



DSCA ACTION OFFICER (AO) HANDBOOK

FOR

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT (FAA)

DRAWDOWN OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES

PREFACE

This document is written as a guide for Country Program Directors and other Defense Security Cooperation Agency personnel who become involved in the planning and execution of drawdowns. It is not intended to serve as a regulation, and consequently should not be construed as one.

Under revision for the better part of six months, the document reflects the combined wisdom of the best and the brightest minds in the Services, the Joint Staff, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and of course the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Hundreds of hours of effort were expended to check, double-check, and triple-check the accuracy of the data attached. Hopefully that effort will make your job easier.

This handbook has been written for you, the action officer, to help you wade through the mysterious world of drawdowns. We hope you find it useful, and we welcome comments for consideration for the next revision.

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CHAPTER 1. -- PURPOSE

C1.1 The Purpose of Drawdowns

Drawdowns allow the President to respond to unforeseen military emergencies, humanitarian catastrophes, peacekeeping needs or counternarcotics requirements without having to first seek additional legislative authority or budgetary appropriations. From a legal perspective, a drawdown is the execution of statutory authority that permits the disposition of United States property or services.

C1.2. The Purpose of This Handbook

C1.2.1. This handbook has been designed as a general guide for action-level personnel in planning and executing drawdowns of defense articles in stock and defense services. There is no one directive which governs Presidential Determinations. However, the following DoD regulations and manuals should be used in addition to this handbook:

- 1) DoD 4141.-R, Materiel Management Regulation, Chapter 4.--Asset Management
- 2) DoD 5105.38-M, Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM), Chapters 2,4,11, Section 1500, and Appendices A, D, and E
- 3) DoD 7000.14R, Volume 15, Chapter 7

C1.2.2. The drawdown of DoD articles and services is generally coordinated and executed through existing Security Assistance channels using the basic policies and guidelines already in place. Each action officer should therefore refer to appropriate legislation, policy guidance, and procedures already in existence within their agencies in planning and executing drawdowns. However, the basic steps in a drawdown are the same and are identified in subsequent chapters.

C1.2.3. The handbook highlights those elements of drawdown actions that differ from regular Security Assistance procedures.

C1.2.4. The most critical element in understanding drawdowns is that there is **NO budget authority** (no funds) associated with drawdowns. U.S. Government (USG) agencies providing articles and services under drawdowns must absorb the impact associated with the drawdowns within their budgets. Except for transportation and related services where new contracts would cost less than providing such services with DoD assets, no new procurement is authorized and no new money may be placed on existing contracts. **As a matter of law, only articles and services already on hand in DoD stocks may be drawn down.**

C1.2.5. **There is NO standard drawdown.** All drawdowns will vary with degree of urgency, political pressure, time-lines, and degree to which the Services can support the proposed drawdown without adverse operational or financial impact.

CHAPTER 2. -- OVERVIEW OF DRAWDOWN TYPES

For lack of any official terminology, drawdowns can best be characterized as Emergency or Non-Emergency drawdowns.

C2.1. **Emergency Drawdowns**. The traditional drawdown is normally precipitated by an emergency in a foreign country or region.

C2.1.1. In emergency drawdowns, the DoD, State Department, and National Security Council (NSC) coordinate the USG response. This *ad hoc* Interagency process determines which existing statutory authority applies to the situation and identifies which articles and services should be provided.

C2.1.2. Potential contributing executive agencies (e.g. DoD, Treasury, Department of Justice, etc.) and the military services furnish Valuation and Availability (V&A) data indicating the estimated value of the articles and services proposed for the drawdown.

C2.1.3. The resulting estimate of articles/services and the scope of support forms the basis for the subsequent Presidential Determination (PD) authorizing a specific dollar value for the drawdown authority which may be executed in the situation.

C2.1.4. The time-line for starting execution of emergency drawdowns may be as short as 24-48 hours, but more commonly lasts 1-2 weeks.

C2.1.5. The emergency is the driving force behind such drawdowns—not the value of the PD. In any case, the value of PD authority may NOT be exceeded.

C2.2. **Non-Emergency Drawdowns**. Drawdowns may be authorized in non-emergency situations to support mid- to long-term foreign policy initiatives rather than to respond to emergencies. The procedure for starting and executing a non-emergency drawdown is similar to the procedure for an emergency drawdown, with the following variations.

C2.2.1. In non-emergency situations, the value of the drawdown is provided by existing or special legislative authority and in the PD. As requirements are refined, a major focus of some of these drawdown efforts has been to “use up the authority.”

C2.2.2. The time-line to determine requirements for such drawdowns is often extended from 1 to 6 months before an Execute Order (EXORD) is issued. Delivery of articles and services may take an extended period of time. Articles and services to be provided tend to be more long-term oriented, e.g. allocation and refurbishment of end items.

C2.2.3. Such drawdowns “end” when the PD authority has been exhausted. Accordingly, there is likely to be a mid-course financial reconciliation of “actual” versus “projected” costs. If the value of the PD has not yet been exhausted, new items may potentially be added to the drawdown.

C2.2.4. Drawdowns -- Recent Trends. In recent years, the drawdown of DoD articles and services has increased. From 1980 to 1992, 25 drawdowns were executed for a total PD valued at \$652.02 M. Since 1993 (and as of October 2000), there have been 49 drawdowns with total PD value of \$1,817.80 M. Recent drawdowns have been used to build up the recipient's long-term military capability (Bosnia, Jordan, Mexico, Colombia, etc.) as well as to respond to instant military (ie Sierra Leone) or humanitarian crises (ie Venezuela, Southern Africa). In the past, efforts to build a country's long term military capability were primarily funded through security assistance and grant aid military programs (Military Assistance Program (MAP), MAP Merger, FMS Credit, FMS Grant, and FMF). Appendix 1 provides a list of most drawdowns since 1963.

CHAPTER 3 -- STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Drawdowns are authorized either under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended (FAA), or under special legislative provisions.

C3.1 Standing Drawdown Authorities. Statutes in force provide three authorities for the drawdown of USG articles and services.

C3.1.1. **Section 506(a)(1)** [22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)]

C3.1.1.1. Authorizes drawdowns for unforeseen emergencies requiring immediate military assistance that cannot be addressed under the Arms Export Control Act or any other law.

C3.1.1.2. Only defense articles from DoD stocks and defense services of the DoD, and military education and training may be provided.

C3.1.1.3. Congress must be notified before the President signs the PD.

C3.1.1.4. The aggregate value of all drawdowns under Sec. 506(a)(1) may not exceed \$100M in any fiscal year.

C3.1.2. **Section 506(a)(2)** [22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)]

C3.1.2.1. Authorizes drawdowns for international narcotics control, international disaster relief, antiterrorism assistance, nonproliferation assistance, migration and refugee assistance as well as for POW/MIA efforts in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

C3.1.2.2. Inventory and resources of any USG agency may be provided.

C3.1.2.3. Congress must be notified before the President signs the PD for international disaster relief and POW/MIA efforts in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

C3.1.2.4. Congress must be notified 15 days before the President signs the PD for international narcotics control and efforts under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.

C3.1.2.5. The aggregate value of all drawdowns under Sec. 506 (a)(2) may not exceed \$200M in any fiscal year, of which:

- 1) No more than \$75M may come from DoD.
- 2) No more than \$75M may be used for international narcotics control.
- 3) No more than \$15M may be used for POW/MIA drawdowns.

C3.1.3. Section 552(c)(2) [22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)]

C3.1.3.1. Authorizes drawdown if the President determines that an unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of commodities and services of any USG agency to countries and international organizations to support peacekeeping operations.

C3.1.3.2. Congress must be notified before the President signs the PD. See FAA Sec. 652, 22 U.S.C. 2411.

C3.1.3.3. The aggregate value of drawdowns authorized under Sec. 552(c)(2) may not exceed \$25M per fiscal year. (Note: Support to the United Nations may be limited to \$3 million per fiscal year per operation; Sec. 723, Public law 106-113 [22 U.S.C. 287e(2)]

C3.2. Special Legislative Authorities. Periodically Congress creates special legislation for specific programs or purposes. For example, in the 1996 fiscal year, Congress authorized the transfer of DoD articles in stock and DoD services to Bosnia-Herzegovina for an aggregate value not to exceed \$100M. See the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, PL 104-107, Sec. 540.

There is no annual limit on the amount of special authorities that Congress may authorize. Special authorities give the President the legislative authority to provide assistance, but it is a Presidential decision whether to use that authority.

Table 1 shows a summary of drawdown authorities and their differences.

Drawdown Authorities

Statutory authority	Purpose	Executive Agency	Congressional Notification	Aggregate value per fiscal year (in \$ Million)
FAA 506 (a)(1)	Immediate military assistance in unforeseen emergencies	DoD	Prior to PD signature	\$100 M
FAA 506 (a)(2) (Overview)	See specific provision	Any USG agency	See specific provision	\$200 M (max. \$75 M from DoD)
FAA 506 (a)(2)(A)(i)(I)	Int'l narcotics control assistance	Any USG agency	15 days	Max. \$75 M
FAA 506 (a)(2)(A)(i)(II)	Int'l disaster assistance	Any USG agency	Prior to PD signature	Must remain within \$75 M DoD aggregate value limitation
FAA 506 (a)(2)(A)(i)(III)	Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962	Any USG agency	15 days	Must remain within \$75 M DoD aggregate value limitation
FAA 506 (a)(2)(A)(ii)	POW/MIA efforts in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam	Any USG agency	Prior to PD signature	Max. \$15 M
FAA 552 (c)(2)	Peacekeeping	Any USG agency	Prior to PD signature	\$25 M
Special legislation	See legislative provision	See legislative provision	See legislative provision	See legislative provision

Table 1

CHAPTER 4 -- GOVERNING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

C4.1. **No single document.** There is no single document which provides all policy guidance and procedures for drawdowns. Unless otherwise noted, general FMS procedures apply.

C4.2. **Policies and Guidelines.** As we have executed drawdowns in recent years, the following unique drawdown policies and guidelines have evolved:

C4.2.1. Equipment to be provided must be physically on hand (excess or non-excess).

C4.2.2. As mentioned before, except for transportation, no new contracts (including placing orders against existing contracts) are authorized. Equipment, spares, and other items must already be in DoD stocks and services must be performed by DoD employees. Supplies or services under existing DoD contracts may be used for drawdown purposes if the use is within the scope, and funds have been previously obligated. Inventory Control Points (ICP's) must process requisitions with "Fill or Kill" advice codes (i.e. 2J, 31, 32 etc. as appropriate). New contracts for transportation and related services may be incurred for a drawdown if the cost to acquire such transportation and services is less than the cost to use USG assets.

C4.2.3. The Services must reimburse Defense Working Capital Funds (DWCF) for all materiel and services provided. These costs should be accounted for under the current year operations and maintenance (O&M) budget. See Appendix 2 for the Comptroller Policy of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

C4.2.4. Fuel drawdowns are handled in the same way as DWCF materials. The Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) under Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) manages fuel contracts for all MILDEP's. As a general rule, MILDEPs do not hold large inventories of fuel. DESC's bulk fuel contracts allow MILDEP's to procure fuel on an "as-needed," "just-in-time" basis. As with any other commodity, MILDEP's can utilize O&M or Working Capital Funds (WCF) obligational authority to fund, via Military Inter-departmental Purchase Request (MIPR), fuel drawdowns supplied from DESC existing contracts. Use of this funding can impact both cash and obligational authority for normal MILDEP's operations, therefore such issues should be carefully coordinated with the MILDEPs and reported to the Office of Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller (OUSDC) for inclusion in subsequent MILDEP's budget requests. See DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 11b, Chapter 55, paragraph J.6. As with any other type of drawdown commodity, new contracts are not permitted. Consequently, the type of fuel available for drawdowns will be limited to those available through DESC's existing bulk fuels contracts at the time of drawdown. For example, the FY99 counternarcotics drawdown made available marine diesel F-76 and jet fuel JP-8. Special coordination is required for the transportation, delivery storage and distribution of fuel (see Chapter 10 Transportation Planning for more details), generally resulting in the drafting and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the receiving nation and US Embassy outlining the necessary details.

C4.2.5. The Service tasked with providing specific equipment must fund the transportation of that equipment to its final destination. TRANSCOM is reimbursed for air/sealift provided from the Service tasked with providing the equipment. (See Appendix 2 for more details.)

C4.2.6. Airlift and sealift can be provided using MILAIR/MILSEA or appropriate time-charter contracts if the scope of existing contracts covers the proposed use (such as time-charter or multiple air mission agreements). Drawdown statute provides for the supply of commercial transportation and related services acquired by contract for the purposes of the specific drawdown if the cost to acquire such commercial transportation and related services is less than the cost to the USG of providing such services from existing agency assets.

C4.2.7. Where possible, complete support packages are normally provided for any major end items to include training for both operation and maintenance of the major end item.

C4.2.8. Basic FMS channels/procedures are used for provision of articles and services.

C4.2.9. Valuation (pricing) process for drawdowns does NOT include FMS surcharges (See Chapter 7).

C4.2.10. Requisitioning of material and spare parts for shipment normally provides authority for use of Force Activity Designator (FAD) levels and priority as for US units. Spare parts requisitions are processed on a “Fill or Kill” basis.

C4.2.11. Military/civilian pay and per diem may be included when computing the cost of drawdown services, but only for those personnel performing an approved “tasked” support role that is exclusively devoted to the drawdown effort. Examples include personnel tasked to provide specific DoD services for a drawdown, e.g. training teams, personnel conducting equipment repair or refurbishment, personnel deployed in support of the drawdown, quality assurance teams (QAT), etc.

C4.2.12. Unless authorized otherwise, materiel must be provided in condition code “B”, or Full Mission Capable (FMC) condition, or -10/-20 standards or better.

C4.2.12.1. Appendix D of the SAMM defines condition code “B” - serviceable (issuable with qualification)- as: “new, used, repaired or reconditioned, materiel which is serviceable and issuable for its intended purpose but which is restricted from issue to specific units, activities, or geographical areas by reason of its limited usefulness or short service life expectancy.”

C4.2.12.2. FMC as defined by the US Army (DA PAM 750-35 Glossary & AR 700-138): equipment and systems that are safe and have all mission-essential subsystems installed and operating as designated by applicable U.S. Army regulation. A full mission capable vehicle or system has no faults that are listed in the “not fully mission capable ready of” column of the -10/-20 TM PMCS tables that apply to the vehicle/system or its subsystem required by AR 700-138. The terms ready/available and full mission capable refer to the same status; equipment is on hand and able to perform its combat missions without endangering the lives of crew or operators.

C4.2.12.3 -10/-20 standards as defined by the US Army (DA PAM 750-35 Glossary & AR 750-1, Para 3-1 & 4-6): The condition of the equipment when--

- 1) The equipment is FMC.
- 2) All faults are identified using the "items to check" column of the applicable TM -10-series and TM -20 series PMCS table and--
 - a) Corrective actions that are authorized to be accomplished at unit level, and for which required parts are available, are completed.
 - b) Required parts are requisitioned for faults that require them to complete the corrective actions.
 - c) Corrective actions that are authorized to be accomplished at a maintenance level above the unit are on a valid direct support maintenance request.
- 3) Equipment services are performed within the scheduled service interval.
- 4) All current urgent and limited urgent modification work orders are applied.
- 5) All authorized basic issue items and components of end item are present and serviceable or on valid requisition.

C4.2.13. MILDEPs cannot place a hold / reserve / fence equipment nor spares prior to the release of DSCA's Execute Order.

CHAPTER 5 – OVERVIEW OF THE DRAWDOWN PROCESS

While no two drawdowns are identical, the following events/steps reflect the significant actions which take place in planning and executing a DoD drawdown. (See slides at Appendix 3.)

C5.1. Initiating Crisis/Policy Situation. Generally a military/humanitarian crisis occurs or another foreign policy interest is identified in which the drawdown of defense articles/services is an option. The following actions are taken in the Interagency process:

- 1) Preliminary identification of potential USG contributions to the situation
- 2) Coordination to determine which foreign policy authorities are appropriate to the situation (Foreign Military Financing (FMF), Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), Humanitarian Assistance (HA), Drawdown, etc.)

C5.2. Drawdown Package Development (See Drawdown Process Charts at Appendix 3): If the Interagency turns toward a “drawdown” option for a specific situation, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) has the DoD lead in developing the requirements, costs, and the execution plan of a potential drawdown in conjunction with the Joint Staff, OSD, State and NSC. Developing a realistic list of which articles and services are available for drawdown occurs in two parallel processes: an internal DoD process and an Interagency process.

1) In the DoD internal process, the Member Services estimate the value of the articles and services requested to be provided and assess the potential impact on operational readiness and O&M budget.

2) The Interagency process develops supporting documents to notify Congress of the drawdown and prepares the Presidential Determination for the President’s signature. The DoD internal process and the Interagency consultation happen simultaneously and must be coordinated carefully.

C5.2.1. State/NSC/DoD Interagency Staffing: (Concurrent with DoD V&A development):

- 1) The State Department develops its Congressional notification package on the proposed drawdown with DoD input.
- 2) Interagency representatives often consult informally with Congressional staffers in a “pre-notification consultation” to prepare for Congressional approval of the drawdown.
- 3) The Congressional notification package is submitted to the NSC for Presidential review and approval.
- 4) Congress is formally notified of the drawdown.
- 5) State prepares a Memorandum of Justification and drafts the Presidential Determination (PD) for the drawdown (with DoD input) and submits it to the NSC/White House.
- 6) After the required Congressional Notification, the President signs the PD.

C5.2.2. The DoD Internal Process:

- 1) Where DoD drawdown is considered an option, OSD (DSCA) tasks the appropriate Service(s) and/or agencies to provide Valuation and Availability (V&A) data for defense articles/services identified in the Interagency process. In order to expedite the V&A process, Action Officers (AO's) must provide as much information as possible for the required items such as National Stock Number (NSN), DoD Ammunition Codes (DODAC), quantities, sizes, etc. **MILDEP's are not the place to define drawdown requirements.** Historically MILDEP International Logistics Control Officers (ILCO) have been provided with under-defined requirements (e.g. Boots, uniforms, 81mm ammo) and have been expected to cross reference to NSN's/DODAC's etc. This is often impossible due to the large variety of similar materiel available in inventory. Furthermore, the lack of specific supply data increases the risk of providing incompatible/inadequate and potentially dangerous items to the recipient nations. **DSCA AO's must be aware of this potential problem and must request the entity generating the requirement to provide as clearly defined requirement as possible before the lists are submitted for V&A.**
- 2) V&A data are provided to DSCA with appropriate readiness or operations & maintenance (O&M) impact statements. The Services sometimes provide readiness impact statements to DSCA through the Joint Staff.
- 3) DSCA coordinates readiness impacts with Joint Staff (if not previously provided through the Joint Staff).
- 4) When the Interagency questions the Services' statements of impact on readiness or operations and maintenance, the issue is elevated up the OSD chain for Deputy Secretary of Defense or Secretary of Defense resolution.
- 5) The impact of the drawdown on the Services' operational readiness and/or O&M budget is "balanced" among the Member Services as much as possible until general agreement is reached on the DoD package. This is one of the key roles the DSCA AO must perform in his/her role as "honest broker," in attempting to "balance the load" among Services.

C5.2.3. **"Chicken or the Egg" - PD and Package Development.** The Services normally determine which articles and services are available to support the drawdown during the V&A process. As the V&A process happens simultaneously with the Interagency development of the drawdown package, there is a continual review/update of the drawdown "package." The Interagency determines what is appropriate to provide based on what is actually available (either physically available or can be provided with acceptable Operational Readiness (OR) impact). The final PD should reflect what DoD can, in fact, provide and becomes the base reference for execution of the drawdown.

C5.3. **Drawdown Execution**

C5.3.1. Before executing a drawdown, the DSCA action officer must have:

- 1) A signed copy of the PD
- 2) The State Department's assurance of Section 503 eligibility.
- 3) The State Department's assurance that an end-use agreement (Section 505) exists for all drawdown recipients.
- 4) State Department assurance that human rights issues do not preclude delivery.

C5.3.2. The DSCA AO issues Execute Order(s) authorizing DoD execution of the drawdown.

