear from experts and to discuss impacts and concerns with their peers.

- The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is a regional study, conference and research center with a non-warfighting mission to enhance Asia-Pacific security cooperation through programs of executive education, professional exchange and policy relevant research. The Center provides a focal point where national officials, decision makers and policy makers gather to exchange ideas, explore pressing issues and achieve a greater understanding of the challenges that shape the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region. The Center gives attention to the increasingly complex

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

interrelationships of military, economic, political and diplomatic policies relevant to regional security issues through its three academic components: The College of Security Studies, Research and Publications programs, and Conference programs.

- The Africa Center for Strategic Studies supports the efforts of the DoD and other U.S. agencies to promote democracy and assist African nations in improving their security by promoting good governance, security sector professionalism, and democratic civil-military relations. The Africa Center also promotes the development of long-term, mutually beneficial security relations between the U.S. and African countries by its open and frank consultations and seminars. Its goals are to:
 - o Work with allies and friends to build understanding and support for the Global War on Terror;
 - o Listen, develop relationships of trust, and convey African views on security issues to appropriate policy-makers in the U.S. Government;
 - o Promote military professionalism and democratic civil-military relationships and help develop leadership capacity in the security sector of African countries;
 - o Promote regional cooperation and capacity building to support security cooperation objectives;
 - o Foster cooperative, synergistic programs with European allies, other partner countries, and select international, regional and civil society organizations in order to promote the aforementioned goals;
 - o Use technology as a tool to support education programs. Incorporate technology as a primary communication tool to reach Africa Center audiences;
 - o Raise the awareness of Africa security issues and their long-term strategic importance to the U.S. Help define options for the U.S. to assist in addressing these issues; and

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

- o Build and maintain networks of African, U.S., European and international civilian and military professionals with shared values and a common vision for a stable and peaceful Africa.

- Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA): The mission of the NESA Center is to enhance stability in the Near East and South Asia by providing an academic environment where strategic issues can be addressed, partnerships fostered, defense-related decision-making improved, understanding deepened, and cooperation strengthened among military and civilian leaders from the region and the United States. Launched in October 2000, the Center builds on the strong bilateral relationships between the United States and countries in the NESA region by focusing on a multilateral approach to addressing regional security concerns and issues. It is designed to meet the knowledge needs of national security professionals by providing a forum for rigorous examination of the challenges that shape the security environment of the region. The Center provides a focal point where national decision makers can gather to exchange ideas and explore tools for cooperative problem solving.

The core curriculum examines four broad themes: the impact of globalization on regional strategic issues; the changing strategic environment, including an assessment of the campaign against terrorism and the implications of initiatives such as missile defense and military transformation; elements of strategic planning; and concepts for enhancing regional security.

- The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies is a premier regional forum offering strategic level defense and security education, research assistance and dialog regarding the development of effective security policy within the Western Hemisphere. The Center's civilian and military graduates and partner institutions

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

comprise communities of influence that work toward a more cooperative and stable international security environment. Its goals are to:

- o Provide education, and conduct outreach, research and knowledge-sharing activities on defense and international security policy-making with military and civilian leaders of the Western Hemisphere.
- o Advance international security policy and defense decision-making processes, foster partnerships and promote effective civil-military relations in democratic societies.
- o Contribute to a cooperative international security environment and mutual understanding of priority U.S. and regional defense and international security policy issues.

Warsaw Initiative Fund (WIF)/Partnership for Peace Program (PfP): President Clinton announced a major foreign policy initiative in Warsaw in July 1994, saying he would seek \$100 million in FY 1996 to "help America's new democratic partners work with the United States to advance the Partnership for Peace's goals." The effort became known as the Warsaw Initiative. Congress approved the funds, thereby establishing a single, comprehensive United States bilateral program to advance closer relations and interoperability between NATO and PfP countries. Today the Department of State (DoS) and the DoD cooperatively administer the program; DoS's portion is provided as Foreign Military Financing; DoD's portion is funded with O&M, D-W funds.

