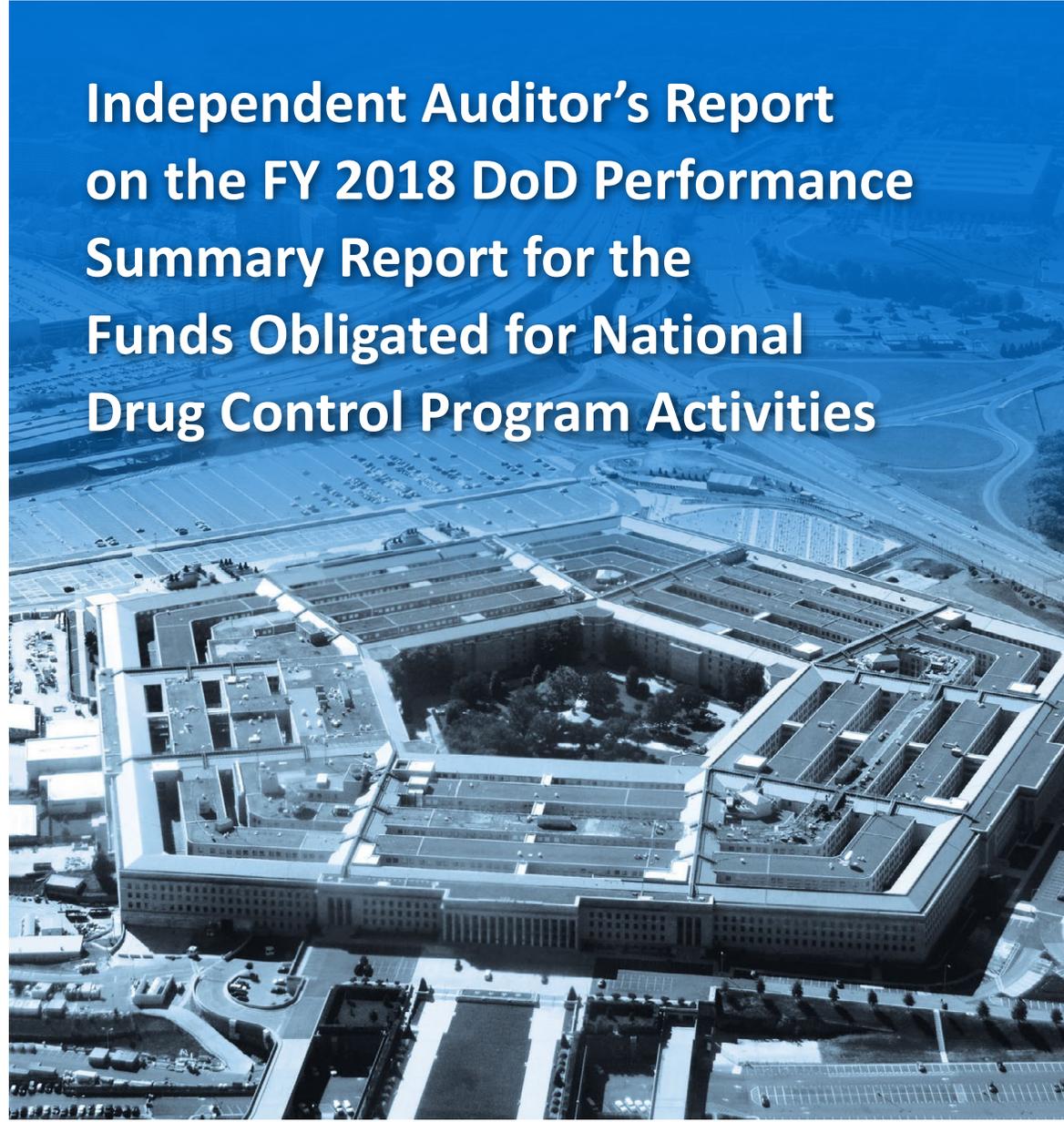




INSPECTOR GENERAL

U.S. Department of Defense

JANUARY 31, 2019



Independent Auditor's Report on the FY 2018 DoD Performance Summary Report for the Funds Obligated for National Drug Control Program Activities