C5.3.3. The executing Services/DoD Agencies issue Execute Order(s) to initiate action to provide the directed equipment or services. This process normally includes:

1) providing required maintenance to bring the equipment to the transfer standard (i.e. condition code “B”, or -10/-20 standards, or Full Mission Capable (FMC), if accomplished with organic assets or within the scope of existing funded contracts;

2) providing spare parts/tools;

3) providing adequate operational and maintenance training if required/applicable,

4) packing, crating and handling (PC&H) and transportation.

C5.3.4. Equipment is staged, consolidated and containerized at selected sites if required/applicable.

C5.3.5. U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), and Military Sealift Command (MSC) coordinate air or sea transportation and designate aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) or water ports of embarkation (WPOE).

C5.3.6. Shipment is undertaken in one or more iterations as required.

C5.3.7. The DSCA/OSD/Joint Staff monitor the execution of the drawdown and make adjustments as required.

C5.3.8. After the drawdown is completed, the DSCA and the Services do the final financial reconciliation of the drawdown to ensure all cost elements are reported.

C5.3.9. The DSCA provides formal reports to Congress on what articles and services were provided for the drawdown.

Depending on the nature of the situation, the drawdown process can take as little as 24-48 hours to as much as 2-10 months before the first deliveries begin.

C5.4. Out-of-Channel Starts - Invalid Equipment Lists.

C5.4.1. On occasion, individual program advocates within the State Department, OSD, or the NSC policy offices may start developing a concept for a drawdown and prepare a “wish list” of articles and services without full Interagency coordination. The Joint Staff, the Services and DSCA country program directors may first hear about the proposed drawdown action when a “strawman” is dropped in an Interagency meeting to make “decisions” on the proposed drawdown.

C5.4.2. In such situations, the DoD cannot validate whether any of the proposed defense articles and services are, in fact, available; what, if any, operational impact may come from providing the proposed equipment, or what the associated costs may be. Depending on the level,

forum, and associated urgency at which the drawdown proposal is presented, **DoD representatives should seek to have the package validated before any policy decisions are made on the composition of a proposed drawdown.**

C5.4.3. Anytime OSD personnel learn that any policy offices are considering a drawdown, it is critically important to get this action into DSCA and Joint Staff channels. Once a “strawman” package has been placed before senior policymakers, it is extremely difficult to regain control. A proper V&A / operational readiness (OR) review must be conducted, even if on an abbreviated time-line, before a drawdown package is presented formally in the Interagency process. It is critical that DoD has the opportunity to ensure that it can support whatever is being developed before a drawdown is formally proposed and reviewed in the Interagency forum.

CHAPTER 6 -- DRAWDOWN SCOPE AND ELIGIBILITY.

The documents below, in the order given, provide guidance in determining which types of defense articles and services are authorized to be provided under a specific drawdown.

C6.1. **Statutory Authority**. The legal authorities invoked for a drawdown (Section 506(a)(1), 506(a)(2), 552(c)(2), or special legislation) may include dollar ceilings, sources of articles and services (e.g. DoD or USG), drawdown recipients, etc.

C6.2. **Presidential Determination (PD)**. The PD is the official authorizing document for execution of a drawdown. **The DoD is not authorized to initiate provision of services or requisition/deliver equipment until the PD is signed.** The PD is normally a one-page document that states the recipients for the drawdown, cites appropriate statutory authority, gives a general description of the types of defense articles/services to be provided along with the **purpose** for which the articles and services are to be provided. **The PD also states a dollar ceiling for the drawdown.** The PD number from the authorizing document should be cited in all Execute Orders and other correspondence relative to drawdowns. Copies of recent PD's can be found on the world wide web at the Federal Register document research page, http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html. See Appendix 4 for an example.

C6.3. **Presidential Determination (PD) Staffing Support Papers**. The State Department and the NSC normally develop a series of supporting staffing memos as part of the PD development package. These documents provide additional clarification of the intended purpose and scope of the drawdown and usually provide an initial list of the equipment/services originally planned to be provided under the drawdown. These documents are normally staffed with DoD (OSD, Joint Staff and DSCA) representatives prior to completion. The "**Memorandum of Justification**" is essential to the DoD in deciding what does and does not fit within the scope of an individual drawdown. See the sample Memorandum of Justification at Appendix 4.

C6.4. **Recipient Eligibility**. Many of the proposed recipients for drawdown are countries or entities that have previously not been eligible for receipt of US defense articles and services under foreign assistance authorities or the Arms Export Control Act. As DoD proceeds with its development of a potential drawdown package, close coordination is required with the State Department to ensure that the appropriate FAA Section 503 and determinations of eligibility have been completed. In addition, an FAA Section 505 agreement must also be signed by the recipient country/entity. In the past, PD's for drawdowns have been signed prior to completion of the eligibility agreements or the 505 agreements, but delivery could not be executed until these requirements are met. The DSCA Execution Order for the drawdown must not be issued until the PD is signed, and actual delivery cannot be made until the entire eligibility legal structure is in place (Section 503 / Section 505 agreement).

CHAPTER 7 -- DEVELOPMENT OF A DRAWDOWN PACKAGE

As noted earlier, there is no “standard” drawdown because the level of urgency and policy goals are different for each one. However, drawdown package development generally follows the following procedure:

- 1). Request for valuation and availability data (V&A).
- 2). Review of V&A data and impact on operational readiness (OR) and/or O&M funding.
- 3). Interagency review and refinement of the proposed drawdown package.
- 4). Updated V&A (multiple times if necessary).
- 5). Completion of the PD.

C7.1. Request for Valuation and Availability (V&A) data.

C7.1.1. **Definition.** Valuation and Availability (V&A) estimates reflect rough order magnitude data, provided for planning purposes, showing projected availabilities and estimated costs for requested drawdown defense articles or services. To avoid confusion with FMS case preparation process, the term Price and Availability (P&A) should not be used in reference to data developed for execution of a drawdown.

C7.1.2. **Basic V&A Request.** As preliminary requirements for the drawdown are identified (including NSN’s, sizes, quantity etc), DSCA forwards the list(s) to MILDEP/Defense Agency AO(s)/program managers, to obtain V&A for candidate equipment and services from their respective ILCO. The DSCA AO should request the MILDEP/Defense agencies to clearly identify ALL potential costs associated with provision of the equipment services. The MILDEP AO/program managers should follow the Total Package Approach (TPA) concept and specifically request the following information:

- 1) Drawdown value of candidate equipment.
- 2) Projected cost of “in-house” capability to repair/refurbish any candidate equipment to the transfer standard (i.e. condition code “B”, or -10/-20 standards, or Full Mission Capable (FMC) or better).
- 3) Projected cost for any required training associated with equipment not previously purchased or provided to the drawdown recipient.
- 4) Projected cost of any proposed training for the drawdown which is NOT tied to specific equipment being provided under the drawdown.
- 5) Projected cost for any required spare parts or special tools or equipment to support the candidate equipment (normally 6-months to 1-year package).
- 6) Projected packing, crating, and handling (PC&H) associated with shipment of the equipment and support materials
- 7) Projected transportation costs associated with each major item or support equipment.
- 8) Projected cost for providing any non-training DoD services under the drawdown -- Normally the cost of military pay (where appropriate), travel/deployment cost, per diem, etc.

The time given to the Services/Defense Agencies for development of this data will be directly proportional to the urgency of the drawdown. Depending on time-sensitivity, much of the preliminary coordination for V&A data and Interagency identification of requirements may be accomplished on an informal “AO” level. However, informal requests/answers need to be

followed up with formal taskers and formal answers as soon as possible -- particularly if it looks like items are going to be contentious. Things are generally moving fast and informal commitments may not be “remembered” or have been blessed by your counterpart’s hierarchy.

AO’s must remember V&A data represents a condition valid for a specific point in time in the supply system and becomes outdated the moment it is provided. Hence, changes should be expected by the time a PD is signed, 505 agreements are in place and Execute Orders are issued.

C7.1.3. “Drawdownable” vs “Non-drawdownable” Services. In responding to the DSCA request for V&A data, the Services/Defense Agencies should clearly identify what, if any, of the costs associated with the requested V&A data are NOT “drawdownable.” As noted in the Introduction and chapter 4, no new contracting or procurement is authorized in executing a drawdown. If, due to the lack of existing “in-house” capabilities, providing any specific equipment/services (for example, repair/refurbishment, training, installation, transportation, etc.) is not possible under the drawdown authority, this needs to be identified early. If an alternate funding source cannot be identified for those “non-drawdownable” services, the proposed items associated with these services should not be considered as valid candidates for the drawdown. End items should not be provided unless the services necessary to make the end items fully operational will be available to the drawdown recipient. It is generally neither operationally nor politically rational to deliver such equipment unless a source of funding for the required services can be found. Similarly, delivering a major end item without the proper operational and maintenance training will be of little practical or operational use to the recipient country.

C7.1.4. Value of Drawdown Equipment / Services. Valuation of equipment and services will follow guidelines outlined in Chapter 7 of the DoD 7000.14R, Volume 15, DoD Financial Management Regulation (FMR), Security Assistance Policy and Procedures for pricing defense articles issued from stock and personnel services. See C8.2.1 for more details.

C7.1.5. Operational Readiness Impact. Service V&A data should also identify if there is any operational readiness (OR) impact associated with the provision of candidate equipment and services. If an OR impact is identified, review and comment by the Joint Staff is mandatory. See the next paragraph for more details.

C7.2. DoD Review of V&A Data and OR Impact.

C7.2.1. DSCA Initial Review. Upon receipt of the Service / Defense Agency V&A data, the responsible DSCA AO consolidates the input from all sources to make an initial list of the reasonably available candidates for the drawdown. This initial review should make a preliminary assessment of the completeness/validity of the provided V&A data to ensure the provided information, in fact, “answers the mail.” If necessary, the AO should request supplemental data from the appropriate Service / Defense Agency. If high visibility or priority items are indicated not to be available or reported to have significant adverse OR impact, additional discussion with the Service may be warranted to ensure that a full Service position has been coordinated. Initial DSCA review of V&A data will normally result in a “strawman” list of

candidate drawdown equipment and services. This list may frequently turn into the initial allocation of taskings for the drawdown.

C7.2.2. OSD, Joint Staff, and Service Review of Candidate List. DSCA AO will normally circulate this initial candidate list of equipment and services to the appropriate OSD International Security Affairs (ISA) / International Security Policy (ISP), Strategy and Requirements (S&R); Joint Staff and Service Staffs for either informal or formal review to get general comments as DoD establishes a consensus on what equipment / services will be presented to the Interagency. Where there are contentious items, either internal to DoD or between DoD and other departments, formal staffing is more likely.

NOTE: The Joint Staff link is essential. DSCA and the J4 have agreed that J4 International Logistics and Exercises Division (ILED) is the focal point for Joint Staff coordination of drawdown actions. In addition, the J5 is usually represented at initial State and OSD policy discussions related to the regional crisis for which the drawdown is being considered. **Get Joint Staff on board early and keep them up to date** -- this will save problems later.

C7.2.3. Operational Readiness (OR) Impact. When a Service or Defense Agency identifies a significant OR impact associated with the provision of any equipment or services, the DSCA turns to the Joint Staff to validate the Service analysis. The OR impact statements may be provided directly to DSCA as a part of the Service's V&A data or provided to the Joint Staff by the Service (NOTE: Army generally provides any V&A data with OR impact through the Joint Staff to DSCA). The DoD generally excludes items or services from drawdowns for which the Services have provided significant operational impact. Where critical or mission-essential items are identified with significant OR impact, DSCA, OSD, and the Joint Staff will need to develop a formal DoD position on providing these items. Recently, one OR impact for Colombia had to be resolved at the Deputy Secretary of Defense – Secretary of the Army level. Needless to say, staffing time increases appreciably when such high level decision-makers become involved.

C7.2.4. O&M Impact. Increasingly, the O&M cost of diversion of funds from other activities is being identified as the adverse OR impact for a given drawdown rather than any specific OR impact due to loss of the equipment or provision of the services. DSCA will coordinate with OSD and the Joint Staff in reviewing Service impact statements. A possible solution may be to task another Service to provide an item/service when more than one Service is capable of meeting the requirement.

C7.3. Interagency Review and Refinement of the Proposed Drawdown Package. With completion of the DoD review, the drawdown candidate list is provided to the Interagency for review. As with initial DoD review, this may be a formal or informal review. This is dependent on both the time-sensitivity of the drawdown package development and the existence (or lack of) contentious issues between DoD and the Interagency. Based on Interagency review, the candidate list will either be agreed to or modified. New items may also be identified.

C7.4. Updated V&A. Based on the results of the Interagency review, DSCA may go back to the Services to request additional or clarifying V&A. Again, this may be either a formal or

informal update of the previously provided data. As a minimum, informal re-validation of V&A data for any items remaining on the candidate list after Interagency review is critical.

C7.5. Completion of the Presidential Determination (PD). Based on general Interagency consensus on the proposed drawdown package, the State Department completes development of the PD for the drawdown. This includes drafting the proposed PD itself, developing the Memorandum of Justification as well as any required Congressional notification package. The PD package will normally be coordinated with OSD, DSCA, and Joint Staff. If the Memorandum of Justification includes a general description of the equipment and services to be provided, the DSCA AO should ensure that this is an accurate listing. See sample Memorandum of Justification, Appendix 4.

C7.6. Multiple V&A Cycles. Particularly with Non-Emergency drawdowns, there may be two or more V&A / package development cycles. There will normally be an initial package developed and an Execute Order issued to initiate the drawdown as quickly as possible. This will usually be followed by subsequent Execute Orders as projected costs for initial deliveries are reconciled. For “Emergency” drawdowns, there will usually only be 1-3 EXORD’s and as noted before, the drawdown ends when the agreed items are delivered and costs reported. For Non-Emergency drawdowns, there is likely to be increased push for reconciliation of actual costs and supplemental requests for equipment if residual authority remains.

C7.7. Package Development Timelines. As discussed earlier, the drawdown package development can be as short as 5-7 days or as much as 7-10 months. The process discussed above will be compressed or expanded to meet these requirements.

CHAPTER 8 -- FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF DRAWDOWNS.

C8.1. **Not to Exceed Drawdown Authority.** The key consideration in financial management of drawdowns is that **DoD is not authorized to exceed the drawdown authority provided in the authorizing legislation and the Presidential Determination.** All efforts must be directed toward ensuring that all associated costs are identified and tracked.

C8.2. Valuation of Drawdown Articles and Services.

C8.2.1. Value of drawdown equipment articles is based on pricing policy contained in DOD7000.14R, Volume 15, Chapter 7.

C8.2.1.1. Value of Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) items must equate the DWCF standard price. Note that all DWCF items issued from inventory require to be funded by the MILDEP processing the requisition (see Appendix 2).

C8.2.1.2. Value of non-excess procurement assets not to be replaced, must equate to the sum of the most recent actual procurement cost, modifications or improvements incorporated after production and non-recurring charge if applicable, adjusted for age or condition plus pro rate overhaul cost.

C8.2.1.3. Value of non-excess procurement assets to be replaced (DoD budget/FYDP must reflect intent to acquire asset) must equate the sum of the estimated cost of the replacement and non-recurring charge if applicable, adjusted for age or condition.

C8.2.2. Value of drawdown military education and training shall be based on the costs of providing the training to include military and civilian pay escalated to recover benefits and unfunded retirement. (ie FMS rates as specified in the FMR Vol 15, table 710-1).

C8.2.3. Value of services are based on actual costs to include military salaries (Military Composite Standard Pay and Reimbursable Rate Billable to Non-DoD Entities published annually by OUSD(C) and escalated civilian pay (Billing to all other fringe benefit escalation factor published annually by OUSD(C)).

C8.2.4 FMS Administrative and Contract Administrative surcharges are not included in valuation of equipment and services for drawdowns.

C8.2.5. Due to the often abbreviated timelines available to develop V&A data for drawdowns, it is critical to ensure that projected costs are as accurate as possible. Because of the short response time, there is a tendency for the Services to “high-side” their cost estimates until the scope of requirements is clearly defined. There may be subsequent criticism if and when actual costs are reconciled and found to be lower and, therefore, not all the drawdown authority has been used up. However, this is preferable to a subsequent reconciliation which indicated DoD has exceeded the authorized authority. The key is close coordination between DSCA and the Service AO’s as the drawdown is executed to reconcile actual vs. projected costs as early as possible.

C8.3. AO Financial Tracking of Drawdown Costs. To keep track of projected and actual drawdown costs, it is strongly recommended that DSCA AO's and Service AO's keep compatible drawdown spreadsheets so that data can be compared and exchanged in a format that permits easy reconciliation of costs. A sample format that has been found useful is at Appendix 5.

C8.3.1. Minimum Drawdown Tracking Data. To support drawdown financial tracking, the recommended tracking data is as follows: Item/Service, Quantity, Unit Cost (drawdown value), Equipment (Total Quantity Cost), Services/Repair, Training (if applicable), Spare Parts, Support Equipment, PC&H, Transport, and Total Item/Service Cost (Sum of all other categories for each items). Salaries for military and civilian services should be separately identified. At the DSCA level, this spreadsheet should be organized to permit computation of the overall drawdown value by each category and by each Service/ Defense Agency contribution. The sample at Appendix 5 provides such a structure with automatic Service/Defense Agency totals.

C8.3.2. O&M Impact - End Items vs. Services/Support Costs. A critical Service consideration for all drawdowns is how much of the projected cost reflects actual outlay of current year O&M funds. As a general rule, all of the above categories EXCEPT the Equipment category involve the actual expenditure of Service O&M funds. As a minimum, there will always be O&M outlays to fund PC&H and transportation. If repair services, training, spare parts and support equipment are also required for the drawdown, these categories will usually involve direct O&M expenditures. The Equipment category is not considered to have an O&M impact (except for DWCF materials covered in the paragraph below) as the equipment was previously purchased and is a "sunk" cost. While not having an O&M impact, accurate assessment of a "drawdown" value for equipment items is critical as equipment frequently constitutes 60-80% of the value of any given drawdown. Drawdowns which are exclusively services, such as transport services, will have 100% O&M impact.

C8.3.3. Projected vs. Actual Costs. Actual cost assessments will not normally be available until 30-90 days after actual delivery of the equipment. DSCA and Service AO's should maintain close informal coordination to update and replace projected costs in each category as early as possible when firm costs can be identified.

C8.4. Reimbursement for Provided DWCF Material and Services. One of the contentious Service issues is the current OSD Comptroller policy (see Appendix 2) which requires that the Services use O&M funds to reimburse all equipment, materials, or services provided from Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) (previously known as DBOF) activities, including DLA and USTRANSCOM. The most common items are DLA-managed clothing items, individual equipment, spare parts, tools, fuel and support items such as batteries. The Services are required to provide funded (fill/kill) requisitions to DLA for such items. This is NOT considered to be a "new" procurement as it involves an internal transfer of funds within DoD to provide items that DoD previously purchased and put in its stocks.

C8.5. Service Reporting of Drawdown Expenditures. The formal channel for Service/Defense Agency reporting of drawdown expenditures is the DSCA 1000 System, until

drawdown processing is implemented and fully operational in the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS). The DSCA 1000 System is the information management system for tracking, maintaining and aggregating drawdown data to fulfill management information needs and meet legislative reporting requirements.

Each Service or Agency must enter the appropriate programming and delivery data against appropriate RCN's into the DSCA 1000 System in a timely fashion. Data entry has been one of the weakest links in drawdown financial management as there seems to be a lack of understanding of the importance of timely data entry and a lack of internal Service guidance as to which Service Component(s) should enter and update this data.

C8.5.1 Entering Cost Data. As part of the initial Execute Order, the DSCA AO, with DSCA Comptroller/Financial Management coordination, assigns Record Control Numbers (RCN's) to each Service or Agency tasked to provide equipment or services for that drawdown. Each Service/Agency SHOULD immediately enter the PROJECTED cost data for each equipment or service it is programmed to provide. As actual cost data is received, the PROJECTED cost data in the DSCA 1000 System should be updated with ACTUAL cost data. The RCN is a four position alpha/numeric code assigned to each record in the DSCA 1000 System for identification purposes (see C9.11 Assignment of RCN's). The MAP Element Code field, record positions 47-50, should contain the 4-digit Presidential Determination (PD) Number assigned to the drawdown. Record Position 35 should contain "C". The SAMM (DoD 5105.38), Appendix D provides more detailed information on the DSCA 1000 system.