The Partnership for Peace is intended to forge new security relationships between the North Atlantic Council, Central Europe and newly Independent States. Its focus is to expand and intensify political and defense cooperation throughout Europe, increase stability, diminish threats to peace, and build strengthened relationships by promoting the democratic principles that underpin NATO. The program is open to all North Atlantic

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

Cooperation Council (NACC) and Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OSCE) states. At a pace and scope determined by their own governments, individual participants in PfP work in concrete ways towards openness in defense budgeting, civilianizing of defense ministries, joint military exercises and defense planning, and creating the capability to operate with NATO forces in support of United Nations and OSCE activities. Active participation in PfP is necessary, but does not guarantee, eventual NATO membership. The DoD's Warsaw Initiative Fund/Partnership for Peace program promotes partner interoperability initiatives that help lead to common standards, procedures, and doctrine with the nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), builds candidates for NATO membership, and builds U.S. bilateral support to supplement partner participation in the PfP.

The Counter-Terrorism Fellowship Program is non-lethal counter-terrorism training and education for foreign military officers. The Regional Defense Counterterrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP or "CT Fellowship") enables the Department to assist key countries in the war on terrorism by providing training and education to build and support counterterrorism capabilities. The CT Fellowship allows the Secretary to work with countries of critical importance to the war on terror, providing counterterrorism education and training that will have a direct impact on the long-term capabilities and capacity of our friends and allies. The CT Fellowship program is used to bolster the capacity of friendly foreign nations to detect, monitor, and interdict or disrupt the activities of terrorist networks ranging from weapons trafficking and terrorist related financing to actual operational planning by terror groups.

This program is a key tool for CoCOMs to foster regional cooperation and professionalize foreign counterterrorism capabilities to assist in fulfilling CoCOM responsibilities. The CT Fellowship complements existing assistance programs and fills a current void in

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

the U.S. Government's efforts to provide targeted counterterrorism assistance. Regional CoCOMs recommend participants in the program through the Joint Staff to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for approval. The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Defense Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (OASD SO/LIC) oversees the administration of the program and has created mobile and resident institutional courses tailored to the specific need of key countries to advance broader U.S. Government counterterrorism objectives. Key senior and mid-level military officials, ministry of defense civilians, and other foreign security officials who have an impact, directly or indirectly, on their country's ability to cooperate with the U.S. in the war on terror are given the tools to effectively build, manage, and sustain counterterrorism programs. All personnel are thoroughly vetted, consistent with legal requirements regarding human rights issues.

Canadian Environmental Cleanup: In 1996, the U.S. Government negotiated a settlement with the Government of Canada for reimbursement of environmental cleanup costs at four U.S. military installations in Canada: Argentia, Dew Line, Goose Bay, and Haines-Fairbanks. The U.S. and Canadian Government negotiations resulted in a formal Exchange of Notes that agreed that the U.S. would pay a settlement of \$100 million plus inflation over a 10-year period.

International Programs Security Requirements Course: This is a course of instruction in security requirements for international programs for DoD and defense contractor personnel that have direct responsibility for these programs. The U.S. has many cooperative programs with allies, and foreign military sales to help ensure their strength. Every DoD employee involved in international programs must understand security arrangements, laws, policies, and procedures that govern foreign involvement in our international programs to protect sensitive and classified technology and military capabilities. This 5-day course is required for DoD or other government employees and defense contractors

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

I. Description of Operations Financed (continued)

who have "hands-on" involvement in international programs, such as negotiating, managing, executing, or otherwise directly participating in international government or commercial programs including foreign military sales, cooperative research and development, commercial sales, license application review, systems acquisition, foreign contracting, foreign disclosure, international visits and personnel exchanges, program protection, or industrial security.

II. Force Structure Summary: N/A

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

III Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2006						
	FY 2005 <u>Actuals</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	<u>Congressional Action</u>		<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	FY 2007 <u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>			
A. <u>Budget Activity (BA) 4</u>							
1. Regional Centers		61,200	-1,250	-2.0	59,950	67,950	65,804
2. Warsaw Initiative/Partnership for Peace	39,621	40,247	-583	-1.4	39,664	31,664	31,483
3. Counter-Terrorism Fellowship Program	19,306	20,000	-362	-1.8	19,638	19,638	18,971
4. Canadian Environmental Cleanup	11,800	12,034			12,034	12,034	12,499
5. International Programs Security Requirements Course	793	1,211	-22	-1.8	1,189	1,189	1,212
6. DSCA Administrative Expenses	7,591	9,274	-168	-1.8	9,106	9,106	9,003
7. Supplemental for Coalition Support	1,306,215						
8. Counter Drug (from CD Transfer Acct)	15,732						
9. Regional International Outreach Program							1,500
Total	1,401,058	143,966	-2,385	-2.0	141,581	141,581	140,472

* The FY 2005 Actual column includes \$1,197,560 thousand of FY 2004 Supplemental funds (x-year) prior year unobligated balance carryover and \$108,655 thousand of FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental funds (PL 109-13).