INTEGRITY ★ INDEPENDENCE ★ EXCELLENCE





**INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22350-1500**

January 31, 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (HEALTH AFFAIRS)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(COUNTERNARCOTICS AND GLOBAL THREATS)
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SUBJECT: Independent Auditor's Report on the FY 2018 DoD Performance Summary Report for the Funds Obligated for National Drug Control Program Activities (Project No. D2019-D000FT-0038.000, Report No. DODIG-2019-051)

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Circular, "Accounting of Drug Control Funding and Performance Summary," May 8, 2018, (the Circular) requires each agency for which a Detailed Accounting Submission is required to provide a Performance Summary Report (the Report) to the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, by February 1 of each year. The Circular requires the DoD Office of Inspector General (DoD OIG) to review the Report and express a conclusion on the reliability of each assertion made in the Report.

The Circular outlines four performance-related components of the information that the DoD must include in the Report. The components are:

- performance measures,
- prior year performance targets and results,
- current year performance targets, and
- quality of performance data.

The Circular also requires the DoD to make four assertions about the information presented in the Report. The assertions are:

- an appropriate performance reporting system is applied,
- reasonable explanations for not meeting performance targets,
- a consistently and reasonably applied methodology to establish performance targets, and
- the existence of adequate performance measures for all significant drug control activities.

The Circular requires the DoD to establish at least one acceptable performance measure for each Drug Control Budget Decision Unit, as defined in the ONDCP National Drug Control Budget, “FY 2018 Funding Highlights,” May 2017. The National Drug Control Budget identifies the Defense Health Program; Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO); Counternarcotics Operations Tempo (OPTEMPO), and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) as Budget Decision Units.

We reviewed the Report in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to the Report to ensure compliance with the Circular. We performed a review-level attestation, which is substantially less in scope than an examination done to express an opinion on the subject matter. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion. We believe that our review provided a reasonable basis for our conclusions.

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) did not provide a timely FY 2018 performance summary submission for the Defense Health Program to the DoD OIG for authentication.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats

Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, OCO, and OPTEMPO

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (DASD [CN>]) provided its performance summary submission, dated January 9, 2019, which we reviewed to determine compliance with the Circular. The performance summary submission described how the DASD (CN>) executed its counternarcotics program in accordance with the Circular. The DASD (CN>) reported on its three Budget Decision Units for FY 2018: Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, OCO, and OPTEMPO. These Budget Decision Units combined have six performance measures.

Based on our review, the DASD (CN>) did not conform in all material respects to the Circular. Specifically, the DASD (CN>):

- did not provide prior year targets or sufficient supporting performance data of results for two of six performance measures;
- did not detail target methodologies for two of six performance measures; and
- did not detail procedures for ensuring the quality of performance data for four of six performance measures.

DSCA

The DSCA did not provide a performance summary submission for FY 2018 to the DoD OIG for authentication.

Conclusion

Based on our review, the Report did not conform in all material respects to the Circular. Specifically, the Report materially deviated from the requirements of the Circular because:

- the Defense Health Program did not provide a timely performance summary submission for FY 2018;
- the DASD (CN>) did not provide prior year targets or sufficient supporting performance data, did not detail all target methodologies, and did not detail procedures for ensuring the quality of performance data; and
- the DSCA did not provide a performance summary submission for FY 2018.

Except for the deficiencies noted above, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the Report to be in accordance with the Circular.



Lorin T. Venable, CPA
Assistant Inspector General
Financial Management and Reporting

Attachment:
As stated

Attachment

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities



SPECIAL OPERATIONS/
LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

2500 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2500

Mr. James W. Carroll, Jr.
Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy
750 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

JAN 15 2019

Dear Mr. Carroll:

As required by "ONDCP Circular: Accounting of Drug Control Funding and Performance Summary," please find enclosed the Department of Defense (DoD) Performance Summary Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018.

The report outlines FY 2018 DoD counterdrug program performance and provides supporting narrative and data for the following Department assertions required by the Circular.

- A performance reporting system which is appropriate and properly applied to generate performance data.
- Explanations for not meeting performance targets which are reasonable and include plans for meeting future performance targets.
- The methodology used to establish performance targets which is reasonable, given past performance and available resources.
- A summary of adequate performance measures which exist for all significant drug control activities.