Drawdown transactions, including any training related to those drawdowns, should be sent via e-mail to DSCA/IT (sandra.pinder@osd.pentagon.mil) in the following format:

Field names	Description	Position	Format	Length
CC	Country name	001-002	char	2
PY	Program year	003-006	char	4
IA	Implementing Agency	007	char	1
MALC	MILDEP country location	008-017	num	10
BLANK	Blank	018-027		10
MFVAL	MILDEP country funded value	028-037	num	10
MDAT	MILDEP as of date	038-045	YYYYMMDD	8

C8.5.2 United Nations Participation Act (UNPA) Transactions. UN requests for assistance under Section 7 of the UNPA are handled like drawdowns and tracked in the DSCA 1000 System. However, UNPA requests are unique in that they are not reimbursable (unlike Section 607, FAA, transactions) and may involve procurement (unlike drawdowns which are "fill or kill"). To track these transactions and also distinguish them from DOD drawdowns, use the standard United Nations "T9" country code and the 4-digit MAP Element Code in record position 47-50 should contain the Tracking Number assigned to the UN request, consisting of three numeric digits and one alpha character in the fourth position of "U" (i.e., XXXU) -the fourth position must always be "U".

C8.5.3 **Excess Defense Articles (EDA).** Any EDA items provided in a drawdown should be entered in the DSCA 1000 System with a "Type of Assistance Code" of "C" in record position 35 along with a "Source of Supply Code of "E" in record position 65. The "E" Source of Supply code indicates that the item is excess and automatically allows the cost field to remain blank.

C8.6. **Financial Reconciliation.** As soon as possible after, or concurrent with delivery, of the equipment and services, the DSCA AO should coordinate with the Service/Defense Agency AO's to reconcile projected and actual expenditures. This effort should not wait until completion of all deliveries, but should be a continual process as actual costs become available. Due to delayed or non-reporting of the data into the DSCA 1000 System by the Service Components, this effort is frequently conducted by exchange/comparison of DSCA and Service AO spreadsheets. Prompt updating and effective utilization of the DSCA 1000 System allows drawdown financial information to be readily available to support management information needs, respond to queries, and facilitate congressional reporting (also see C12.1 Financial Reconciliation).

C8.7. **Congressional Reporting.** The DSCA Comptroller Financial Management Office normally has the lead for preparing statutorily required reports (also see C12.2 Congressional Reporting).

CHAPTER 9-- EXECUTION PLANNING

C9.1. **Planning.** As consensus on the drawdown is being completed, the DSCA AO needs to start coordination for execution of the drawdown and development of the actual Execute Order which will be issued. Key planning considerations and items for coordination are: Completion/General Consensus on the Drawdown Package, Balancing of Service Taskings, Project Code, FAD level, Maintenance/Repair Standards, Execution lead-times, Collection and Consolidation Points (CCP), Designation of a Service Lead, Assignment of Service RCN's, and Transportation Planning. Transportation planning has an entire set of considerations which are covered in more detail in the next chapter. A sample Execute Order is included at Appendix 6.

C9.2. **Completion of Drawdown Package.** Final agreement on the drawdown package may not occur literally until the day the Execute Order is released, or if there is not complete agreement of the total package, the initial Execute Order may only provide initial tasking to start the drawdown.

C9.3. **Balancing of Service Taskings.** As Interagency agreement on what will be provided is completed, DSCA has the responsibility for the allocation of taskings to the Military Services and Defense Agencies. Where only one Service or Agency can provide a specific item or service, this is an easy allocation. Where more than one Service/Agency can provide items/service, DSCA will normally seek to "balance the load." Balancing the load may not only take into the consideration the current drawdown, but also the drawdown taskings given to each Service during other recent or ongoing drawdowns. For common-use /DLA-managed items/material, (spare parts, uniforms, system batteries, etc.) any Service can theoretically be tasked to provide the items and bear related O&M cost, even though another Service would normally be considered the "item manager."

C9.4. **Project Code.** All drawdowns require a three-digit alphanumeric project code to support execution. This code will be included in all requisitions and shipping documents. DSCA AO's need to coordinate with J4 Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) for assignment of the drawdown project code. This project code will be included in the Execute Order(s). J4-LRC project codes are valid for a period not to exceed 1 year but can be revalidated in up to 1 year increments on a case by case basis until the drawdown is complete. Whenever necessary, AO's must request J4 LRC to extend drawdown project code validity before its expiration date.

C9.5. **Force Activity Designator (FAD) Level.** DSCA AO's also need to coordinate with J4 LRC to confirm or get assignment of the FAD level which provides the appropriate priority for requisitioning and shipping of drawdown equipment. Where the drawdown is to an established FMS customer, the country's existing FAD may be used or if the "urgency of need" priority for the drawdown is deemed to be higher than that provided under the existing FAD, the DSCA AO can coordinate a higher FAD level for the drawdown. Where the drawdown recipient does not have an existing FAD, the DSCA AO needs to establish one with J4 LRC. For most recent drawdowns, a FAD III level has been assigned. In addition to FAD level, the drawdown Execute Order will normally include guidance that the Services and DLA should fill the drawdown requisitions as if they are being filled for US forces. This places the drawdown requisitions at a higher priority over FMS requisitions and eliminates the normal FMS problem of non-fill of

blanket order FMS requisitions below the “reorder point” from Service stocks. FAD level and “US fill” guidance should be included in the Execute Order.

C9.6. **Maintenance/Repair Standards.** The DSCA AO needs to coordinate with the Services and the Interagency to confirm the required maintenance/repair standard for the equipment to be delivered. As a general rule, the minimum standard for delivery of equipment is Full Mission Capable (FMC) or applicable Service standard for special equipment. Aircraft transfer standards are normally higher and would be utilized for any assets to be transferred in flyable condition. If a standard less than FMC is proposed, all parties (Interagency, Services, and proposed recipient) must understand the political implications of delivering equipment in less than FMC condition. This is NOT recommended and DSCA, in general, does not support such delivery unless the recipient already has similar equipment and has an existing repair capability. Where the urgency of the drawdown precludes completing full pre-delivery maintenance, all parties need to understand the condition of the equipment.

(NOTE- While some US and host country policy personnel may push for quick delivery over delivery of mission capable equipment, there is an **extremely high** probability that the USG will subsequently be criticized by the recipient for delivery of non-mission capable equipment -- **Any decision to deliver less than FMC equipment must be carefully weighed and fully coordinated.**)

C9.7. **Spare Parts and Support Equipment.** As discussed earlier, the goal is to use the Total Package Approach (TPA) concept in delivering drawdown equipment. The drawdown package should include provisions for spare parts, special tools and necessary support equipment. Depending on the nature of the drawdown, the target for spare parts should be a one-year spare package. Delivery of end items without associated spare parts and support equipment should only be considered when the recipient already has the same equipment and an established support capability. Key consideration should be given to provision of adequate batteries for battery-operated equipment - particularly communications equipment. Where rechargeable batteries are provided or electrically operated equipment is provided, AO’s need to ensure the US-provided charging equipment or power converter systems are 220V systems NOT 110V systems. Any consideration to deliver equipment without support equipment, spares or expendable supplies, such as batteries, again needs to be weighed against urgency of need, Service impact statements and the political embarrassment due to our delivering equipment which ceases to operate shortly after arrival.

C9.8. **Execution Lead-Times.**

C9.8.1. **DoD STARTS Drawdowns when the PD is Signed AND Execute Order is Issued.** Besides the debate on what should be provided, **the hottest Interagency issue is normally how fast the equipment will be delivered. DoD needs to constantly remind the Interagency that DoD is NOT permitted to expend one dollar of DoD funds in “leaning forward” on the drawdown.** The triggers which authorize DoD to expend O&M funds and /or to start collection, repair and shipment of drawdown items are signature of the PD for the drawdown, State Department confirmation of Section 503 eligibility, Section 505 end-use agreements, human rights vetting and release of the DoD Execute Order. Until those events

occur, DoD is NOT authorized to begin “preparatory execution” of the drawdown. As the drawdown “package” has been generally discussed for some period (anywhere from 2 weeks to 2/3 months), there is frequently an Interagency perspective that the drawdown material will be delivered “tomorrow” once the PD is signed. Normal lead-time to collect equipment and prepare it for shipment is 3-5 weeks depending on the volume and nature of the equipment. As a general rule, the Execute Order should take this lead-time into consideration in designating the Required Delivery Date (RDD).

C9.8.2. Maintenance/Repair Lead-Times. A second factor which affects delivery lead-time is the degree to which any repair or refurbishment is required to bring equipment to the established maintenance transfer standard (FMC or as otherwise designated). Maintenance lead-times may be from 60-120 days, depending on the condition of the equipment and the status of “in-house” maintenance capabilities. If there are significant differences between repair lead-times for items, consideration may need to be given to multiple shipments.

C9.9. Use of Collection and Consolidation Points (CCP). If the drawdown consists of a large number of major end items, spare parts and support equipment, and particularly if this equipment is to be provided from more than one Service, consideration should be given to the use of a collection and consolidation point. If this is appropriate, the DSCA AO should coordinate with the Services and DLA to agree on a site that is located to support collection and onward movement for subsequent shipment.

C9.10. Designation of Service Lead. Where the bulk of equipment is being provided from one Service, consideration may be given to assigning one Service the lead for collection, inspection and shipment of the drawdown cargo.

C9.11. Assignment of Record Control Number (RCN). The RCN, in conjunction with the Country Code and Fiscal Year (FY) of a drawdown, identifies a unique record in the DSCA 1000 System, and is also used in MILSTRIP documentation. This unique record identifies a specific commodity or specific service to be provided via the drawdown to another country or international organization. The RCN, entered in record positions 2-5, is always a four-digit code (2 alpha, 2 numeric) in which the first two digits must always be alpha characters and the third and fourth digits must always be numeric.

Based on the number and types for different equipment or services tasked, each Service/Agency should be allocated adequate blocks of RCNs to support reporting within the DSCA 1000 System (for more details, see C8.5 and SAMM, Appendix D.7).

C9.11.1. Same Country/Same FY. Once a set of RCN's has been assigned for a country within a particular FY, any new drawdowns with new PD's, for that same country within that same FY, must use a **new set** of RCNs (simply the next series in the alphabetical sequence) for each new drawdown within the same FY.

C9.11.2. Same Country/Different FY. Drawdowns for the same country, but in different FYs, can actually use the same RCN series, per each different FY. It does not matter when the

data is actually entered into the DSCA 1000 System, provided the FYs for each set of data is a different FY.

C9.12. **Fiscal Year of a Drawdown**. Drawdown executions may span more than one fiscal year. For tracking and reporting purposes, to ensure accuracy and consistency, the fiscal year (FY) of a drawdown is the FY in which the Presidential Determination is signed or the special legislative authority is invoked, regardless of when the commodities and services are actually drawn down or actually delivered, and regardless of when the data is actually entered into the DSCA 1000 System. For drawdowns being executed over several years, data should be entered against the original FY of the drawdown.

C9.13. **Transportation Planning**. Transportation planning considerations are covered in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 10 -- TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

C10.1. **Coordinate Requirements Early**. As a potential drawdown is under development, early “heads up” notification to transportation offices and early coordination as requirements gel is essential to ensure that the transportation agencies (TRANSCOM, MTMC, AMC, and MSC) can meet the desired policy requirements. When a PD and an Execute Order are finally issued, policy offices can be expected to push for delivery “yesterday.” Coordination with TRANSCOM, MTMC and MSC should be undertaken at every stage in the process.

C10.2. **Existing Airlift / Sealift Assets**. Transportation planning for drawdowns is restricted to the use of DoD airlift and sealift assets unless the cost to acquire such commercial transportation and related services is less than the cost to the USG of providing such services from existing agency assets. This generally means use of DoD military aircraft or use of MSC contracted ships under long-term time charter. MSC has cargo ships available on long-term charter worldwide that can be used to for drawdown shipments. Long-term “open” contract arrangements for commercial aircraft are not as common, but can be used if the scope of the existing contracts meets the “no new contracting /no new procurement” restrictions. Early coordination with TRANSCOM and MTMC may permit “contingency” planning of available shipping assets. MTMC and MSC may be able to take the anticipated drawdown requirement into consideration as they assign transportation missions to charter ships such that the shipping is readily available when the drawdown is executed.

C10.3. **Preparation and Transport to APOE/WPOE (Aerial/Water Port of Embarkation)**.

C10.3.1. **Cargo Preparation**. Services and providing agencies are responsible for pre-shipment inspection of all cargo to ensure it is complete and in Full Mission Capable (FMC) status, unless a lessor equipment standard has been agreed to.

C10.3.2. **CONUS Origination**. MTMC undertakes appropriate action to coordinate movement from origin to WPOE/APOE’s. Services/agencies, in coordination with MTMC, are responsible for movement of drawdown cargo from source depots to the designated WPOE’s/APOE’s. MTMC has the lead for coordination of CONUS movements. Established transportation networks and procedures will be used for this movement. Where a specific Service has been designated as lead Service for collecting cargo, it will coordinate delivery of other Service cargo to the lead Service designated consolidation point (See below). All ammunition requirements from all MILDEPs will be coordinated through the Joint Munitions Transportation Coordinating Activity (JMTCA) at Rock Island Arsenal IL.

C10.3.3. **OCONUS Origination**. Where drawdown cargo originates from OCONUS sites, MTMC does not have the established networks for line haul service and the unified command and Service component transportation offices pick up this mission.

C10.3.4. **Special Cargo Requirements**. If any cargo requires special handling (containerization, refrigeration, sensitive item security controls, ammunition compatibility, etc.), the Services and transportation offices need to identify this as early as possible to ensure appropriate funding and coordination is accomplished.

C10.4. **Airlift vs Sealift.** The decision to use airlift vs sealift will generally depend on the urgency of the drawdown, the nature of the drawdown cargo (size/volume), and the value of drawdown authority assigned. By definition, air movement is more responsive, but more expensive (i.e., DoD USG FY01 approximate cost per flight hour: \$4.3K for C-130E/H, \$5.8K for C-141, \$7.6K for C-17, \$16.6K for C-5, \$8.8K for KC-10 see web link: <http://public.scott.af.mil/hqamc/fm/rates.htm> for more information). Surface movement is cheaper, but due to the limited quantities of ships on long-term charter arrangements, movement of the drawdown cargo may be restricted to availability of shipping. If the drawdown consists of large equipment or a large volume of equipment, surface movement may be the only cost effective solution. Dependent on the nature of the equipment and urgency of the drawdown, consideration may be given to splitting the shipment between airlift and surface.

C10.5. **Standard Airlift vs Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM).**

C10.5.1. **Existing Networks.** If airlift is considered for movement, the degree of urgency and the existence of (or lack of) Air Mobility Command (AMC) channel or other programmed flights to the final destination will dictate whether Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM) procedures and costs need to be used for the drawdown. If an existing network is in place, DSCA and the tasked Services can take advantage and ship the drawdown cargo at minimum airlift cost on established routes. When ammunition is involved, each MILDEP is responsible for obtaining required air clearances. As an alternative, cargo can be shipped as far forward as existing routes can support and SAAM lift used for the last portion of the delivery.

C10.5.2. **Cargo Control.** The use of SAAM flights is more expensive but it permits maximum control of the cargo movement. When multiple cargo items being shipped for the drawdown are put in the “standard” AMC routes for delivery, close tracking is required by Service and DSCA personnel to maintain visibility of the cargo. Cargo visibility is easily lost and confirmation of delivery can be complicated. Use of consolidated SAAM movement provides maximum cargo control. The JMTCA is the validator for ammunition SAAM requests for all MILDEPs.

C10.6. **Arrival Planning - WPOD's /APOD's (Water/Aerial Ports of Debarkation) and Onward Movement.**

C10.6.1. **WPOD Reception Capabilities -- Augmentation.** In selecting in-country WPOD/APOD's, investigation needs to be undertaken by transportation agencies to ensure facilities at the planned WPOD/APOD can accommodate the planned ships or aircraft (particularly in remote areas). If there are physical deficiencies at the planned reception site, but it is deemed as the only feasible site to support the mission, DoD assets may be used to augment the capability - deployment of military cargo handling equipment, personnel, units (Movement Control Teams, airfield repair assets, deployable air control assets, etc.). If augmentation is required, the cost of this effort must be programmed within the overall ceilings for that drawdown. On a related note, DoD, DoS or recipient site augmentation may be required because DoD has no existing contractual arrangements in the region or site to perform reception, offload,

or control services. In those cases, the possibility of obtaining contract funding from Interagency sources (e.g. DoS) for WPOD/APOD reception should be explored.

C10.6.2. Reception and Onward Movement of Cargo – U.S. or Recipient. Early in the planning process, agreement needs to be made between the U.S. Reps, the Recipient and any third participants (UN, NATO, non-governmental agencies, etc.) on who will be responsible for receipt and onward movement of the cargo once it has arrived at the designated receiving waterport or airport. As a general rule, if the WPOD/APOD is located in the country of final destination, anticipate the cargo will be turned over to the appropriate in-country representatives. If the USG retains responsibility for onward movement, USG responsibility for cargo movement normally transitions from MTMC to the unified command's designated transportation offices.

C10.6.3. Quality Assurance Teams (QAT). Planning for all major deliveries (major end items, sensitive items, etc.) should include planning and allocation of drawdown authority (ie salary/per diem) for quality assurance teams to verify that all shipped cargo has been delivered and ensure that it be delivered complete. Full operational checks at the delivery site may/may not be required depending on the nature of equipment handover. As noted above, Services are responsible for ensuring that all equipment is fully operational and inspected for completeness prior to shipment.

C10.7. Transportation Planning Items.

C10.7.1. Transportation Account Codes (TAC). Early Service establishment of TAC codes will facilitate TRANSCOM, MTMC and MSC planning. For sealift movements, MSC may require a MIPR of funds from responsible Services. Service transportation offices should establish and forward the applicable codes and be prepared to execute any required MIPR's.

C10.7.2. APOE/APOD and WPOE/WPOD Designation. TRANSCOM and/or MTMC/MSD should identify the applicable Aerial Ports of Embarkation/Debarcation (APOE/APOD) and Water Ports of Embarkation/Debarcation (WPOE/WPOD) as early as possible. Wherever possible, this information should be included in the initial Execute Order to facilitate Service execution.

C10.7.3. DODAAC/MAPAD Designation. DSCA and TRANSCOM/MTMC should coordinate as early as possible to identify the applicable DoD Activity Address Code (DODAAC) and Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD) for delivery of the drawdown equipment. When the drawdown recipient has established DODAAC / MAPAD addresses, coordination should be undertaken with the MILGROUP to select one of the existing addresses or to create new ones. When there is no existing DODAAC, DSCA AO/Services, will need to acquire the necessary information and build the necessary information and address codes. This should be included in the Execute Order.

C10.7.4. CCP Designation. As previously noted, if a CCP is planned to support the drawdown, this information needs to be identified to TRANSCOM, MTMC and MSC as early as possible and should be included in the Execute Order.

C10.7.5. **Required Delivery Dates (RDD).** Based on lead-times required established for collection and packing of material and the political urgency of delivery, the Execute Order should clearly establish the Required Delivery Dates (RDD - Date cargo should arrive at the final destination). For multiple shipment and multiple modes (air/sea) the Execute Orders may identify multiple RDD's.

C10.7.6. **Transportation Control Number (TCN) / Transportation Control and Movement Document (TCMD) During Execution Phase.** During the execution phase, DSCA and Service AO's should obtain TCN and TCMD numbers for high-priority/high-visibility items to permit tracking of the cargo. This is particularly helpful in the case of airlift shipments in order to track movement of the items. TRANSCOM has databases which can be used to locate and track most cargo as long as you have a TCN number. Prior to shipping ammunition items, MILDEPs will submit Advanced Transportation Control Movement Documents (ATCMD).