* The FY 2006 Estimate column excludes \$896,601 thousand of FY 2005 carryover (PL 109-13) and \$195,000 thousand of FY 2006 Title IX obligations (PL 109-148).

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
 Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
 Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands) (Continued)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change FY 2006/FY 2006</u>	<u>Change FY 2006/FY 2007</u>
Baseline Funding	143,966	141,581
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-271	
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent		
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	-2,036	
Congressional Earmark	-78	
Subtotal Appropriated Amount	141,581	141,581
Supplemental for Coalition Support Prior Year Carryover	896,601	
Title IX Obligations (P.L. 109-148)	195,000	
Subtotal Baseline Funding	1,233,182	141,581
Anticipated Supplemental Reprogrammings		
Price Changes		3,102
Transfer from RDT&E to O&M		1,500
Program Changes		-5,711
Current Estimate	1,233,182	140,472
Less: Wartime Supplemental	1,091,601	
Normalized Current Estimate	141,581	140,472

**DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates**

III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands) (Continued)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
FY 2006 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)		143,966
1. Congressional Adjustments		-2,385
a. Distributed Adjustments		
b. Undistributed Adjustments - Unobligated Balances	-271	
c. Adjustments to meet Congressional Intent		
d. General Provisions	-2,036	
1) Sec 8087 - Advisory and Assistance Services	-271	
2) Sec 8125 - Economic Assumptions	-227	
3) Sec 8109 - Excessive Growth in Travel and Transportation	-107	
4) 1% Rescission	-1,431	
e. Congressional Earmarks - Sec 8044 - Mitigation of Environmental Impacts and Training on Indian Lands	-78	
FY 2006 Appropriated Amount		141,581
2. War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations		1,091,601
a. Supplemental for Coalition Support Prior Year Carryover	896,601	
b. Title IX Obligations (P.L. 109-148)	195,000	
3. Fact of Life Changes		
FY 2006 Baseline Funding		1,233,182
4. Reprogrammings (requiring 1415 Actions)		
Revised FY 2006 Estimate		1,233,182
5. Less: Item 2, War-Related and Disaster Supplemental Appropriations and Item 4, Reprogrammings, Iraq Freedom Fund Transfers		-1,091,601
FY 2006 Normalized Current Estimate		141,581

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands) (Continued)

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
6. Price Change		3,102
7. Transfer		1,500
a. Transfers In		
1) <u>Regional International Outreach (RIO) Program</u> . Transfer from RDT&E to O&M funding for the RIO program to sustain systems developed to address defense, interagency and international requirements to share information and data. The system will improve international outreach efforts tied to countering ideological support for terrorism and strengthen collaboration among the Regional Centers for Security Studies and other DoD education institutions. This O&M increase is required as RIO transitions from development to sustainment. (FY 2006 base: \$0)	1,500	
8. Program Increases		200
a. Annualization of New FY 2006 Program		
b. One-Time FY 2007 Increases		
c. Program Growth in FY 2007		
1) <u>Canadian Environmental Cleanup Treaty</u> . Increase funding required to comply with the terms of this US - Canadian Treaty. (FY 2006 base: \$12,034 thousand)	200	
9. Program Decreases		-5,911
a. Annualization of FY 2006 Program Decreases		
b. One-Time FY 2006 Increases		
c. Program Decreases in FY 2007		
1) <u>Regional Centers</u> . The size and scope of security cooperation programs decrease due to affordability. (FY 2006 base: \$67,950 thousand)	-3,640	
2) <u>Warsaw Initiative Fund/Partnership for Peace</u> . The size and scope of security cooperation programs decrease due to affordability. (FY 2006 base: \$31,664 thousand)	-877	
3) <u>Counterterrorism Fellowship Program</u> . The size and scope of security cooperation programs decrease due to affordability. (FY 2006 base: \$19,638 thousand)	-1,099	

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands) (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

4) DSCA Administrative Operations. Economizing actions result in a
program decrease. (FY 2006 base: \$9,106 thousand)

Amount

-295

Totals

FY 2007 Budget Request

140,472

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) provides program management and program implementation support for the Warsaw Initiative Fund/Partnership for Peace (WIF/PfP) program, Combating-Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), the Canadian Environmental Cleanup program, and the Humanitarian Assistance and Mine Action programs. In addition, effective October 1, 2006, DSCA became the Executive Agent for the Regional Centers for Security Studies. (Performance measures for the Regional Centers are under development and will be reflected in the next budget submission).