My point of contact for this action is [REDACTED]

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "T. Alexander".

Thomas A. Alexander
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
Counter narcotics and Global Threats

Enclosure:
As stated

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)



Fiscal Year 2018 Counterdrug Performance Summary Report

U.S. Department of Defense

UNCLASSIFIED

January 9, 2019

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

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DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

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DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Defense (DoD) counterdrug (CD) program, managed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (DASD (CNGT)), in cooperation with the Office of Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) within the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, supports the National Drug Control Strategy and the National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime. Programs administrated by DASD (CNGT) detect and monitor aerial and maritime drug threats bound for the United States, support U.S. and international partner operations and information sharing, and conduct global intelligence and counter threat finance analyses. This Performance Summary Report (PSR) of selected qualitative and quantitative program performance results is provided to communicate measures of DoD-funded counterdrug program performance in the Western Hemisphere, the Indian Ocean, and Afghanistan. It also highlights drug testing program results for U.S. Armed Services members and DoD civilians administrated by DDR. Finally, this PSR introduces a baseline measurement for aerial and maritime operating tempo (OPTEMPO) contributions provided by the U.S. Armed Services in support of counterdrug operations. In total, six performance measures are provided.

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

MEASURING PERFORMANCE

The Department of Defense delivers global support to the nation's counterdrug (CD) and countering transnational organized crime (CTOC) efforts via programs focused on detecting and monitoring (D&M) aerial and maritime drug threats bound for the United States, by supporting U.S. and international partner operations and information sharing, conducting global intelligence and counter threat finance analyses, and by encouraging a drug-free workplace through drug demand reduction (DDR) programs. Measures of performance assigned to these activities are used by decision makers to:

- Observe progress and measure actual results for comparison to expected results and operational objectives.
- Guide the allocation of counterdrug and countering transnational organized crime budgetary resources during the annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process.
- Provide management and oversight of DoD counterdrug and countering transnational organized crime programs.
- Facilitate communications and engagements with internal and external stakeholders.

DEFINING MEASURES OF SUCCESS

DoD's performance measurement program helps ensure that component and subcomponent goals, objectives, programs, and activities support the following strategic and program management imperatives to:

- **Align programs and initiatives with strategic goals and objectives:** Geographic Combatant Commands, Military Departments, and Defense Agencies are responsible for developing, managing and reporting on programs funded by the *Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, Defense* appropriation through an established performance measurement program and associated metrics. Performance metrics capture and measure the major cause and effect linkages among existing and proposed activities and support program objectives.
- **Link program performance to management and resource decision-making:** Performance metrics provide stakeholders with key output and outcome data which is used to evaluate the performance of programs and supporting organizations. By accurately measuring performance, leaders and managers can make more informed program and resource decisions.
- **Identify opportunities for improvement:** Performance metrics help identify performance gaps between program expectations and results.
- **Frame stakeholder expectations:** DoD counterdrug and related counter-illicit trafficking programs often support and enable related missions performed by U.S. interagency and

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

international partners. Performance metrics help DoD to frame expectations for the execution of programs and activities in support of common objectives.

SUPPORTING PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

When successfully implemented, the performance measurement program ensures component and subcomponent goals, objectives, programs, and activities align with and support DoD counterdrug program objectives, while also providing insight and traceability for:

- **Mission Execution:** Effective metrics support mission execution by defining the parameters of mission success and by measuring progress toward objectives. Once programs reach the execution stage, properly developed output and outcome metrics will help keep programs on course to achieve desired end states.
- **Strategic Integration:** In addition to supporting mission execution at the tactical and operation levels, performance metrics support counterdrug objectives identified in component Theater Campaign Plans (TCP) and similar operational-level documents.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Metrics support program efficiency by helping identify initiatives and activities with the highest return on investment (most effective at achieving program objectives at lowest cost). Components employ metrics to inform program reviews, guide procurement decisions, and identify opportunities for process improvement.
- **Reporting:** DoD employs metrics to catalogue and report component performance toward the achievement of program goals.

PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Target setting is a DoD management process delegated to counterdrug program managers who are knowledgeable about specific counterdrug activities and associated performance information. Obtaining performance targets from those who are most closely involved with the counterdrug activity leads to more informed and realistic targets. Once targets are set, they are not changed for a period of time but remain flexible as more information is received and as circumstances change. When setting performance targets, DoD reviews trends and history and considers variations in performance, peaks, troughs, and seasonal, economic, and political factors. Other factors considered include changing political leadership as well as new authorities and modifications of existing authorities.

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

PERFORMANCE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

BUDGET DECISION UNIT – 1 – DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

~ WESTERN HEMISPHERE ~

Measure: Percentage of total global illicit trafficking events, as estimated by interagency and international intelligence activities, detected and successfully handed-off to interdiction and apprehension assets by Joint Interagency Task Force South.

Metric	Fiscal Year						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 T	2018	2019 T
Critical Movement Alerts (CMA) ¹	4,486	5,879	8,008	7,859		8,522	N/A
Drug Movement Alerts (DMA) ²	3,453	4,294	6,489	7,646		8,172	N/A
Consolidated Counterdrug Database Events ³	1,397	2,218	4,575	4,251		3,854	N/A
Targeted CCDB Events ⁴	383	526	1,186	1,071		793	N/A
Detected CCDB Events ⁵	171	246	451	410		357	N/A
Seized or Disrupted CCDB Events	135	192	322	309		245	N/A
Percentage of Detected Events Successfully Handed-off to Interdiction and Apprehension Resources	79%	78%	71%	75%	80%	69%	80%

*JIATF-S data derived from a combination of JIATF-S HELIOS database and the Consolidated Counter Drug Database (CCDB).

¹ CMAs comprised of initial intelligence submissions through JIATF-S tactical analyst teams or liaison officers and include DMA's and other illicit trafficking events. [Data source: JIATF-S HELIOS]

² DMAs capture impending or ongoing drug trafficking movements (conveyance, location, drug type, date and time). [Data source: JIATF-S HELIOS]

³ CCDB events are those JIATF-S DMAs that meet interagency agreed upon criteria in CCDB User's Manual. [Data source: CCDB]

⁴ Illicit trafficking events targeted by JIATF-S aviation and maritime resources. [Data source: CCDB]

⁵ Illicit trafficking events detected by JIATF-S aviation and maritime resources. [Data source: CCDB]

DoD contributes to National Drug Control Strategy supply reduction goals by acting as the single lead agency for detecting and monitoring aerial and maritime transit of illicit drugs into the United States. USOUTHCOM's Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S) facilitates drug interdiction by leveraging cued intelligence and other sources. The task force detects, monitors, and then hands-off potential targets to U.S. and international law enforcement agencies that possess the authorities to conduct the subsequent interdiction and apprehension.

Beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, JIATF-S developed drug interdiction continuum indicators to assess its caseload, operational efficacy, and utilization of detection and monitoring (D&M) resources. In FY 2015, it refined and realigned its drug interdiction continuum metrics to reflect updated Consolidated Counterdrug Database (CCDB) event criteria.

All data entered into CCDB by JIATF-S and its U.S. interagency and international partners is reviewed and validated quarterly via a joint interagency vetting process. Validated CCDB event-based data is the best available authoritative source for estimating known illicit drug flow (or Primary Movement) in the Western Hemisphere. All event data contained within CCDB is

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

deemed to be “high confidence” (accurate, complete, and unbiased in presentation and substance as possible).

In FY 2018, JIATF-S logged 8,522 Critical Movement Alerts (CMAs) comprised of initial intelligence submissions, of which 8,172 were Drug Movement Alerts (DMAs), a subset of CMAs that capture an impending or ongoing illicit drug movement. During the quarterly CCDB vetting conferences, each interagency submitted event is examined to ascertain its strict adherence to interagency agreed-upon criteria as defined in the CCDB User’s Manual. This refinement process led to the designation of 3,854 JIATF-S CCDB validated events for FY 2018.

Of the 3,854 JIATF-S CCDB events, JIATF-S was able to target 793 events (21%). *Target* in this context, is the act of trying to find or search for an illicit conveyance with JIATF-S controlled resources such as, aircraft, ships, helicopters, etc. The remaining 3,061 events (79%) were not targeted primarily due to the lack of allocated air and maritime interdiction resources.