C10.8. **Fuel Transportation, Delivery and Distribution.** Prior or during execution DSCA AO's should insure MILDEP AO's, MILGROUP and DESC coordinate transportation, delivery and distribution of fuel. These operations require close coordination among all players due to the special nature and costs associated with transport, logistics/infrastructure considerations required for unloading and storage and distribution monitoring. Some of the issues to be considered follow:

C10.8.1. Transportation cost for fuel is a significant consideration. In FY 00 DESC's average cost per day for a tanker was approximately \$55K. If fuel transport is part of the drawdown MILDEPs will have to pay transportation costs up front with an additional burden on their O&M funds. Depending on the quantity of fuel and points of loading/unloading, the cost for transportation may well exceed the cost of fuel itself. DESC will work with the MILDEP's to insure the required funds are in place to contract for the fuel and to secure the tanker assets needed to transfer the fuel. DESC will determine the most efficient supply point, route, tanker/barge availability and transfer dates taking into consideration the receiving nation's capabilities.

C10.8.2. Delivery. DESC in conjunction with the country team will generally conduct a survey of the country's infrastructure to insure the delivery/unloading/storage of fuel can take place efficiently. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will generally be drafted and signed between the receiving nation and US Embassy outlining the necessary details.

C10.8.3. Distribution. Due to high risk of misuse of fuel once it's delivered to the receiving nation, DSCA AO's should work closely with MILGROUPs to insure fuel end-usage monitoring procedures are in place to reduce the risk of misuse. Monitoring procedures need to be agreed up-front with the receiving nation, and can be documented in a separate MOU.

CHAPTER 11 -- DRAWDOWN EXECUTION

C11.1. DSCA is responsible for issuing the DoD Execute Order and supervising execution of the drawdown. Based on the drawdown policies/guidelines and planning considerations identified in the earlier chapters, DSCA AO should develop the Execute Order along the guidelines indicated below and conduct follow-on supervision/monitoring of execution. For emergency drawdowns in particular, the DSCA AO must ensure that the Execute Orders contain firm and specific requirements for materiel and services. For Non-Emergency / multiple countries drawdowns, there will normally be an initial package developed and an Execute Order issued with general supply/financial guidance to initiate the drawdown as quickly as possible. This will usually be followed by subsequent Execute Orders as countries sign 505 agreements, requirement lists are firmed up, and projected costs for initial deliveries are reconciled.

C11.2. Execute Order Development.

C11.2.1. Timing. As a general rule, the Interagency will expect release of the drawdown Execute Order concurrent with signature of the Presidential Determination (PD) for the drawdown. In order to accomplish this, the “final” version of the Execute Order should be put into Interagency staffing by the DSCA AO approximately 5-7 days prior to the expected signature of the PD (Note this is frequently a very “soft” date depending when State forwards the PD to the NSC and when the NSC gets it the President’s desk). Joint Staff frequently requires 4-5 days minimum to complete its internal staffing and will generally wait until it has seen Service comments before completing Joint Staff planning (particularly if any of the Services are expected to surface any OR impact issues). This may increase staffing time by an additional 3-5 days. In the case of “real” crisis drawdowns, these lead-times will likely be reduced.

C11.2.2. Execute Order Composition. The initial DSCA Execute Order for any drawdown should, to the extent possible, include as much of the following information as possible, and as applicable, to preclude the need to issue supplemental instructions:

- 1) Authority for the Drawdown (Legislation and PD).
- 2) Service Taskings (by Service/Agency):
 - a) Clear delineation of what is to be provided (include National Stock Number (NSN), quantity, sizes etc).
 - b) Any Service unique instructions.
- 3) Coordinating Instructions:
 - a) Drawdown Project Code.
 - b) Authorized FAD Level.
 - c) Maintenance/Repair Standard.
 - d) Training / Spare Parts / Support Equipment Requirement (if not already covered)
 - e) Spare Parts Requisitioning Guidance:
 - i) Fill as for US Forces.
 - ii) “Fill or Kill” requisitions.
 - f) Allocation of Service RCN’s.
 - g) Allocation of “Not to Exceed” dollar value of drawdown authority allocated to each Service / Defense Agency (Based on projected costs provided by each tasked agency).

- h) Identification of Basic Drawdown Policies:
 - i) No new contracting or procurement except for transportation.
 - ii) Reimbursement of DWCF provided equipment/services.
 - iii) Tasked Service funds movement to final destination.
- 4) Transportation Instructions:
 - a) RDD(s).
 - b) CCP / QAT(s) (if applicable).
 - c) Applicable APOE/WPOE(s).
 - d) Applicable APOD/WPOD(s).
 - e) Any special transportation instructions.
 - f) DODAAC and MAPAD address codes.
 - g) Any delivery or handling instructions at delivery locations.
- 5) POC phone and fax numbers.

11.3. **Execute Order Coordination.** Execute Orders are normally coordinated with the following offices and staffs:

- 1) State PM-ATEC.
- 2) State Regional Bureau.
- 3) OSD Policy Office (ISA or ISP).
- 4) Tasked Services.
- 5) Tasked Agencies.
- 6) Joint Staff (J4 ILED as lead office).
- 7) TRANSCOM (either info or coordinating copies to MTMC and MSC).
- 8) Applicable Unified Command.
- 9) Internal DSCA (GC, Comptroller)

11.4. **Post-Execute Order Release Actions.** With release of the initial Execute Order (EXORD) for the drawdown, DSCA and Service AO's can anticipate the following actions/requirements:

Issuance of supplemental Service EXORDs (Service AO's).

- 1) Clarification of EXORD guidance (as required).
- 2) Monitoring status of Service/Agency execution status.
- 3) Resolution of any policy and execution issues.
- 4) Continued development of drawdown package if full authority was not allocated in the initial EXORD.
- 5) Issuance of supplemental EXORD's, as required.
- 6) Reminding OSD and State policy offices of the agreed upon lead-times and that DoD could not start execution prior to the PD and that (with a few exceptions) things don't move overnight.

11.5. **DSCA Monitoring.** After release of the EXORD, DSCA AO will spend most of his/her time in the above actions, particularly asking the Services for status reports as the policy offices and in-country offices (US and host) will continually ask where everything is. Acquisition of appropriate TCN's from the Services to support monitoring the shipping status should be

undertaken for high-visibility shipments, particularly where there are multiple shipments and when cargo is shipped incrementally.

CHAPTER 12 – RECONCILIATION AND REPORTING TO CONGRESS

C12.1. **Financial Reconciliation.** As soon as possible after, or concurrent with delivery, of the equipment and services, the DSCA AO should coordinate with the Service/Defense Agency AO's to reconcile projected and actual expenditures. This effort should not wait until completion of all deliveries, but should be a continual process as actual costs become available. Due to delayed or non-reporting of the data into the DSCA 1000 System by the Service Components, this effort is frequently conducted by exchange/comparison of DSCA and Service AO spreadsheets. Once the AO determines that all commodities/services actions are completed and/or the drawdown authority is exhausted, she/he will send out a drawdown closure message, terminating all new supply actions. The closure action allows J4-LRC to close the project code assigned to the drawdown. The closure message will also request MILDEPs to report all financial data into the DSCA 1000 System to allow the DSCA Comptroller Financial Management Office to prepare final reports to Congress as needed.

C12.2. **Congressional Reporting.** The DSCA Comptroller Financial Management Office has the lead for preparing statutorily required reports, with the exception of the 60-day Bosnia report (see Special Authorities below).

C12.2.1. **Section 506, FAA, DoD (DSCA)** is required to provide a report to Congress detailing all the defense articles, defense services, and military education and training delivered to the recipient country or international organization upon delivery of such articles or upon completion of such services or education and training. The report must also include whether any savings were realized by utilizing commercial transportation services rather than acquiring those services from USG transport assets.

C12.2.2. **Special Authorities.** For "special" drawdown authorities, there may be additional reporting requirements authorized by legislation in any fiscal year. For example, the Bosnia drawdown under Sec.540 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (PL 104-107) required 60-day reports. The DSCA AO for Bosnia has been responsible for submitting the 60-day report to Congress. The FY 1999 Foreign Operations Act (PL 105-277) authorized a special "drawdown" up to \$25 million for Jordan, but without any additional reporting requirements.

C12.2.3. **Section 655, FAA.** Annual military assistance reporting is required on ALL drawdowns. The report covers defense articles (including excess defense articles (EDA)), defense services, and military training and education furnished by grant **under any authority of law**, except under title V of the National Security Act of 1947.

C12.2.4. **National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1999 (P.L. 105-736).** The Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities Report pursuant to Section 506 of the FAA, requires a report to Congress listing equipment DoD provided via counternarcotics drawdown efforts and the DoD's plans for replacing it, whether totally, partially, or not at all. This report gives Congress a sense of the adverse impact of drawdowns on DoD resources and US military

readiness. In addition to equipment listings, DSCA requests the Services to also provide impact statements for submission to Congress.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1- Drawdown List 1963- Aug 00

FY	PD No.	Country or Region	Authority	Purpose	FY Total (\$ millions)
1963	PD63-15	India	506(a)(1)	War With China	\$55.00
1965	PD65-12	MAP/Vietnam	506(a)(1)	Military Assistance	\$75.00
1966	PD66-06	MAP/Vietnam	506(a)(1)	Military Assistance	\$300.00
1974	PD74-12/-19	Cambodia	506(a)(1)	Military Assistance	\$250.00
1975	PD75-09	Cambodia	506(a)(1)	N. Vietnamese Threat	\$75.00
1980	PD80-21	Thailand	506(a)(1)	N. Vietnamese Threat	\$1.10
1981	PD81-00	Liberia	506(a)(1)	Support Coup	\$3.4
1981	PD81-02/-04	El Salvador	506(a)(1)	Guerrilla Threat	\$25.00
1982	PD82-05	El Salvador	506(a)(1)	Guerrilla Threat	\$55.00
1983	PD83-08/-09	Chad	506(a)(1)	War With Libya	\$25.00
1986	PD86-06	Chad	506(a)(1)	War With Libya	\$10.00
1986	PD86-08	Honduras	506(a)(1)	Threat from Nicaragua	\$20.00
1986	PD86-13	Phillipines	506(a)(1)	Earthquake	\$10.00
1987	PD87-05/-13	Chad	506(a)(1)	War With Libya	\$25.00
1988	PD	Afgan/Pakistan	552(c)(2)	UN Observer Group-DoD Transport	\$0.22
1989	PD89-06	Jamaica	506(a)(1)	Hurricane	\$10.00
1989	PD89-24	Colombia	506(a)(1)	Counternarcotics	\$65.00
1990	PD90-33	Counternarcotics	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$53.30
1990	PD90-40	Israel	506(a)(1)	Desert Storm	\$74.00
1990	PD90-41	Phillipines	506(a)(2)	Mt. Pinatubo Eruption	\$10.00
1991	PD91-01	Israel	506(a)(1)	Desert Storm	\$43.00
1991	PD91-16	Turkey	506(a)(1)	Desert Storm	\$32.00
1991	PD91-26	Turkey	506(a)(2)	Kurdish relief	\$25.00
1991	PD91-31	Turkey	506(a)(2)	Kurdish relief	\$50.00
1991	PD91-35	Bangladesh	506(a)(2)	Cyclone	\$20.00
1992	PD92-05	Senegal	552(c)(2)	Support Deployment to Liberia	\$10.00

FY	PD No.	Country or Region	Authority	Purpose	FY Total (\$ millions)
1992	PD92-17	Mexico	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$26.00
1992	PD92-23	Israel	599B	Special Authority	\$47.00
1992	PD92-48	Colombia	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$7.00
1992	PD92-49	Pakistan	506(a)(2)	flood	\$5.00
1993	PD93-17	Israel	599B	Special Authority	\$491.1
1993	PD93-27	Ecuador	506(a)(2)	Disaster Relief	\$2.00
1993	PD93-43	UN	552(c)(2)	Somalia Peacekeeping efforts	\$25.00
1993	PD93-45	Laos	575AC	POW/MIA	\$11.80
1993	PD93-99	UNK		UNK	\$3.9
1994	PD94-	UN	1511(103-1)	Serbia Border Sanctions Enforcement	\$5.60
1994	PD94-07	Egypt	552(c)(2)	return of M113 A2's to EG	\$13.50
1994	PD94-20	Israel	559B	Special Authority	\$161.9
1994	PD94-21	Israel	552(c)(2)	Palestine Police	\$4.00
1994	PD94-34	Dominican Republic	506(a)(1)	Anti-Smuggle Assistance	\$15.00
1994	PD94-41	Jamaica	506(a)(1)	Haiti Refugee Assistance	\$1.50
1994	PD94-44	Rwanda T9	552(a)(2)	Disaster Relief/Refugee care	\$75.00
1994	PD94-50	Haiti	506(a)(1)	Multi-nat. Coalition Force	\$50.00
1995	PD95-03	Israel	559B	Special Authority	\$75.00
1995	PD95-17	Israel (Palestine Police)	552(c)(2)	Peacekeeping	\$5.00
1995	PD95-28	Haiti	552(c)(2)	Peacekeeping	\$5.00
1995	PD95-29	Bosnia, UK, FR	506(a)(1)	Rapid Reaction Force Transportation	\$12.00
1995	PD95-33	Bosnia, UK, FR	506(a)(1)	Rapid Reaction Force Communication Equip	\$3.00
1995	PD95-34	Bosnia, UK, FR	506(a)(1)	Rapid Reaction Force	\$17.00
1996	PD96-11	Jordan	sec 572	Special authority	\$100.00
1996	PD96-17	Israel (Never executed)	506(a)(1) and 552	Explosive detection disarming (DoD portion)	\$22.00
1996	PD96-39	Bosnia	sec 540	Special Authority	\$100.00
1996	PD96-42	Vietnam	sec 535	POW/MIA	\$3.00
1996	PD96-50	Cambodia	sec 535	POW/MIA	\$0.20
1996	PD96-52	Haiti	552(c)(2)	Training of HNP	\$1.00
1996	PD96-53	Africa ER, ET, UG	506(a)(1)	Sudan Containment	\$10.00
1996	PD96-55	Africa LI, Mali, IV	506(a)(1)	ECOMOG	\$5.00

APPENDIX 1

FY	PD No.	Country or Region	Authority	Purpose	FY Total (\$ millions)
1996	PD96-56	Africa LI, Mali, IV	552(c)(2)	ECOMOG	\$10.00
1996	PD96-57	L.America/Carib RSS	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$75.00
1997	PD97-09	Mexico	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$37.00
1997	PD97-12	Turcoman Monitor	552(c)(2)	Peacekeeping	\$4.00
1997	PD97-14	Iraqi Refugees	506(a)(2)	Operation Pacific Heaven	\$10.00
1997	PD97-38	L.America/Carib RSS	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$20.00
1998	PD98-19	(ME) Jordan	SEC 572	Special Authority	\$25.00
1998	PD98-41	L.America/Carib RSS	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$70.00
1999	PD99-03	L. America: HO, NU,ES,GT	506(a)(2)	Emergency Disaster opns	\$30.00
1999	PD99-04	L. America: HO, NU,ES,GT	506(a)(2)	Emergency Disaster opns	\$45.00
1999	PD99-18	Jordan	FY99 Ops Act	Special Authority	\$25.00
1999	PD99-20	Kosovar Refugees	552(c)(2)	Peacekeeping	\$25.00
1999	PD99-32	Tunisia	FY99/ops Act	Special authority	\$5.00
1999	PD99-34	Africa , NI, GH, SL, Mali, GV	506(a)(1)	ECOMOG	\$3.00
1999	PD99-35	Kosovo war crimes YU	99 For Ops Act	FBI- Intlo war crimes tribunal YU	\$5.00
1999	PD99-39	East Timor, Indonesia	506(a)(1)	Multi Forces Intl Ops	\$55.00
1999	PD99-40	Kosovo-Protection Corps	552(c)(2)	UN mission to develop KP Corp	\$5.00
1999	PD99-43	L.America, CO, PE, EC, PN	506(a)(2)	Counternarcotics	\$69.70
2000	PD00-05	Iraqi Liberation Act (ME)	PL105-338	Trng 4 students at Hulburt Field, FL (\$16K)	\$5.00
2000	PD00-09	Venezuela	506(a)(2)	Emergency Disaster opns	\$20.00
2000	PD00-17	(ASA) Africa SF, BC, MZ, ZI, ZA, MA	506(a)(2)	Emergency Disaster opns	\$37.60
2000	PD00-27	Sierra Leone	506(a)(1)	Military Assistance to UNAMSIL and other countries involved in peacekeeping effort	\$18.00

COMPTROLLER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1100

July 28, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT AND COMPTROLLER)
COMPTROLLER, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
COMPTROLLER, UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION
COMMAND
DIRECTOR, FORCE STRUCTURE, RESOURCES AND
ASSESSMENT, THE JOINT STAFF

SUBJECT: Reimbursement of DBOF Activities for Contingency Operations and
Humanitarian Efforts

This memorandum provides policy for funding contingency operations costs at DBOF activities and documents the funding procedures for contingencies and similar actions that have normally been followed in the past. The intent is to clarify the process and establish Military Department responsibilities for payment. This policy will be incorporated into various instructions as they are revised and published.

All DBOF business areas, including transportation services provided by USTRANSCOM, operate on a reimbursement basis with users paying for goods and services provided. Payment for contingency operations, including deployment or other emergency response for military or humanitarian assistance, is no exception: The users ordering the DBOF service must pay the bill, and no orders are to be accepted without funding. The Military Department Headquarters is responsible for determining which level within the Military Department will pay (ie.... Unit, major command, or Military Department level). This process also applies when a Unified Commander tasks a Service-funded unit to perform a mission (such as transportation of Service personnel or equipment by USTRANSCOM). The parent Military Department that owns the equipment or personnel is responsible for payment of costs incurred to accomplish the mission.

The sole exception to this policy occurs when CINCTRANSCOM receives an order from JCS requiring transportation of non-U.S. owned equipment and/or non-U.S. personnel such as unreimbursed efforts in support of the U.N. In these instances, Army will pay MTMC costs, Navy will pay MSC costs, and Air Force will pay AMC costs.

Bills can be centralized for more convenient processing if appropriate; however, billings will be forwarded to the appropriate Military Department within 30 days from commencement of the contingency operation or humanitarian effort. Payment of these bills, including transportation bills, by the Military Departments must be made in a timely manner.