DSCA's performance measures support implementation of DoD's Security Cooperation Guidance and Combatant Commanders' (COCOMs) Theatre Security Cooperation Strategies. By focusing on coalition and alliance requirements, training and education of personnel from allied and friendly nations, and various DoD programs that support access and interoperability, DSCA can help to link DoD's strategic direction more effectively with allies and friendly nations.

An outcome of the Warsaw Initiative Fund/Partnership for Peace (WI/PfP) program efforts over a several year period is that, as of FY 2005, 10 countries (Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and the Czech Republic) were transition into full NATO membership.

In executing the WIF/PfP program each year several planning, mid-term execution and after action conferences are held to organize Partnership for Peace (PfP) exercises that foster military-to-military engagement and further enhance the understanding and functionality of foreign military who are, or will be, coalition partners with the United States.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

In FY 2005, the European Combatant Command (EUCOM) WIF/PfP program conducted 15 bilateral and multi-lateral exercises and also supported the PfP Consortium and WIF/PfP conference activities at the Marshall Center for Security Studies. The Joint Force Combatant Command (JFCOM) WIF/PfP program conducted four multi-lateral exercises. The Central Combatant Command (CENTCOM) conducted one major regional exercise and facilitated multiple bilateral exchanges with significant countries in the Caucasus region.

In FY 2006, the more than 60 events such as exchanges, seminars, and assessments, will be measured against a well-crafted defense reform/interoperability/exercise plan. Legacy programs, such as the PfP Information Management System (PIMS), will continue to provide bandwidth and technical support to partner nations and be re-baselined to use new technology for information sharing. The Regional Aerospace Initiative (RAI) will conduct six studies (assessing interoperability with NATO and U.S. standards on airspace, radar and navigation, and airport facilities) in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia and Russia, beginning a transition into the Caucasus region and Central Asia. Initial planning to execute the Civil Military Emergency Planning (CMEP) program in the Black Sea regional area, to include littoral nations and Russia, begins in FY 2006. Several workshops and tabletop exercises are planned for Belarus, Albania, Bosnia and other countries in southeast Europe. The CMEP program also supports major COCOM exercises and leverages U.S. National Guard expertise to provide niche capabilities. New programs supporting the NATO Istanbul Summit and SECDEF Security Cooperation Guidance will be integrated as developed by U.S. government activities.

The Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) continues to train a broad range of foreign CBT military officers and security officials and provide specialized programs to address individual country needs.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

In FY 2005, 2,782 foreign military and security officials attended CTFP-funded programs. The CTFP provided 527 educational programs, including 111 events in 32 foreign countries in all five Regional Combatant Commands. This included CBT education and training support to emerging regional and sub-regional organizations and alliances.

In FY 2005, the CTFP broadened its outreach by engaging countries that had not previously sent students to CTFP programs. Cambodia, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia and Slovenia sent students to CTFP programs for the first time in FY 2005. Generally, the program seeks to attract more traditional U.S. allies and partners (e.g., new NATO members), which will enhance the CBT educational experience for new GWOT partners.

In FY 2006 and FY 2007, CTFP is expanding its traditional course offerings and has developed a wide range of new programs. The CTFP has become a valuable tool in the fight against terrorism and continues to fill a crucial void in U.S. efforts to provide targeted international combating terrorism education. Combating terrorism education and training have proven to be a strategic tool in the war on terror that effectively supplements the efforts of regional CoCOMs in accomplishing their missions.