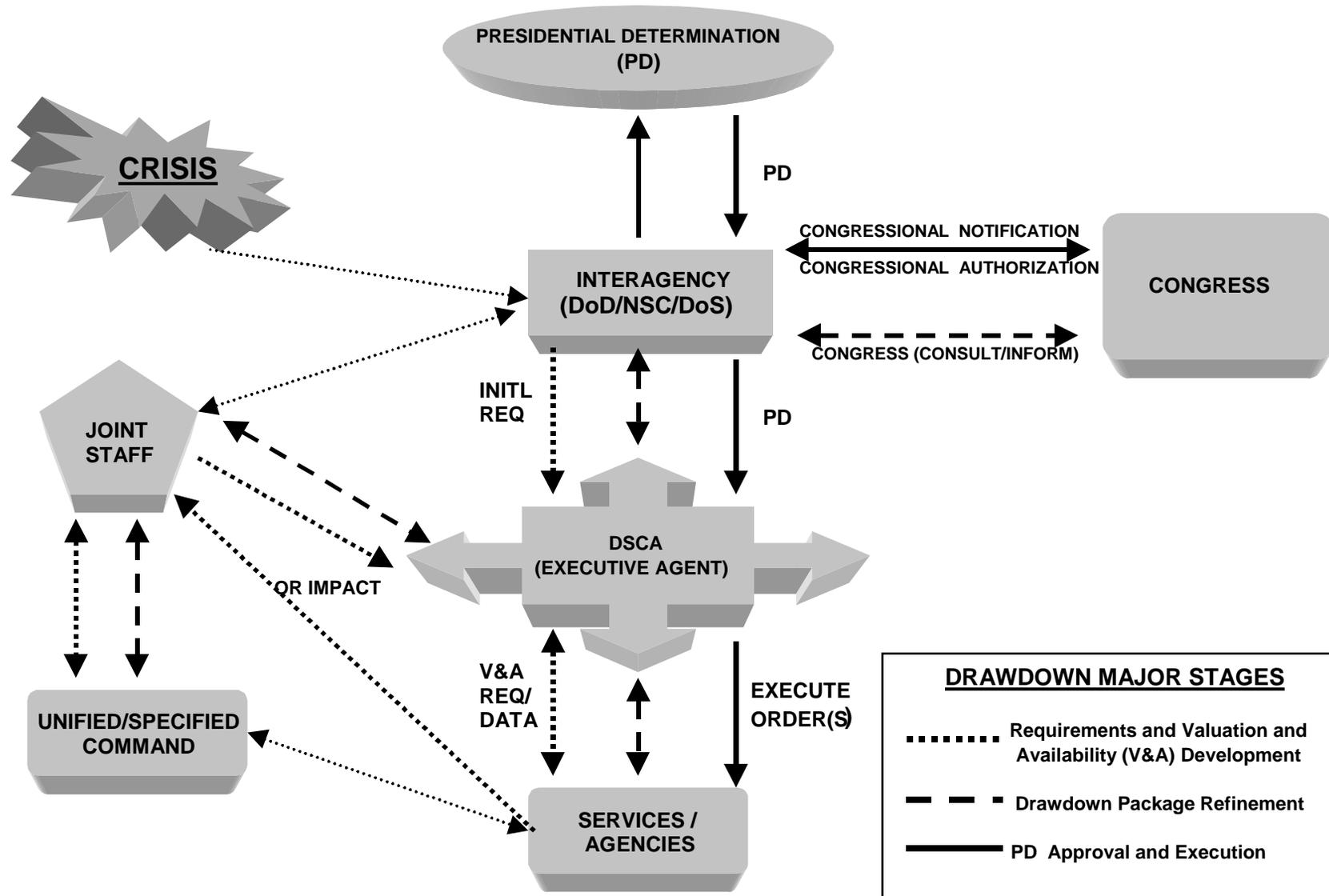
APPENDIX 2

This guidance does not address any contingency operation designated by the Secretary of Defense as a “National Contingency Operation” under the Provision of 10 U.S.C. Section 127. Special rules would apply for such an operation, and those rules would be promulgated separately in conjunction with any designation by the Secretary under the provisions of that section.

//SIGNED//

Alice C. Maroni
Principal Deputy Comptroller

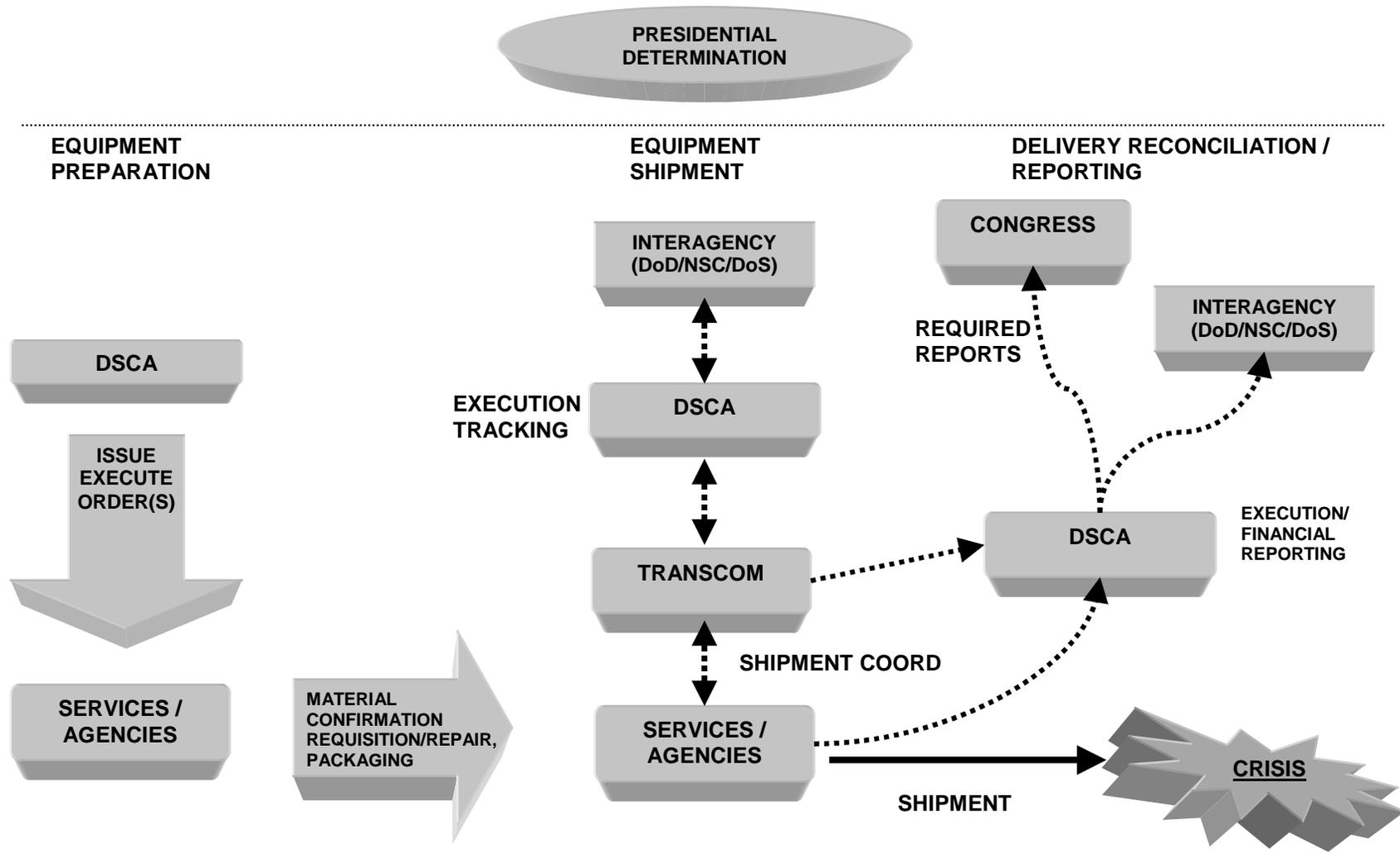
DRAWDOWN PLANNING/DEVELOPMENT



APPENDIX 3

AS OF 12-15-2000

Drawdown Execution



APPENDIX 3

AS OF 12-15-2000

APPENDIX 4- SAMPLE PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION (PD) AND MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

99 OCT -1 AM 11:38

September 30, 1999

Presidential Determination
No. 99-43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act to Provide Counter-Drug Assistance to Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Panama

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense, military education and training from the Department of Defense, and articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Departments of Justice, State, Transportation, and the Treasury for the purpose of providing international anti-narcotics assistance to Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Panama.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown of up to \$72.55 million of articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Departments of Defense, Transportation, Justice, State, and the Treasury, and military education and training from the Department of Defense, for Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Panama for the purposes and under the authorities of chapter 8 of part I of the Act.

As a matter of policy and consistent with past practice, my Administration will seek to ensure that the assistance furnished under this drawdown is not provided to any unit of any foreign country's security forces if that unit is credibly alleged to have committed gross violations of human rights unless the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of that unit to justice.

E-99/013034-

103812 /99

APPENDIX 4

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

William J. Clinton

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION
FOR USE OF SECTION 506(a) (2) AUTHORITY
TO DRAW DOWN ARTICLES, SERVICES, AND MILITARY
EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Due primarily to the rapidly deteriorating situation in Colombia, there is a critical need for us to provide additional Counternarcotics (CN) support to the governments of Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Panama. Increased efforts by these governments to eradicate illegal drug crops produced in their countries and to interdict drugs en route through their countries at once reduce the availability of drug-financed support to anti-government forces in these countries and to reduce the flow of drugs into the United States. Specifically, these governments are in critical need of counternarcotics (CN) assistance beyond that which we can provide through International Narcotics Control (INC) funding. We propose that such assistance be provided under the authority of section 506 (a) (2) of the FAA.

Under our proposal, the President would direct a drawdown of up to \$69.7 million in articles, services, transportation, and military education and training from the Department of Defense to support our counternarcotics strategy within the Western Hemisphere. Of this, we estimate that approximately \$56 million would be used to bolster the counternarcotics efforts of the Colombian National Police (CNP) and Colombian military elements which directly support the CN effort; approximately \$4.0 million would go to support the Peruvian National Police and elements of the Peruvian military; approximately \$3.4 million would support police and military elements in Ecuador, and approximately \$0.3 million would support security forces in Panama. Finally, approximately \$6.0 million of this authority would be expended from DoD operational funds for packing, crating, handling, transportation, and related support for this package.

UNCLASSIFIED

APPENDIX 4

UNCLASSIFIED

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The President would also direct a drawdown of up to \$1.1 million in articles and services from the Department of Transportation Coast Guard (USCG) to support counternarcotics efforts in Colombia. (This authority will be used to facilitate hot handoff of Coast Guard vessels we intend to provide to Colombia as Excess Defense Articles (EDA) early in FY 01-it will not affect the current EDA allocation program.)

The President would also direct a drawdown of up to \$625 thousand in articles and services from the Department of the Treasury to support counternarcotics efforts. Of this, we would estimate that approximately \$525 thousand would support Ecuador and the remainder would support Panama.

The President would also direct a drawdown of up to \$125 thousand in articles and services from the Department of Justice (DEA) to support counternarcotics efforts. Of this, we would estimate that approximately \$50 thousand would support Panama and approximately \$75 thousand would support Ecuador.

Finally, the President would direct a drawdown of approximately \$1.0 million in articles and services from the Department of State (INL) to support counternarcotics efforts in Colombia.

The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the NSC staff, the Secretaries of Defense, Transportation, and the Treasury, and the Attorney General concur with this proposal.

Depending on the situation in receiving countries, selected end items provided will be accompanied by a package of available spare parts, equipment reception assistance, and user and maintenance training as appropriate--and as availability from agency inventory and resources dictate.

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The narcotics and security situation in Colombia continues to deteriorate. Coca cultivation, including higher yield varieties, has increased close to 50 percent over the last two years. Heroin cultivation and production has also increased. The vast majority of the new coca cultivation is in Putumayo and Caqueta--areas where the GOC has not been able to conduct effective CN operations due to infestation by heavily armed anti-government forces supporting trafficking interests. Complicating the GOC's ability to meet these challenges, the Colombian economy is in the worst condition that it has seen in 50 years. The approximately \$58.1 million in this package would support the Colombian Military and National Police in their effort to conduct vigorous CN operations throughout the country-but concentrating in the South. We would also increase the Colombian Air Force's ability to interdict air trafficking into, out of, and within Colombia-and onward toward the United States. Support for the CNP will facilitate its law enforcement, interdiction, and eradication programs-and its ability to conduct joint CN operations with the Colombian Military.

We anticipate providing the CNP with weapons, ammunition, explosives, spare parts, field and flight gear, operational fuel, field aviation support equipment, base defensive items, and training. For the Colombian military, we anticipate providing aircraft spares, fuel, weapons, ammunition, explosives, field and flight gear, hot handoff of USCG coastal patrol craft to be provided under Excess Defense Article authority, base defensive items, field rations, aviation management support, and training.

The effect of this situation is not limited to Colombia. In Peru, despite intensive efforts by CN forces, traffickers are adjusting to the GOP's highly successful operation against air trafficking. Not only are they adjusting their flight patterns, but cocaine base is reported to be moving on Peruvian rivers and overland across the Andes--where some of it was processed into HCl for subsequent shipment from Peruvian ports and airports. We intend to provide some \$4.0 million of assistance to furnish the Peruvian National Police, Air Force, and Coast Guard with aircraft spares, field and flight equipment, field rations, life support equipment, field aviation support equipment, fuel, training, and field bridging equipment.

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Ecuador continues to be a major transit country for cocaine hydrochloride (HCI), primary from Colombia, destined for the United States and Europe. Colombian traffickers control much of the cocaine smuggled into Ecuador. Colombian heroin and Peruvian HCI also transit Ecuador. Ecuador is used to import essential chemicals for cocaine production and to launder money. The Government of Ecuador (GOE) fully cooperates with the USG in the fight against narcotics trafficking. We anticipate furnishing approximately \$4.0 million of assistance to the Ecuadorian Military and Police-particularly those serving in or supporting units along the frontier with Colombia. We plan to provide them with spare parts, weapons, ammunition, and training.

Panama's role as a major transit point for illicit drugs heading to North America and other global markets is enhanced by its proximity to Colombia, remoteness of its frontier with that country, location on key transportation routes, openness to trade, and generally weak controls along borders and coasts. We must continue to improve the CN capabilities of Panama's weak security forces-including ground-based CN units, the National Maritime Service (SNM-coast guard), and National Air Service (SAN)--enabling them to become effective participants in efforts to intercept illicit drug shipments. With some \$450 thousand of assistance we would like to provide Panama with small boats, counternarcotics equipment, patrol and administrative vehicles, weapons, night vision devices, crew safety items, support equipment, and training.

As mentioned earlier, DoD will furnish packing, crating, handling, transportation, and related support for this package valued at approximately \$6.0 million of drawdown authority.

Section 506(a) (2) Drawdown

No assistance will actually be delivered under the drawdown unless the particular recipient government has provided appropriate end-use, retransfer, and security assurances in accordance with section 505 of the FAA, including agreement that equipment provided under this drawdown will be used for counternarcotics purposes.

The President has determined that the provision of the aid described herein is in the national interest of the United

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States. The drawdown will be directed during fiscal year 1999, with the result that it would count against the ceilings for fiscal year 1999, though it is anticipated that deliveries would be completed thereafter.

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APPENDIX 4

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customer	supplier	line item	item	qty	exord value		shipments value		delta		rcn	delivery status	Shipping notes
BARBADOS RSS													
	USAF	4.08.01	FLT EQP SETS: FLT SUITS,GLOVES & BOOTS	6	\$10,000.00		\$2,353.00		\$7,647.00		CB01	COMPLETE	COMPLETE: 9 REQUISITONS SHIPPED. REPORT FROM RSS MLGRP 02/2000 3EA 42S COVERALLS LOST.
	USAF	4.08.02	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT	2	\$6,000,000.00		\$2,001,062.00		\$3,998,938.00		CB00	COMPLETE	COMPLETE: 1ST A/C DEL JAN 99, 2ND DELIVERED TO DOS MAY 99. 02/2000 REPORT FROM RSS MLGRP 1EA A/C IN COUNTRY. OTHER STILL AT DOS FACILITY ONGOING MODIFICATIONS.
	USAF	4.08.02F	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT FERRY	1	\$20,000.00		\$20,985.00		(\$985.00)		CB17	COMPLETE	COMPLETE: JAN 99 AND MAY 1999. 02/2000 REPORT FROM RSS MLGRP 1EA A/C IN COUNTRY. OTHER STILL AT DOS FACILITY ONGOING MODIFICATIONS.
	USAF	PC&HBBUSAF	PC&H CHARGES USAF	1	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		CB18	COMPLETE	
	USAF	TRANSBBUSAF	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USAF	1	\$235.00		\$235.00		\$0.00		CB19	COMPLETE	
					Sum Of exord value:	\$6,030,235.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$2,024,635.00	Sum Of delta:	\$4,005,600.00			
COLOMBIA AF													
	USA	1.09.12	UH-1H HULKS FOR SPARES	20	\$3,000,000.00		\$170,060.00		\$2,829,940.00		CC40	COMPLETE	1 REQUISITION (BCOT0C71049002) SHIPPED. TOTAL COST FOR 20 UH-1H'S REPORTED AS \$170,060.00. COSTS REFLECT SALVAGE VALUE FOR HULKS.
	USA	1.09.12TECH 1	OTHER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM	1	\$70,000.00		\$70,000.00		\$0.00		CC41	COMPLETE	1 PSEUDO REQUISITION.
	USA	1.09.12TECH 2	OTHER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM	1	\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00		\$0.00		CC42	COMPLETE	1 PSEUDO REQUISITION.
	USA	PC&HCOAFUSA	PC&H CHARGES USA	1	\$64,904.00		\$64,904.00		\$0.00		CC58	COMPLETE	(RCN duplicate)
	USA	TRANSCOAF USA	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USA	1	\$193,300.00		\$40,000.00		\$153,300.00		CC59	COMPLETE	Trans costs reser by ODMA (RCN duplicate)
	USAF	1.10.05	UTILITY VEHICLES	15	\$869,000.00		\$330,891.00		\$538,109.00		CA20	COMPLETE	Completed 15 vehicles shipped
	USAF	1.10.06	C-130 SPARES LOT	1	\$3,000,000.00		\$1,188,295.00		\$1,811,705.00		CA21	COMPLETE	Completed 259 requisitions shipped
	USAF	1.10.07	UH-60 SPARES LOT	1	\$3,000,000.00		\$2,695,056.00		\$304,944.00		CA22	COMPLETE	Completed 11 requisitions shipped
	USAF	2.02.02	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT	3	\$9,000,000.00		\$3,001,593.00		\$5,998,407.00		CA23	COMPLETE	Completed a/c delivered 18 Nov 97
	USAF	2.02.02F	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT FERRY	1	\$30,000.00		\$25,233.00		\$4,767.00		CA37	COMPLETE	Completed Nov 97
	USAF	PC&HCOAFUSAF	PC&H CHARGES USAF	1	\$222,250.00		\$222,250.00		\$0.00		CA38	COMPLETE	
	USAF	TRANSCOAF USAF	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USAF	1	\$714,375.00		\$714,375.00		\$0.00		CA39	COMPLETE	
					Sum Of exord value:	\$20,188,829.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$8,547,657.00	Sum Of delta:	\$11,641,172.00			
COLOMBIA AR													
	USA	1.09.05	GPS TRIMBLE	45	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	1.09.06	LENSATIC COMPASS	500	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		AA20	CANCEL	REQUISITION BCOA0C7100D001 KILLED/CANCELED. ITEM NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	1.09.07	FLACK VESTS	600	\$0.00		\$223,145.00		(\$223,145.00)		AA21	COMPLETE	4 REQUISITIONS: 3 SHIPPED , 250 LG, 350 MD, AND 500 1 ST AID CASES LC1, 1 KILLED/CANCELED.
	USA	1.09.08	BULLET PROOF VESTS	320	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		AA21	CANCEL	REQUISITION BCOA0C70990026 KILLED/CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.17	SECURE MOTOROLA RADIO	45	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.

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customer	supplier	line item	item	qty	exord value		shipments value		delta		rcn	delivery status	Shipping notes
	USA	3.03.18	SECURE MOTOROLA REPEATER STATIONS	15	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.19	MOTOROLA BATTERY CHARGERS	15	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
APPENDIX 5		3.20	MOTOROLA RADIO KEYLOADER W/CABLES ADAPTER & CHARGER	1	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	TRANSCOAR USA	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USA	1	\$72,543.00		\$72,543.00		\$0.00		AA39	COMPLETE	2 PSEUDO REQUISITIONS.TRANSPORTATION COSTS RESERVED BY ODMA.
					Sum Of exord value:	\$72,543.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$295,688.00	Sum Of delta:	(\$223,145.00)			
COLOMBIA MC													
	USA	3.03.09	AN/PRC132 HF/VHF SECURE COMMO	10	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.10	SECURE HF MANPACK	20	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.11	SECURE HF BASE STATIONS	20	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.12	SECURE VHF BASE STATIONS	20	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.13	SECURE MOTOROLA RADIOS	45	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.14	SECURE MOTOROLA REPEATER STATIONS	15	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.15	MOTOROLA BATTERY CHARGERS	15	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.16	MOTOROLA RADIO KEYLOADER W/CABLES ADAPTER & CHARGER	1	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USN	2.03.01	MKII PATROL BOATS OR EQUIVALENT	6	\$295,000.00		\$1,155,000.00		(\$860,000.00)		BA20	COMPLETE	Boat cost includes \$12,500 per boat for rehab done by USN. Unit cost per boat \$180,000.00.
	USN	2.03.01PCH	PC&H MKII PATROL BOATS OR EQUIVALENT	6	\$0.00		\$6,000.00		(\$6,000.00)		BA38	COMPLETE	PC&H for each boat \$1,000.00
	USN	2.03.01TRANS	TRANSPORT MKII PATROL BOATS OR EQUIVALENT	6	\$0.00		\$120,000.00		(\$120,000.00)		BA39	COMPLETE	Transport cost for each boat \$20,000.00
					Sum Of exord value:	\$295,000.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$1,281,000.00	Sum Of delta:	(\$986,000.00)			
COLOMBIA NP													
	USA	1.09.01	UH-1H	12	\$1,800,000.00		\$102,036.00		\$1,697,964.00		AA00	COMPLETE	1 REQUISITION (BCOE0C71049001) SHIPPED. TOTAL COST FOR 12 UH-1H'S REPORTED AS \$102,036.00. INL BROUGHT THE A/C INTO B CONDITION BEFORE SHIPMENT.
	USA	1.09.01OTH	UH-1H OTHER TECH ASSISTANCE TEAM	1	\$30,000.00		\$25,000.00		\$5,000.00		AA02	COMPLETE	1 PSEUDO REQUISITION RELATED TO UH-1H TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM .
	USA	1.09.01QAT	UH-1H QAT USG TEAM IN COUNTRY	1	\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00		\$0.00		AA01	COMPLETE	1 PSEUDO REQUISITION RELATED TO UH-1H DELIVERY TO COLOMBIA
	USA	1.09.02	FLACK VESTS	500	\$0.00		\$185,350.00		(\$185,350.00)		AA04	COMPLETE	2 REQUISITIONS SHIPPED, 250 LG, 250 MD.
	USA	1.09.03	FIELD SETS: LBE, CANTEEN PAIR, RUCKSACK & JUNGLE BOOTS LG	2,000	\$600,000.00		\$269,742.50		\$330,257.50		AA04	COMPLETE	51 REQUISITIONS: 23 SHIPPED, 28 KILLED/CANCELED.
	USA	1.09.04	LENSATIC COMPASSES	250	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		AA05	CANCEL	7 REQUISITIONS KILLED/CANCELED DUE TO NO AVAILABILITY OF STOCK.
	USA	3.03.01	400W AMPLIFIERS	13	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.02	400W ANTENNA TUNERS	13	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.03	MULTIFREQ OMNI CONICAL GAIN-TYPE	13	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.04	GROUNDING SYSTEM (CABLES, WIRES,ETC)	13	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.05	HAND HELD UNITS W/ACCESSORIES	60	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.06	SECURE RADIO KEY LOADERS W/ACCESSORIES	10	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.

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customer	supplier	line item	item	qty	exord value	shipments value	delta	rcn	delivery status	Shipping notes
	USA	3.03.07	SECURE DVP-XL REPEATERS	6	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	3.03.08	12DB GAIN OMNIANTENNA FOR DVP-XL	6	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
APPENDIX 5		HCONPU	PC&H CHARGES USA	1	\$63,578.00	\$63,473.00	\$105.00	AA18	COMPLETE	2 PSEUDO REQUISITIONS.
		NSCONP	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USA	1	\$141,880.00	\$125,023.00	\$16,857.00	AA19	COMPLETE	2 PSEUDO REQUISITIONS. TRANSPORTATION COSTS RESERVED BY ODMA.
	USAF	1.10.01	FLT EQP SETS: HELMETS, FLT SUITS, GLOVES & BOOTS	100	\$78,584.00	\$77,259.00	\$1,325.00	CA00	COMPLETE	Completed:21 reqs delivered
	USAF	1.10.02	MRE CASES	333	\$18,000.00	\$25,561.00	(\$7,561.00)	CA01	COMPLETE	Completed 333 cases shipped
	USAF	1.10.03	5.56MM (A1) BALL AMMO	2,000,000	\$420,000.00	\$615,065.00	(\$195,065.00)	CA02	COMPLETE	Completed 1,999,200 rounds shipped
	USAF	1.10.04	JUNGLE BOOTS PAIRS	4,000	\$201,015.00	\$201,015.00	\$0.00	CA03	COMPLETE	Completed 4000 pairs shipped
	USAF	2.02.01	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT	2	\$6,000,000.00	\$2,001,062.00	\$3,998,938.00	CA04	COMPLETE	Completed a/c delivered 23 Oct 97
	USAF	2.02.01F	C-26 AIRCRAFT FERRY	2	\$20,000.00	\$16,822.00	\$3,178.00	CA17	COMPLETE	Completed Oct 97
	USAF	PC&HCONPU SAF	PC&H CHARGES USAF	1	\$32,445.00	\$32,445.00	\$0.00	CA18	COMPLETE	
	USAF	TRANSCONP USAF	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USAF	1	\$104,288.00	\$104,288.00	\$0.00	CA19	COMPLETE	
					Sum Of exord value:	\$9,539,790.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$3,874,141.50	Sum Of delta:	\$5,665,648.50
COLOMBIA NV										
	USN	1.11.01	BOSTON WHALER TYPE RIVER BOAT	3	\$364,000.00	\$111,300.00	\$252,700.00	BA21	COMPLETE	Boat cost includes \$11,500 per boat for rehab done by USN. Unit cost per boat \$25,600.
	USN	1.11.01PCH	PC&H BOSTON WHALER TYPE RIVER BOAT	3	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	(\$3,000.00)	BA38	COMPLETE	PC&H for each boat \$1,000.00
	USN	1.11.01TRASP	TRANSPORT BOSTON WHALER TYPE RIVER BOAT	3	\$0.00	\$360,000.00	(\$360,000.00)	BA39	COMPLETE	Transport cost for each boat \$120,000.00
					Sum Of exord value:	\$364,000.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$474,300.00	Sum Of delta:	(\$110,300.00)
COLOMBIA NV/MC										
	USA	1.09.09	LANDING CRAFT LCULCM, 6 MO SPARES & TRAINING	1	\$2,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000,000.00	CC20	CANCEL	ITEM CANCELED BY COUNTRY
	USA	1.09.09PARTS	SHIP PTS COMP&ACRYS	1	\$0.00	\$2,971.20	(\$2,971.20)	CC21	COMPLETE	SHIP PARTS/SPARES. 18 REQUISITIONS. 2 KILLED/CANCELED, 16 SHIPPED. SUBTRACTED VALUE FROM EXORD VALUE AUTHORIZED UNDER RCN CC20.
	USA	1.09.10	GPS TRIMBLE	45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	1.09.11	COMPASSES "RITCHIE MARINE"	45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY.
	USA	PC&HCONVM CUSA	PC&H CHARGES USA	1	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$1.00	CC38	COMPLETE	NO REQUISITIONS.
	USA	TRANSCONV MCUSA	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USA	1	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$1.00	CC39	COMPLETE	NO REQUISITIONS. TRANSPORTATION COSTS RESERVED BY ODMA.
					Sum Of exord value:	\$2,000,002.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$2,971.20	Sum Of delta:	\$1,997,030.80
PERU AF										
	USAF	3.02.01	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT	4	\$12,000,000.00	\$3,165,574.00	\$8,834,426.00	CA60	COMPLETE	COMPLETE:2 A/C DEL OCT 97, 2 A/C DEL TO DOS MAY 99.
	USAF	3.02.01F	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT FERRY	1	\$40,000.00	\$35,707.00	\$4,293.00	CA77	COMPLETE	COMPLETE: OCT 97 & MAY 99.
					Sum Of exord value:	\$12,040,000.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$3,201,281.00	Sum Of delta:	\$8,838,719.00
PERU NP										
	USA	3.03.21	125W TRANSPORTABLE HF RECEIVER 2-30MZ	30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY

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customer	supplier	line item	item	qty	exord value		shipments value		delta		rcn	delivery status	Shipping notes
	USA	3.03.22	20W SECURE MANPACK PORTABLE RADIOS 2-30MHZ	10	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY
	USA	3.03.23	MOUNTS VEHICLE/BOAT FOR 20W 2-30MHZ MANPACK RADIOS	10	\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00			CANCEL	CANCELED. NOT AVAILABLE FROM INVENTORY
APPENDIX 5		USN	1.11.02	BOSTON WHALER TYPE RIVER BOAT	3	\$364,000.00		\$111,300.00	\$252,700.00		BA60	COMPLETE	Boat cost includes \$11,500 per boat for rehab done by USN. Unit cost per boat \$25,600.
			.02PCH	PC&H BOSTON WHALER TYPE RIVER BOAT	3	\$0.00		\$3,000.00		(\$3,000.00)		BA78	COMPLETE
	USN	1.11.02TRANS	TRANSPORT BOSTON WHALER TYPE RIVER BOAT	3	\$0.00		\$360,000.00		(\$360,000.00)		BA79	COMPLETE	Transport cost for each boat \$120,000.00
					Sum Of exord value:	\$364,000.00	Sum Of shipments value:	\$474,300.00	Sum Of delta:	(\$110,300.00)			
VENEZUELA NG													
	USA	5.04.01	LCM-8	1	\$2,250,000.00		\$174,650.00		\$2,075,350.00		CC43	COMPLETE	1 REQUISITION (BVEF0C82459001) SHIPPED. TOTAL COST FOR 1 LCM-8 REPORTED AS \$174,650.00.
	USA	5.04.01PARTS	LCM-8, PTS COMP&ACRYS	1	\$3,078.61		\$3,078.61		\$0.00		CC44	COMPLETE	20 REQUISITIONS: 18 SHIPPED, 2 KILLED/CANCELED.
	USA	PC&HVENGUSA	PC&H CHARGES USA	1	\$57,000.00		\$57,000.00		\$0.00		CC58	COMPLETE	PC&H CHARGES INCURRED PREPARING THE LCM8 FOR SHIPMENT TO VENEZUELA. (RCN duplicate)
	USA	TRANSVENGUSA	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES USA	1	\$750,000.00		\$750,000.00		\$0.00		CC59	COMPLETE	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES INCURRED BY THE US ARMY TRANSPORTATION UNIT THAT BARGED THE LCM8 TO VENEZUELA. TRANS COSTS RESER BY ODMA.(RCN duplicate)
	USAF	5.02.01	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT	2	\$6,000,000.00		\$2,001,062.00		\$3,998,938.00		CC00	COMPLETE	COMPLETE -A/C TRANSFERRED TO DOS JUN 99. LAST A/C DELIVERED 12/99. BOTH AIRCRAFT DELIVERED TO VENEZUELAN AIR FORCE.
	USAF	5.02.01F	C-26 A/B AIRCRAFT FERRY	1	\$40,000.00		\$21,640.00		\$18,360.00		CC01	COMPLETE	COMPLETE: 1ST A/C DELIVERED SEP 99, 2ND DELIVERED 12/99. BOTH AIRCRAFT DELIVERED TO VENEZUELAN AIR FORCE
	USN	5.03.01	MKII PATROL BOATS	6	\$295,000.00		\$1,155,000.00		(\$860,000.00)		BA40	COMPLETE	Boat cost includes \$12,500 per boat for rehab done by USN. Unit cost per boat \$180,000.00.
	USN	5.03.01PCH	PC&H MKII PATROL BOATS	6	\$0.00		\$6,000.00		(\$6,000.00)		BA58	COMPLETE	PC&H for each boat \$1,000.00
	USN	5.03.01TRANS	TRANSPORT MKII PATROL BOATS	6	\$0.00		\$120,000.00		(\$120,000.00)		BA59	COMPLETE	Transport cost for each boat \$20,000.00
					Sum Of exord value:	\$9,395,078.61	Sum Of shipments value:	\$4,288,430.61	Sum Of delta:	\$5,106,648.00			
					exord value Grand Total Sum:	\$60,289,477.61	shipments value Grand Total Sum:	\$24,464,404.31					

APPENDIX 6- SAMPLE EXECUTE ORDER (MODIFIED AND ANNOTATED)

R XXXXXXXZ MAR 00
FM SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//USDP-DSCA//
TO USCINTRANS SCOTT AFB IL//
USCINCUSACOM NORFOLK VA//
USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL
DA WASHINGTON DC//SAUS-IA-DSA-SA//
CMC WASHINGTON DC//PLU-SA/FMS//
OSAF WASHINGTON DC//IA/FMB//
HQUSCG WASHINGTON DC//
DLA FT BELVOIR VA//CAIL//FOXS/GC//
DLA FT BELVOIR VA//DLSC-CI//LDM/PPP//
DLA FORT BELVOIR VA//ESOC/DLSC-CS/DLSC-CP//
FT BELVOIR VA//DESC-F/DESC-D/DESC-BZC/DESC-DI//
FORT BELVOIR VA//DLMSO//
AMEMBASSY BOGOTA CO/NAS//
USCINCSO MIAMI FL//SCJ3/SCJ4/SCJ5/SCJ8//
USMILGP BOGOTA CO/LOG//
AMEMBASSY LIMA//
CHMAAG LIMA PE//
AMEMBASSY QUITO//
USMILGP QUITO EC//
AMEMBASSY PANAMA CITY PM//
USMILGP PANAMA CITY PM//
AFSAC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//IP/CMP/CMA/OMFR//
AFSAC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//OM/OMFR//
NAVY IPO WASHINGTON DC//280//
CDRUSASAC ALEXANDRIA VA//AMSAC-MA-LA//
DA WASHINGTON DC//DUSA-IA//
JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//DUSA-IA//
INFO SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//PM-RSAT/INL/ARA//
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//CHAIRS//
CNO WASHINGTON DC//
CMC WASHINGTON DC//
JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J5-WHEM/J4-ILD/J3-CNOD /J4-LRC//
USCINCUSACOM//J3/J4/J5/J02L/J02M//
USCINCUSOUTHCOM//J5/J3-DDD/POLAD//
USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL//SOJ5/J4//
USCINTRANS SCOTT AFB IL//TCJ3/4-ODJ/TCJ8//
DA WASHINGTON DC//DUSA-IA-DSZ/DUSA-IA-DSX//
NAVICP PHILADELPHIA PA//755C//
NAVILCO PHILADELPHIA PA//232/233//
CMC WASHINGTON DC//POS/LPP/LPO//
COMMARCORCYSCOM QUANTICO VA//PSS//
COMNAVSPECWARCOM CORONADO CA//
HQ USAF WASHINGTON DC/ILTT/ILSY/ILSR/ILTV//
HQ AMC SCOTT AFB IL//DON/FMI//DOY//
HQ AMC TACC SCOTT AFB IL//SAMM/DOOM//
CDR TRADOC FT MONROE VA//AFTA-R//
CDRMTMC FALLS CHURCH VA //MTOB-OS//
COMSPECBOATRON TWO//00//
CDRUSASAC NEW CUMBERLAND PA//AMSAC-MA-CM-LA//
AFSAT RANDOLPH AFB TX//CC/TO//
AFMC LSO WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//LOT/LOTA/LOTB//
HQ AFMC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//LGT/FMRD/FMA/FMAO//
US CUSTOMS SERVICE WASHINGTON
NAVICP MECHANICSBURG PA//OSM//
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//CHAIRS//

MESSAGE DATE TIME
GROUP (DTG) IS
ASSIGNED DURING THE
EXORD PACKAGE
STAFFING PROCESS.

AO MUST TAILOR
AUTODIN MESSAGE
ADDRESSES FOR
DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDINGLY.
SINCE THE
AUTODIN SYSTEM
IS TO BE REPLACED
BY THE DEFENSE
MESSAGING
SYSTEM (DMS),
AUTODIN ADDRESS
BOOKS ARE NO
LONGER
DISTRIBUTED.
UNTIL DMS
BECOMES
OPERATIONAL, THE
ONLY SOURCE FOR
AUTODIN ADDRESS
UPDATES (ACP-117)
IS THE PENTAGON
MESSAGE CENTER
AT 703-695-0205/-
6055.

APPENDIX 6

THIS IS A FOUR PART MESSAGE (PART 1)
SUBJECT: FY99 506(A)(2) DRAWDOWN IN SUPPORT OF ANTI-NARCOTICS
OPERATIONS IN COLOMBIA, PERU, ECUADOR, AND PANAMA. EXECUTE ORDER I.
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

REFS:

- A. PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION (PD)99-43 SIGNED 30 SEPTEMBER 1999
- B. DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION REGULATION AND PART TWO-CARGO MOVEMENT, DOD 4500.9-R
- C. DOD COMPTROLLER MEMORANDUM DATED 28 JULY 1994, SUBJ: REIMBURSEMENT OF DBOF ACTIVITIES FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS.
- D. SOUTHCOM MESSAGE 161910Z DEC 99 TEMPORARY UPGRADE OF FAD FOR COLOMBIA.

PART ONE FOR ALL

1. ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1999, THE PRESIDENT SIGNED A PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION, REF A, DIRECTING THE DRAWDOWN OF UP TO \$72.55 MILLION OF INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES FROM THE STOCKS OF VARIOUS U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND MILITARY TRAINING/EDUCATION FROM DOD (AND SPECIFICALLY \$69.7 MILLION IN INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE) UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF SECTION 506(A)(2) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT (FAA) OF 1961, AS AMENDED, TO SUPPORT COUNTERNARCOTICS ACTIVITIES BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF COLOMBIA, PERU, ECUADOR, AND PANAMA. THIS MESSAGE DIRECTS ADDRESSEES TO EXECUTE THIS DRAWDOWN AND PROVIDES GENERAL PLANNING INSTRUCTIONS. IF REQUIRED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED IN SUBSEQUENT EXECUTE ORDERS.

2. COUNTRIES SUPPORTED BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER HAVE VALID END USE AGREEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 505 OF THE FAA (HEREIN AFTER REFERRED TO AS A '**505 AGREEMENT**') WHICH ALLOWS FOR THE PROVISION BY DOD OF ANY INVENTORIES OR RESOURCES UNDER THIS DRAWDOWN. THESE AGREEMENTS SPECIFICALLY ADDRESS END USE OF INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES PROVIDED UNDER THIS DRAWDOWN AS BEING USED SOLELY FOR COUNTERNARCOTICS PURPOSES. U.S. COUNTRY TEAMS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED BY THE DEPT. OF STATE TO REVIEW THE DRAWDOWN CONTENT FROM THE POINT OF VIEW THAT HOST GOVERNMENT PLACEMENT OF THESE ITEMS WILL MEET USG REQUIREMENTS AND THAT EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES BE USED FOR COUNTER NARCOTICS PURPOSES. COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES FROM THIS DRAWDOWN (I.E. HAVE SIGNED NEW OR AMENDED 505 AGREEMENTS COVERING THE FY99 506 COUNTERNARCOTICS DRAWDOWN) ARE COLOMBIA, PERU, ECUADOR AND PANAMA. GUIDANCE TO THE MILDEPS FOR THE RELEASE OF DOD INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES TO THESE FOUR COUNTRIES ARE PROVIDED IN THIS EXECUTE ORDER.

3. **ALL INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES PROVIDED UNDER THIS AUTHORITY MUST BE FROM EXISTING STOCKS/RESOURCES. NEW PROCUREMENT IS NOT AUTHORIZED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 506(A)(2) OF THE FAA(EXCEPT TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED SERVICES ACQUIRED BY CONTRACT FOR PURPOSES OF THIS DRAWDOWN IF THE COST IS LESS EXPENSIVE THAN THE COST TO THE USG OF PROVIDING SERVICES FROM EXISTING AGENCY ASSETS).**

4. THE PRESIDENT, THROUGH DOD, IS REQUIRED TO REPORT TO CONGRESS ALL COSTS INCURRED AND DELIVERIES (PACKING, CRATING, HANDLING, AND TRANSPORTATION) OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THIS PD. THE DSCA 1000 SYSTEM IS THE VEHICLE FOR THIS REPORTING. EACH IMPLEMENTING AGENCY WILL SUBMIT THE APPROPRIATE PROGRAMMING AND DELIVERY DATA TO THE 1000 SYSTEM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. GUIDANCE IS PROVIDED IN CHAPTER 11, SECTION 1102 OF THE SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT MANUAL, DOD 5105.38M. CARD COLUMNS 47-50 SHOULD CONTAIN THE PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 99-43, AND CARD COLUMN 35 SHOULD CONTAIN 'C'. THE DATA ENTERED INTO THE DSCA 1000 SYSTEM SHOULD BE REVIEWED AND UPDATED AS NECESSARY TO REFLECT THE BEST ESTIMATE OF ANTICIPATED FINAL COSTS. WE CAN NOT OVER EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEED FOR IMPLEMENTING SERVICES TO PROVIDE UPDATES DURING THE COURSE OF THE DRAWDOWN.