The Canadian Environmental Cleanup program continues for the seventh year of a ten-year commitment per the terms of a U.S.-Canadian treaty. Site locations include the Dew Line, Argentia, Goose Bay and Haines-Fairbanks. Category one expenses include stained soil disposal, construction of northern disposal facility, relocation of landfill and stabilization of landfills. Category two expenses include landfill repair, reshaping sites, structural demolition of hazardous material disposal facilities and soil burial. Category three expenses involve structural demolition and disposal.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

Humanitarian Assistance and Humanitarian Mine Action Program. In addition to the O&M,D-W programs described above, DSCA uses O&M funds to provide program management and program implementation support to the Humanitarian Assistance, Humanitarian Mine Action, and Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response programs. These three programs are funded within the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation.

This is in accordance with DoD's policy to provide emergency and non-emergency humanitarian assistance, and direct, administer and supervise the humanitarian demining program. The War on Terror has produced an unprecedented surge in out-of-cycle humanitarian assistance requirements. DSCA continues to refine systems that enhance our ability to track requests during these periods of increased operating tempo and has supported the U.S. government relief efforts caused by the tsunami, flooding and mudslides in Guatemala, and the Pakistan earthquake disaster.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

V. <u>Personnel Summary</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2005/</u> <u>FY 2006</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 2006/</u> <u>FY 2007</u>
<u>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</u>	39	120	120	81	0
Officer	33	95	95	62	0
Enlisted	6	25	25	19	0
 <u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	 41	 404	 404	 363	 0
U.S. Direct Hire	30	374	374	344	0
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	30	374	374	344	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	19	19	19	0
Memo: Reimbursable Civilians Included	11	11	11	0	0
 <u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	 41	 398	 404	 357	 6
U.S. Direct Hire	30	368	374	338	6
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	30	368	374	338	6
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	19	19	19	0
Memo: Reimbursable Civilians Included	11	11	11	0	0
 Average Annual Civilian Salary	 73	 103	 106	 2	 1

Notes: Increase from FY 2005 to FY 2006 due to the functional transfer of the five Regional Centers for Security Studies to DSCA, effective 1 October 05.

Increase from FY 2006 to FY 2007 due to new security cooperation missions executed by DSCA.

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):

<u>OP 32 Line</u>	<u>FY 2005</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>FY 2005 to FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2006</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>FY 2006 to FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2007</u> <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>		<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	
101 Executive, General and Special Schedules	3,141	101	36,475	39,717	965	-871	39,811
308 Travel of Persons	11,583	278	-904	10,957	241	-11	11,187
771 Commercial Transportation	0	0	1,270	1,270	27	0	1,297
901 Foreign National Indirect Hire (FNIH)	0	0	1,653	1,653	36	0	1,689
912 Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	75	2	1,012	1,089	27	-4	1,112
913 Purchased Utilities (Non- Fund)	50	1	287	338	7	0	345
914 Purchased Utilities (Non- Fund)	60	1	-21	40	1	0	41
920 Supplies & Materials (Non-Fund)	4,839	116	-3,736	1,219	27	-1	1,245
921 Printing & Reproduction	142	3	89	234	5	0	239
922 Equipment Maintenance by Contract	0	0	25	25	1	0	26
923 Facility Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization by Contract	0	0	356	356	7	0	363
925 Equipment Purchases (Non- Fund)	937	22	-50	909	20	-1	928
932 Management & Professional Support Services	14,621	351	-3,797	11,175	246	1,489	12,910

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Budget Estimates

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary

	FY 2005 <u>Actuals</u>	Change from <u>FY 2005 to FY 2006</u>		FY 2006 <u>Estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 2006 to FY 2007</u>		FY 2007 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>		<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	
987 Other Intra-Government Purchases	1,246,758	29,922	-1,260,244	16,436	362	-17	16,781
989 Other Contracts	118,321	2,840	-65,898	55,263	1,216	-4,981	51,498
998 Other Cost	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
673 Defense Financing and Accounting Service	530	-14	384	900	-86	186	1,000
Total	1,401,058	33,623	-1,293,100	141,581	3,102	-4,211	140,472

* The FY 2005 Actual column includes \$1,197,560 thousand of FY 2004 Supplemental funds (x-year) prior year unobligated balance carryover and \$108,655 thousand of FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental funds (PL 109-13).

* The FY 2006 Estimate column excludes \$896,601 thousand of FY 2005 carryover (PL 109-13) and \$195,000 thousand of FY 2006 Title IX obligations (PL 109-148).