NO REQUISITION ACTION AND/OR SHIPMENT SHOULD START FOR ANY COUNTRY WITHOUT A VALID SECTION 505 AGREEMENT APPROVED BY DOS. SEE C6.4 AND C9.8.1.

PER DSCA GC THIS PARAGRAPH MUST BE INCLUDED IN ALL EXORDS. SEE C4.2.1 AND C4.2.2.

APPENDIX 6

5. RECORD CONTROL NUMBERS (RCN) WILL BE ASSIGNED TO DISCRETELY IDENTIFY THE PROVIDING US MILITARY DEPARTMENT (MILDEP). THE RCN WILL BE USED IN ALL DATA SUBMISSIONS TO THE DSCA 1000 SYSTEM. DSCA MAY AUTHORIZE REDUCTIONS FROM A SPECIFIC RCN SO THAT DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY MAY BE RECOUPED AND USED FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. SEPARATE RCNS WILL BE ASSIGNED FOR EACH LINE VALUE. PROGRAMMING DATA SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY MILDEPS INTO THE DSCA 1000 SYSTEM ASAP.

6. MILDEPS WILL ENSURE ALL REQUISITIONS FOR MATERIEL SUBMITTED TO THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY (SOS)/INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (ICP) CONTAIN:

A. THE SPECIFIC NSN AND QUANTITY NEEDED. STANDARD DOD PRICES REFLECTED IN THE CATALOGING FILE WILL BE USED TO ACCUMULATE COST DATA ON COMMODITIES/SERVICES FURNISHED UNDER THE RCN.

B. EXCEPT WHERE INDICATED IN THIS OR FUTURE MESSAGES, FORCE ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR THREE (**FAD III**) ~~IS AUTHORIZED FOR THIS DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY. FORCE~~ ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR TWO (FAD II) IS AUTHORIZED FOR COLOMBIA AS EQUIPMENT PROVIDED WILL SUPPORT COUNTERNARCOTICS OPERATIONS PER REFERENCE D. ALL REQUISITIONS TO COLOMBIA SHOULD BE PROCESSED AS FADII. ISSUE PRIORITY DESIGNATOR (IPD) WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AUTHORIZED FADS.

C. ~~FILL OR KILL SERVICE CODE 2J, 31 OR 33 (AS APPROPRIATE) WILL BE USED (NEW PROCUREMENT IS NOT AUTHORIZED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 506(A)(2)).~~ THIS WILL ENSURE THE ICP PROCESSING REQUISITION WILL NOT INITIATE NEW PROCUREMENT.

FAD III IS STANDARD FOR MOST DRAWDOWNS. AO MUST COORDINATE FAD LEVEL WITH J4LRC. COLOMBIA'S FAD II REQUIRED SPECIAL APPROVAL. SEE C9.5.

NO NEW PROCUREMENT IS AUTHORIZED. SEE C4.2.2.

PART TWO - SUPPLY GUIDANCE

7. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION IS TO PROVIDE POLICY AND SUPPLY GUIDANCE AS FOLLOWS:

A. ALL ARTICLES PROVIDED IN THIS DRAWDOWN WILL BE IN AT LEAST CONDITION CODE **B OR -10/-20** STANDARDS, AND FULLY MISSION CAPABLE (NOT DEMILITARIZED'), UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY A DSCA EXECUTE ORDER. ALL ICPS PROCESSING REQUISITIONS WILL ISSUE ON HAND STOCKS IAW CURRENT SUPPLY POLICY AND GUIDANCE CONTAINED IN REFERENCE B. END ITEMS WILL BE PROVIDED WITH ALL PUBLICATIONS AND ON BOARD VEHICLE EQUIPMENT/TOOLS ('OEM GEAR') AS WOULD NORMALLY BE ISSUED TO U.S. FORCES.

B. MILDEPS ARE AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE BELOW THE REORDER POINT AND MAY IN THE CASE OF MAJOR END ITEMS, SUBSTITUTE LIKE ITEMS IN ORDER TO FILL REQUIREMENTS. SUBSTITUTIONS OF MAJOR END ITEMS MUST BE PRE-COORDINATED WITH DSCA POC PRIOR TO SUBSTITUTION.

C. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES WILL PROCESS ALL REQUISITIONS FOR ANY DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY CONTROLLED EQUIPMENT. ANY REQUESTS FOR DLA MANAGED SUPPLIES AND SERVICES ARE TO BE FUNDED BY THE REQUESTING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY. SERVICES SHALL PROVIDE FUND CODES AND 'BILL TO' DODAAC TO DLA PRIOR TO SUBMITTING REQUISITIONS. THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO DLA-FOXS, TEL: (703) 767-7209, DSN 427-7209 OR 7291. SPARES SHOULD BE REQUISITIONED ON A 'FILL OR KILL' BASIS. FOLLOW-ON GUIDANCE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR SUBSEQUENT PROCESSING OF 'KILLED' CSP REQUISITIONS. DLA IS AUTHORIZED TO FILL REQUISITIONS FOR SECONDARY ITEMS IN UNIFORM MATERIEL MOVEMENT AND ISSUE PRIORITY SYSTEM (UMMIPS) ISSUE PRIORITY DESIGNATOR (IPD) SEQUENCE AS IF THE REQUISITIONS ORIGINATED WITH US FORCES. DLA IS AUTHORIZED TO FILL REQUISITIONS BELOW THE REORDER POINT.

D. PROJECT CODE **3JD** ~~HAS BEEN ASSIGNED FOR USE BY ALL MILDEPS FOR COMMODITIES AND SERVICES PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DRAWDOWN. THIS CODE WILL BE UTILIZED ON ALL SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION DOCUMENTATION CONCERNED WITH THIS DRAWDOWN. ALL SHIPPING ACTIVITIES WILL ENSURE THAT THIS PROJECT CODE IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT CODE FIELD (BLOCK 8) AND THE APPLICABLE MAPAC AND CLEAR TEXT MARK-FOR ADDRESS IS PRINTED IN THE 'MARK FOR' SECTION (BLOCK 9) OF THE MILITARY SHIPMENT LABEL (DD FORM 1387) WHICH IS AFFIXED TO THE OUTSIDE OF EACH SHIPMENT UNIT. SHIPPING ACTIVITIES WILL ENSURE COPIES OF ALL DD FORMS~~

CONDITION CODE "B" OR -10/-20 IS MINIMUM STANDARD FOR DRAWDOWN. DUE TO THE HIGH VISIBILITY, MILDEPS MUST UNDERSTAND THE POTENTIAL FOR NEGATIVE PRESS COVERAGE IF "JUNK" EQUIPMENT IS PROVIDED. SEE C4.2.12.

AO MUST OBTAIN A PROJECT CODE FROM J4-LRC. SEE C9.4.

APPENDIX 6

1348 ARE ENCLOSED IN A PROTECTIVE ENVELOPE AND SECURELY ATTACHED TO THE OUTSIDE OF EACH PACKAGE/CONTAINER. THE RCN SERIES ASSIGNED FOR THIS DRAWDOWN ARE AS INDICATED BELOW. THESE RCNS ARE FOR REPORTING END ITEMS, PC&H, TRANSPORTATION, AND SERVICES.

E. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	RCN SERIES
SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AA00-AA17
PC&H	AA18
TRANSPORTATION	AA19
SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	AA20-AA37
PC&H	AA38
TRANSPORTATION	AA39
SUPPORT TO THE PERUVIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	AA40-AA57
PC&H	AA58
TRANSPORTATION	AA59
SUPPORT TO THE PERUVIAN POLICE	
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	AA60-AA77
PC&H	AA78
TRANSPORTATION	AA79
SUPPORT TO THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	AA80-AA97
PC&H	AA98
TRANSPORTATION	AA99
SUPPORT TO THE ECUADORIAN POLICE	
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	AB01-AB17
PC&H	AB18
TRANSPORTATION	AB19
SUPPORT TO THE PANAMANIAN POLICE	
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	AB40-57
PC&H	AB58
TRANSPORTATION	AB59
F. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY:	RCN SERIES:
SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AB60-AB77
PC&H	AB78
TRANSPORTATION	AB79
SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AB80-AB97
PC&H	AB98
TRANSPORTATION	AB99
SUPPORT TO THE PERUVIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	AC01-AC17
PC&H	AC18
TRANSPORTATION	AC19
SUPPORT TO THE PERUVIAN POLICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AC20-AC37
PC&H	AC38
TRANSPORTATION	AC39
SUPPORT TO THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AC40-AC57
PC&H	AC58
TRANSPORTATION	AC59
SUPPORT TO THE ECUADORIAN POLICE	

AO MUST OBTAIN FROM DSCA COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE THE RCN BLOCK'S FOR EACH MILDEP PROVIDING COMMODITIES/SERVICES. ASSIGNED RCN BLOCKS SHOULD BE LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE ALL LINE ITEMS ASSIGNED TO EACH COUNTRY/SERVICE(S), AND SHOULD INCLUDE NUMBERS FOR PC&H AND TRANSPORTATION. SEE C8.5 AND C9.11.

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COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AC60-AC77
PC&H	AC78
TRANSPORTATION	AC79
SUPPORT TO THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL MARITIME POLICE SERVICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AD01-AD17
PC&H	AD18
TRANSPORTATION	AD19

G. DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AD20-AD37
PC&H	AD38
TRANSPORTATION	AD39

SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AD40-AD57
PC&H	AD58
TRANSPORTATION	AD59

SUPPORT TO THE PERUVIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AD60-AD77
PC&H	AD78
TRANSPORTATION	AD79

SUPPORT TO THE PERUVIAN POLICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AD80-AD97
PC&H	AD98
TRANSPORTATION	AD99

SUPPORT TO THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AE01-AE17
PC&H	AE18
TRANSPORTATION	AE19

SUPPORT TO THE ECUADORIAN POLICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AE20-AE37
PC&H	AE38
TRANSPORTATION	AE39

SUPPORT TO THE PANAMANIAN POLICE	
COMMODITIES/SERVICES	AE60-AE77
PC&H	AE78
TRANSPORTATION	AE79

H. **TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY AUTHORIZED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION FOR DOD IS \$69.7 MILLION. NO LEGAL AUTHORITY EXISTS TO PROVIDE IN EXCESS OF \$69.7 MILLION OF DOD INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THIS DRAWDOWN. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THIS ALLOCATION BE EXCEEDED.**

I. MILDEPS WILL ADVISE SECDEF/USDP:DSCA (ERASA/ASA/COMP) IF ANY GOODS AND/OR SERVICES REQUESTED ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR DRAWDOWN BY FRONT CHANNEL MESSAGE INFO APPROPRIATE ACTION ADDRESSEES ON THIS MESSAGE, WITHIN SEVEN DAYS OF RECEIPT OF THIS OR SUCCEEDING DSCA EXECUTE ORDERS. THE CRITERIA FOR NON-AVAILABILITY IS THAT THE ITEM IS NOT IN STOCK OR THE DRAWDOWN OF THE SPECIFIC GOODS/SERVICES FROM MILDEP STOCKS WILL HAVE A SEVERE DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON THE OPERATIONAL READINESS OF THEIR MILITARY DEPARTMENT. EXTENSIVE PRE-COORDINATION WITH MILDEPS, ICPS, STATE DEPT. AND CONGRESS SHOULD PRECLUDE NON-AVAILABILITY OF ITEMS CALLED FOR IN THIS OR SUBSEQUENT EXECUTE ORDERS. DRAWDOWN OF THE GOODS/SERVICES MAY NEVERTHELESS BE REQUIRED OR MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT EXECUTE ORDER.

J. AS PREVIOUSLY COORDINATED WITH THE MILDEPS, COUNTRIES AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE TRAINING UNDER THIS DRAWDOWN, WILL, IF THIS TRAINING IS DETERMINED TO BE UNAVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THE TRAINING REQUEST, RECEIVE INSTEAD, OTHER GOODS OR SERVICES AS DIRECTED BY THE APPLICABLE EXECUTE ORDER. TRAINING REQUESTS AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS DRAWDOWN WILL BE MADE BY THE COUNTRY TEAM

PD DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED. SEE C8.1.
--

APPENDIX 6

UTILIZING GUIDANCE AND FORMATS OUTLINED IN THE JOINT SECURITY ASSISTANCE TRAINING (JSAT)REGULATION, AR 12-15/SECNAVINST 4950.4/AFR50-29.

PART THREE - TRANSPORTATION GUIDANCE

8. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION IS TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION GUIDANCE:

A. IAW REF C., TRANSPORTATION WILL BE ABSORBED BY THE MILDEP PROVIDING THE COMMODITY/SERVICE OR TRAINING AS PART OF THE DRAWDOWN. UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 506(A)(2) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT, MILDEPS MAY MAKE FULL USE OF COMMERCIAL CONTRACT TRANSPORTATION SERVICES INCLUDING THE USE OF NEW CONTRACTS IF THE COST IS LESS THAN USING READILY-AVAILABLE DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ASSETS (CONSIDERING URGENCY OF SHIPMENT). COSTS OF CARGO PREPARATION, PACKAGING, AND SHIPPING TO ULTIMATE DESTINATION WILL ALSO BE ABSORBED BY MILDEPS AS PART OF THIS DRAWDOWN AND REPORTED USING APPROPRIATE RCNS SHOWN ABOVE.

B. STANDARD DOD PROCEDURES WILL BE USED TO SUBMIT TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS. MILDEPS WILL ADDRESS, RELEASE AND SHIP MATERIEL IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT MILSTRIP, MILSTAMP AND MAPAD PROCEDURES. MILDEPS WILL FUND TRANSPORTATION IAW REFERENCE C.

C. TO MINIMIZE COSTS AND FACILITATE RECEIPT AND DISTRIBUTION IN HOST NATIONS, A SINGLE **CONSOLIDATION POINT** AT NAVICP/OSM, MECHANICSBURG, PA WILL BE SET UP FOR NON-SENSITIVE ITEMS AND USED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE. IN-COUNTRY U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES WILL COORDINATE WITH U.S. SPONSORING SERVICE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY PERSONNEL TO ESTABLISH MAPAD ADDRESSES THAT WILL EFFECT USE OF THE CONSOLIDATION POINT. WHEN POSSIBLE, REQUISITIONS/MROS WILL BE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPROPRIATE ADDRESS DATA IN THEM THAT WILL GENERATE SHIPMENTS TO THE CONSOLIDATION POINT AND STATUS REPORTS TO THE IN-COUNTRY U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES. THE CONSOLIDATION POINT WILL RELEASE MATERIEL IN ACCORDANCE WITH CALL-FORWARD INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES AND U.S. SPONSORING SERVICE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCIES. THE CALL-FORWARD INSTRUCTIONS WILL DETERMINE WHETHER SURFACE OR AIR TRANSPORTATION SHOULD BE USED. SHIPMENTS OF SENSITIVE ITEMS (I.E. WEAPONS/AMMUNITION/PYROTECHNICS/EXPLOSIVES) WILL BE HANDLED IAW WITH STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR THOSE TYPES OF ITEMS.

AO SHOULD DETERMINE THE COST/BENEFIT OF USING A CONSOLIDATION POINT. IF ONE IS DESIGNATED, THE AO MUST COORDINATE UP FRONT WITH MILDEPS AND RECEIVING COUNTRY (IES) ISSUES SUCH AS SHIPMENT SCHEDULES, MAPAC UPDATES, CONSOLIDATION POINT PAYMENT SCHEDULES ETC. SEE C9.9.

D. STANDARD DOD MARKING AND LABELING PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY MIL-STD-129 AND DOD 4500.32R (MILSTAMP) WILL BE USED.

E. DOD TRANSPORTATION RATES WILL BE USED FOR DRAWDOWN ACCOUNTING.

F. U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES IN EACH RECIPIENT COUNTRY WILL ESTABLISH MAPAD ADDRESSES THAT WILL ENSURE RECEIPT BY THEM OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION STATUS AND DOCUMENTATION AS UPDATES OCCUR. BASED ON STATUS, THE U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE WILL COORDINATE WITH THE RESPECTIVE U.S. SPONSORING SERVICE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCIES FOR EXPEDITING OR CALL-FORWARD OF CONSOLIDATION POINT MATERIEL AS REQUIRED.

G. STATUS AND SUPPLY/TRANSPORTATION DOCUMENTATION WILL FLOW TO THE IN-COUNTRY U.S. MILREPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MILSTRIP AND MILSTAMP PROCEDURES TO ADDRESSES ESTABLISHED IN THE MAPAD. ANY DIFFICULTIES WITH RECEIPT OF STATUS AND DOCUMENTATION SHOULD BE RESOLVED WITH THE RESPECTIVE U.S. SPONSORING SERVICE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCIES AND THE INVOLVED TRANSPORTATION AGENCY (IE MTMC). THE MTMC POC FOR MILGROUPS TO COORDINATE EXPRESS AIR SHIPMENT OF ORIGINAL SHIPPING DOCUMENTS IS MR. STEVE KOVAL AT FT. EUSTIS DEPLOYMENT SUPPORT COMMAND, COMM 757-878-8627.

WHEN APPLICABLE, MILGROUPS SUBMIT UPDATED MAPAC'S (TAC-M) TO ASSURE THE DELIVERY OF ORIGINAL SHIPPING DOCUMENTS NEEDED TO CLEAR MATERIEL THROUGH CUSTOMS.

H. ALL SHIPMENTS WILL BE UNCLASSIFIED UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

I. INTERNATIONAL SMALL PARCEL EXPEDITED SERVICES (E.G. FEDEX) WILL NOT BE USED UNLESS REQUESTED BY AN IN-COUNTRY U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE TO EXPEDITE A SPECIAL URGENT REQUIREMENT.

J. FOR COORDINATION PURPOSES ONLY, FOLLOWING ARE TRANSPORTATION/DELIVERY POINTS OF CONTACT (POCS): FOR AMEMBASSY COLOMBIA CAPT BARRY BREWER OR MS. MARCELA FORERO, COMM 571-244-2784 OR 2785,CELL 573-

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261-2144 (BREWER) OR 573-226-6069 (FORERO), EMAIL BREWERB@BOGOTA.MG.SOUTHCOM.MIL OR FOREROM@BOGOTA.MG.SOUTHCOM.MIL. FOR AMEMBASSY ECUADOR, POCS ARE SFC JOSE J. BOWIE OR MS. VERONICA EGUEZ (MAIN POC), COMM 593-250-4151 OR 4152 EMAIL BOWIEJ@QUITO.MG.SOUTHCOM.MIL OR EGUEZV@QUITO.MG.SOUTHCOM.MIL. FOR AMEMBASSY PERU, POCS ARE MAJ STEPHEN WHITT OR MS CECILIA DE VIGO, COMM 511-434-3000, EXT 2294/2289, EMAIL WHITTA@LIMA.MG.SOUTHCOM.MIL OR VIGOC@LIMA.MG.SOUTHCOM.MIL. POCS FOR AMEMBASSY PANAMA ARE CDR STEVE MOREHEAD, COMM 507-227-1777 OR DSN 313-285-4605, EMAIL SMOREHEAD@SAN.OSD.MIL, OR MAJ BILL DOONER COMM 507-207-7408, EMAIL DOONERWJ@STATE.GOV. FOR SOUTHCOM MR SCOTT MURRAY, COMM 305-437-3662, EMAIL USCJ4LRC@HQ.SOUTHCOM.MIL. FOR NAVICP/OSM MR.DAVID CECIL, COMM717-605-1442, EMAIL DAVID_J_CECIL@ICPMECH.NAVY.MIL, MR. LARRY JACOBS, 717-605-3528 COMM 717-605-3528, EMAIL LAWRENCE_S_JACOBS@ICPMECH.NAVY.MIL.

PART FOUR FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

9. THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS PROVIDED FOR MILDEP PLANNERS TO BEGIN EXECUTION OF THIS DRAWDOWN. QUANTITIES, WHERE SHOWN, WERE ESTIMATED BY MILDEP PLANNERS. WHERE NO QUANTITY IS SHOWN, MILDEPS ARE REQUESTED TO SHIP QUANTITIES AVAILABLE UP TO THE FUNDING THRESHOLD PROVIDED FOR IN THAT CATEGORY. **FOR WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNICS MILDEPS MUST COORDINATE WITH MILGROUPS TO DETERMINE SPECIFIC DODAC REQUIREMENTS AND WEAPON TYPE/MODELS TO AVOID COMPATIBILITY/OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS.** UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE DOLLAR VALUE SHOWN IN ANY CATEGORY BE EXCEEDED UNLESS APPROVED BY DSCA AND DOCUMENTED IN A SUBSEQUENT EXECUTE ORDER. THE COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE INVENTORIES AND RESOURCES FROM THIS DRAWDOWN (I.E. HAVE SIGNED A NEW OR AMENDED 505 AGREEMENTS COVERING THE FY99 506 COUNTERNARCOTICS DRAWDOWN) ARE COLOMBIA, PERU, ECUADOR AND PANAMA.

AO MUST MAKE SURE MILDEP AND MILGROUP COORDINATE THE REQUIREMENTS TO AVOID COMPATIBILITY PROBLEMS/ ISSUES.

9A. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE:

LIST EACH MILDEP REQUIREMENT IN A SEPARATE ENTRY.

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- UH 60 SPARE PARTS	VARIOUS	\$2,000,000
- M-79	100	\$ 79,000
- M60 MG	50	\$ 700,000
- SPARE PARTS FOR M60 MG		\$ 200,000
- THERMITE GRENADES	1000	\$ 20,000
- 7.62 LINKED FOR M60 MG		\$2,250,000
(ARMY WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- MOBILE TRAINING TEAMS	4	
-- HOW TO MAINTAIN AIRCRAFT LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS		\$ 15,000
-- INSTRUCTIONS ON WEAPONS HANDLING MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE		\$ 18,000
-- AIR DEFENSE AND FORCE PROTECTION		\$ 80,000
-- EVALUATION AND INSTRUCTION ON TACTICAL COMMUNICATION		\$ 180,000
TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED		\$5,542,000

DRAWDOWNS DO NOT PROVIDE OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY. USE DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY THROUGHOUT THE EXORD. SEE CI.2.4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING.

APPENDIX 6

REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- UH 60 SPARE PARTS (COLAR 1/3, FAC 2/3)	VARIOUS	\$6,000,000
- 81MM MORTARS WITH EQUIP (COLAR 80%, COLMAR 20%)	20	\$ 460,000
- M-79 (COLAR 50%, COLMAR 50%)	300	\$ 247,000
- M60 MACHINE-GUNS (COLAR 40%, COLMAR 40%, FAC 20%)	150	\$ 700,000
- 7.62 LINKED FOR M60 MG (COLAR, COLMAR, FAC ALLOCATION TBD)		\$1,050,000
(ARMY WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- 81MM MORTAR AMMO (COLAR 80%, COLMAR 20%)	10,000	\$1,410,000
(ARMY WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- 40MM AMMO FOR M-79 (COLAR 50%, COLMAR 50%)		\$2,054,000
(ARMY WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- THERMITE GRENADES (COLAR 100%)	1000	\$ 20,000
- MOBILE TRAINING TEAMS		
-- INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	1	\$ 80,000
-- INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECURITY FORCE TRAINING	1	\$ 80,000
- FIELD DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT NOT TO EXCEED (COLAR 40%, COLMAR 40%, FAC 20%)		\$2,000,000
- FLIGHT EQUIPMENT NOT TO EXCEED --(COLAR 65%, COLNAV 35%)		\$ 650,000
TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED:		
		\$14,751,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE USMILGROUP COLOMBIA, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING SERVICE. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICE TO USMILGROUP COLOMBIA:

ITEM	VALUE
LOGISTICIAN (TDY) TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS AT USMILGROUP COLOMBIA	\$60,000

NOTES: TDY NOT TO EXCEED 180 DAYS. USMILGROUP COLOMBIA WILL COORDINATE DETAILS OF TDY DATES AND CALL-UP MESSAGE REQUIREMENTS WITH THE ARMY.

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR USMILGROUP COLOMBIA BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$60,000

APPENDIX 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICE, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICE:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT		
NOT TO EXCEED:		\$ 600,000
-- FLIGHT HELMETS	50	
-- HEADSET MICROPHONES (H-15A/ATC)	30	
-- FLYER COVERALLS	200	
-- FLYER GLOVES	200	
-- FLYER BOOTS	100	
-- SAFETY BOOTS	100	
-- LIFE PRESERVERS	100	
-- 50 SURVIVAL RADIOS (PRC-90)	50	
-- HELO EMERGENCY EGRESS DEVICE SYSTEMS BTLS	200	
-- JACKETS FLYER SUMMER WEIGHT	50	
-- JACKETS FLYER WINTER WEIGHT	50	
-- HOT CLIMATE SURVIVAL KITS	20	
-- MRES CASES	900	
-- 5500LB CAPABLE CARABINERS (LOCKING SNAP-LINK)	100	
- AVIATION REFUEL KITS	5	\$ 600,000
TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR THE PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICE BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED:		\$1,200,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- 9MM BALL AMMO (2/3 MILITARY, 1/3 POLICE)		\$ 500,000
(ARMY WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED:		\$ 500,000

TOTAL TRANSPORTATION **DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY** FOR ARMY PROVIDED FOR THIS PD IS: \$ 1,155,666

TOTAL **DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY** PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 23,208,666

DRAWDOWNS
DO NOT
 PROVIDE
 OBLIGATIONAL
 AUTHORITY.
 USE
**DRAWDOWN
 AUTHORITY**
 THROUGHOUT
 THE EXORD. SEE
 C1.2.4.

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APPENDIX 6

9B. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE:

LIST EACH MILDEP REQUIREMENT IN A SEPARATE ENTRY.

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- LOT:FIELD GEAR NOT TO EXCEED	1	\$ 341,000
-- LBE, BOOTS CANTEENS, RAIN GEAR BACK PACKS, COMPASSES AMMO POUCHES		
- LOT:FIELD DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT NOT TO EXCEED	1	\$ 282,000
- LOT:FUEL	1	\$2,000,000

(SEE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ON PARAGRAPH 10)

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED: \$2,623,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- LOT:UH-1N SPARES (COLAR 100%)	VARIOUS	\$5,000,000
- LOT:FUEL	1	\$7,500,000
(SEE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ON PARAGRAPH 10)		
- LOT:5.56 M16 AMMO (COLAR 30%,COLMAR 50%, FAC 20%)	1	\$ 630,000
(NAVY WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- MOBILE TRAINING TEAMS -- INSTRUCTION FOR UH1N MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTICS		\$ 100,000
- INSTRUCTION IN OPS AND MAINTENANCE OF NVG SYSTEMS	4	\$ 200,000
- EXTENDED TRAINING SERVICE SPECIALISTS (ETSS) (COLOMBIAN ARMY)USMC MAJOR OPERATIONS DIRECTOR FOR UH1N PROGRAM	1	\$ 400,000
- FIELD RATIONS (COLAR 70%, COLMAR 30%)		\$ 500,000
- FIELD GEAR NOT TO EXCEED (COLAR 40%,COLMAR 35%,FAC 25%)		\$1,200,000
-- LBE, BOOTS, RAIN GEAR, CANTEENS BACK PACKS, COMPASSES AMMO POUCHES		

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED: \$15,530,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE PERUVIAN MILITARY, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS,SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE PERUVIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
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APPENDIX 6

- LOT FUEL 1 \$1,000,000

(SEE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ON PARAGRAPH 10)

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR THE PERUVIAN MILITARY BY

THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED: \$1,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- M16A1	1500	\$ 750,000
(MILITARY 1000 /POLICE 500)		
- 5.56 BALL/TRACER AMMO		\$ 300,000
(2/3 MILITARY 1/3 POLICE)		

(NAVY WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY BY

THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED: \$1,050,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL MARITIME POLICE SERVICE, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL MARITIME POLICE SERVICE:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- UTILITY BOATS	2	\$ 250,000
41FT		

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL MARITIME POLICE SERVICE BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER

NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 250,000

TOTAL TRANSPORTATION DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY FOR NAVY PROVIDED FOR THIS PD IS: \$ 2,755,667

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED: \$23,208,667

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LIST EACH MILDEP REQUIREMENT IN A SEPARATE ENTRY.

9C. DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- M16 BASIC RIFLES	500	\$ 62,500
- 50 CAL LINKED	5MIL RDS	\$1,650,000
(AIR FORCE WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- RUNWAY CRATERING	50	\$ 35,000
CHARGES		
- FLIGHT EQUIPMENT		\$ 400,000
NOT TO EXCEED		
-- HELMETS		

APPENDIX 6

- FLIGHT SUITS
- GLOVES
- SURVIVAL GEAR
- FLAK VESTS
- 9MM PISTOL HOLSTERS
- FLARE PISTOLS
- FLASHLIGHTS
- OXYGEN MASK

- LOT: FUEL 1 \$1,000,000
(SEE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ON PARAGRAPH 10)
TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FOR THE
COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE BY
THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$3,147,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY,
UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR
TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE
COLOMBIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- UH1N'S SPARE PARTS (COLAR 100%)	VARIOUS	\$5,000,000
- A-37 SPARE PARTS (FAC 100%)	VARIOUS	\$2,200,000
- C-130 SPARE PARTS (FAC 100%)	VARIOUS	\$1,180,000
- M16 BASIC RIFLES (COLAR, COLNAV, FAC ALLOCATIONS TBD)	1500	\$ 187,500
- .50 CAL LINKED (COLAR/COLMAR/FAC BREAKDOWN TBD)	5MIL RDS	\$1,650,000
(AIR FORCE WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- 7.62MM AMMO LINKED FOR USE WITH GAU-17 MINIGUN DODAC 1305-A165 (COLAR, COLNAV, FAC ALLOCATIONS TBD)	1,000,000	\$ 650,000
(AIR FORCE WILL COORDINATE AMMUNITION DODAC REQUIREMENTS/AVAILABILITY WITH RECEIVING NATION MILGROUP POC PRIOR TO PROCESSING REQUISITIONS/SHIPMENTS)		
- FUEL (SEE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ON PARAGRAPH 10)		\$2,500,000
- RUNWAY CRATERING CHARGES (COLAR 100%)	50	\$ 35,000
- FLIGHT EQUIPMENT NOT TO EXCEED (COLAR, COLNAV, FAC ALLOCATIONS TBD)		\$ 550,000
-- HELMETS		
-- FLIGHT SUITS		
-- GLOVES		
-- SURVIVAL GEAR		
-- FLAK VESTS		
-- 9MM PISTOL HOLSTERS		
-- FLARE PISTOLS		
-- FLASHLIGHTS		
-- OXYGEN MASKS		
- MOBILE TRAINING TEAM		
-- TEAMS FOR EMERGENCY		

APPENDIX 6

MEDICINE TRAINING	3	\$ 100,000
-- C-130 AIRCRAFT		
MAINTENANCE TRAINING		\$ 100,000

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FOR THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$14,152,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE USMILGROUP COLOMBIA, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING SERVICE. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICE TO USMILGROUP COLOMBIA:

ITEM	VALUE
LOGISTICIAN (TDY) TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS AT USMILGROUP COLOMBIA	\$60,000

NOTES: TDY NOT TO EXCEED 180 DAYS. USMILGROUP COLOMBIA WILL COORDINATE DETAILS OF TDY DATES AND CALL-UP MESSAGE REQUIREMENTS WITH THE AIR FORCE. TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FOR USMILGROUP COLOMBIA BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$60,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE PERUVIAN MILITARY, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE PERUVIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- A-37 SPARE PARTS (PERU AIR FORCE)	VARIOUS	\$1,800,000

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FOR THE PERUVIAN MILITARY BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$1,800,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- C-130 SPARE PARTS (ECUADOR AIR FORCE)		\$1,850,000

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FOR THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$1,850,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL POLICE, UNDER SECTION 506(A)(2) AUTHORITY, THE FOLLOWING STOCKS, SERVICES AND/OR TRAINING. REQUEST DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING INVENTORY AND RESOURCES TO THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL POLICE:

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
- POLICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT NOT TO EXCEED		\$ 10,000
- VEHICLES (VANS 8-10 PASSENGER)	2	\$ 40,000

APPENDIX 6

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FOR THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL POLICE BY THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$ 50,000

TOTAL TRANSPORTATION DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY FOR AIR FORCE PROVIDED FOR THIS PD IS: \$2,148,667

TOTAL DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE THIS EXECUTE ORDER NOT TO EXCEED \$23,208,667

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TOTAL ~~DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY~~ FOR DOD PORTION OF PD99-43 \$69,700,000

TOTAL ~~DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY~~ FOR THIS EXECUTE ORDER: \$69,626,000

TOTAL REMAINING ~~DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY~~ FOR DOD UNDER PD99-43 \$ 74,000

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DRAWDOWNS DO NOT PROVIDE OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY. USE DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY THROUGHOUT THE EXORD. SEE C1.2.4

10. FUEL. AS COORDINATED WITH SOUTHCOM, DLA (DESC), JOINT STAFF J4, MAAG LIMA PERU, AND MILGRP BOGOTA COLOMBIA, FUEL WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE DEFENSE ENERGY SUPPORT CENTER FROM DESC BULK FUEL TERMINALS(CONUS/OCONUS) VIA CONTRACT/ORGANIC CARRIER TO DESIGNATED PORTS IN PERU AND COLOMBIA. THE MILDEPS ARE TASKED TO PROVIDE THE AMOUNTS SHOWN BELOW VIA MILITARY INTER-DEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST (MIPR) TO DESC. EACH INVOLVED MILDEP MUST FORWARD ONE MIPR CITING ONLY ONE O&M APPROPRIATION WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF ACCOUNTING TO INCLUDE A VALID BILLABLE DODAAC AND A COMPLETE BILLING MAILING ADDRESS BY AT LEAST TWO WEEKS (DATES TBD) BEFORE DESC LIFTS FUEL TO:

MS JEAN BLACKBURN, BUDGET OFFICER
DEFENSE ENERGY SUPPORT CENTER
8725 JOHN KINGMAN RD
SUITE 3934, ATTN DESC-RB
FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-6621

MILDEPS WILL STATE ON FACE OF MIPR, 'FUNDS ARE PROVIDED TO SUPPORT PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION (PD) 99-43.' NO FURTHER DELINEATION WILL BE STATED. MILDEPS MUST COORDINATE DETAILS OF THESE TRANSACTIONS WITH DESC POC MR. RICHARD SNINSKY, ASSISTANT TO COMPTROLLER, DEFENSE ENERGY SUPPORT CENTER, AT DSN 427-8455, COMMERCIAL (703)767-8455, EMAIL RSNINSKY@DESC.DLA.MIL. DD1155S AND DD250S WILL BE IMMEDIATELY FAXED TO MS. CAROL RICHEY, DESC, FAX DSN 427-9380, FAX COMMERCIAL (703)767-9380.

- A. NAVY: \$ 10,500,000 IN O&M FUNDS FOR USE BY DESC TO PAY FOR REORDER OF FUEL DRAWDOWN AS TASKED UNDER PD 99-43.
B. AIR FORCE: \$ 3,500,000 IN O&M FUNDS FOR USE BY DESC TO PAY FOR REORDER OF FUEL DRAWDOWN AS TASKED UNDER PD 99-43.
C. NAVY, AIR FORCE: \$1,000,000 EACH IN O&M FUNDS FOR USE BY DLA-DESC FOR TRANSPORT (FOR TOTAL OF \$2,000,000). FUNDS WILL COME OUT OF TRANSPORTATION LINE AUTHORIZED TO EACH MILDEP ON THIS EXECUTE ORDER. UNUSED TRANSPORTATION FUNDS WILL REVERT BACK TO MILDEPS ONCE FUEL TRANSFERS ARE COMPLETED.
D. DLA: COORDINATE WITH MILDEPS, SOUTHCOM AND COUNTRY TEAMS THE PURCHASE, TRANSPORT (\$2,000,000 VALUE) AND DELIVERY OF ALL FUEL TO COLOMBIA (\$13,000,000 FUEL VALUE) AND PERU (\$1,000,000 FUEL VALUE).
E. COUNTRY TEAMS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE ALLOCATION OF FUEL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNTRIES COUNTERNARCOTICS OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

11. THE OVERALL POINT OF CONTACT FOR THIS DRAWDOWN IS MR. JOHN GERLAUGH, DSCA/ERASA/ASA, DSN 329-3722, COMMERCIAL {703} 601-3722, FACSIMILE (703)604-6547, E-MAIL (UNCLAS) GERLAUGHJ@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL, POC FOR REPORTING

APPENDIX 6

PROGRAMMED AND/OR DELIVERED COMMODITIES AND SERVICES ALONG WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED COSTS IN THE DSCA 1000 SYSTEM IS MS. HELEN MOORE, DSCA/COMPT-FM, DSN 329-3740 OR COMMERCIAL {703}601-3740; MILDEP POCS ARE: ARMY IS MS. VALERIE MCCAULEY, DSN 425-8084COMMERCIAL (703)588-8084; NAVY IS COMMANDER WILLIAM MCISSAC, DSN 764-2657, COMMERCIAL (202) 764-2690; AIR FORCE IS MR. GLENN KELLER, DSN 425-8871, COMMERCIAL (703) 588-8871; JOINT STAFF IS LT COL NAOMI MANADIER, J4/ILD DSN 227-6492, COMMERCIAL (703) 697-6492; DLA IS LINDA KIMBERLIN, DSN 427-7515, COMMERCIAL (703) 767-7515. MILDEP 1000 SYSTEM POCS ARE: ARMY, SAM RHOADS, AMSAC-IM, NEW CUMBERLAND PA, DSN 977-6679, COMM 717-770-6679; NAVY, DAVE MOLYNEAUX, NAVICP, PHILADELPHIA PA, DSN 442-4473, COML 215-697-4473; AIR FORCE, B.J. LIGHTNER, AFSAC-IPS, DSN 787-1132 EXT. 4173, COML 932-257-1132.

**APPENDIX 7
 ROSTER OF KEY PERSONNEL
 INVOLVED WITH DRAWDOWN
 OF DEFENSE ARTICLES:
 CURRENT AS OF 12/2000**

AGENCY/PLA/NAME	PHONE	FAX
Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC) AFSAC Wright Patterson AFB OH//IA/CO/GB//	DSN: 787-xxxx	
Ms. Brenda Lightner Brenda.lightner@wpafb.af.mil	937-257-8266 Ext # 4055	
Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) FT BELVOIR VA//DESC-F//DESC-D/DESC-BZC/DESC-DI// 8725 John J. Kingman Rd ST 2949 DESC-F Ft Belvoir, VA 22060-6222	DSN:427-xxxx	
Mr. Frank Boyle DESC FGI fboyle@desc.dla.mil	703-767-9356	703-767-8331
Mr. Richard Callaway rcallaway@desc.dla.mil	703-767-8317	703-767-8331
Mr. Richard Sninsky.. Asst Comp rsninsky@desc.dla.mil	703-767-8455	
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) DLA FT BELVOIR VA//CAIL//FOXSGC// DLA FT BELVOIR VA//DLS-CI//LDM/PPP// DLA FORT BELVOIR VA//ESOC/DLSC-CS/DLSC-CP// 8725 John J. Kingman Rd Ft Belvoir, VA 22060-6221	DSN:427-xxxx	
Mrs. Linda Kimberlin linda_kimberlin@hq.dla.mil	703-767-7515	703-767-7502
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//USDP:DSCA// 1111 Jefferson Davis Highway Suite 303- East Tower Arlington, VA 22202	COMM/ DSN 604- / 664-xxxx 601- / 329-xxxx	

APPENDIX 7

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