Of the 793 targeted events, 357 (45%) were detected – eyes on the illicit conveyance, by U.S. or partner nation (PN) D&M assets. Of the 357 detected cases, 245 were successfully handed-off to U.S. or PN law enforcement I&A assets. This resulted in a FY 2018 success rate of 69% for seizures and/or disruptions once the illicit target was detected, falling short of the 80% target. Although the ultimate hand-off percentage is driven by many factors, the FY 2018 shortfall can be best attributed to a lack of U.S. and partner nation air and maritime resources.

The 80% FY 2018 target was set as an incremental increase towards a goal of 100%. There are many variables that effect the actual hand-off percentage, but each year U.S. and PNs strive to become more efficient and effective by increasing capabilities, capacities, and competencies with assets/resources, command and control, information sharing, and technological advancements to enable better “detection” to “hand-off” successes.

JIATF-S is a critical force multiplier for U.S. law enforcement agencies for evidence collection, grand jury proceedings, indictments, and extraditions leading to the interdiction or arrest of key drug trafficking organization (DTO) members, Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT), and the disruption of prioritized transnational threat networks. Below are the JIATF-S FY 2018 seizure statistics compared to the previous fiscal year:

- Arrests/Detainees: 809, decreased by 10%
- Conveyances (vessels and aircraft): 239, decreased by 5%
- Cocaine: 273MT, decreased by 10MT (\$5.5B loss to traffickers)
- Marijuana: 14MT, increased by 17% (\$29.8M loss to traffickers)
- Heroin: 25KG, increased by 400% (\$2.2M loss to traffickers)

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

~ DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION ~

Measure: DoD military personnel testing positive for drug use.

Metric	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Positive Test Rate	0.90%	0.84%	0.85%	0.88 %	.86 %
FY 2018 Unique military members testing positive ¹					14,091
FY 2018 Unique military members tested ¹					1,638,905

Source: Defense Manpower Data Center FY 2018 Drug Testing Metrics; U.S. Army Medical Information Technology Center. ¹ FY 2018 annual estimate based on increased 4th quarter testing. FY 2014-2017 data is based on finalized annual data.

The DoD Drug Demand Reduction Program (DDRP) was mandated in 1981 and given the mission to deter DoD personnel from abusing illicit drugs or misusing prescription drugs. The program components include compulsory random drug testing with punitive consequences and anti-drug education and outreach programs. The effectiveness of this program is measured by monitoring the prevalence of drug use from drug testing statistics published annually with a 2% or less urine drug positive rate for military personnel, and a 1% urine drug positive rate for DoD civilians in Testing Designated Positions. These goals were established as Well-Being of the Force Indicators in 2008¹. An additional source of determining the effectiveness of the DDRP is the DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors. The DoD survey is conducted every three years as an additional measure of effectiveness because it is independent from the drug testing program. The specific metric from the survey monitored is self-reported use of illicit drugs and misuse of prescription drugs within the past 30 days.

Measure: DoD civilian personnel testing positive for drug use.

Metric	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Positive Test Rate	0.36%	0.34%	0.30%	0.33%	0.41%
FY 2018 Unique civilian members testing positive ²					480
FY 2018 Unique civilian members tested ²					116,649

Source: Defense Manpower Data Center FY 2018 Drug Testing Metrics; U.S. Army Medical Information Technology Center; Pembroke Occupational Health, Inc. ² FY 2018 DoD Civilian Drug Positive Rate Actual. FY 2014-2017 data is based on finalized annual data.

DoD is on track to keep the illicit drug positive rate below 2% for military personnel and below 1% for civilian personnel, despite the Department expanding the drug testing panel to include commonly-abused prescription drugs and synthetic marijuana (a.k.a. Spice). DoD policy is to ensure 100% random urine drug testing of every Service member annually. Given the success

¹ Established in response to OUSD (P&R) Memorandum, "Well-Being of the Force Indicators," dated 3 March 2008. Goals were set at values substantially lower than what was reported in DoD Surveys of Health Related Behavior Among Military Personnel.

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

of DoD's civilian drug testing program, the random testing rate for civilians in testing-designated positions will be 50% of the workforce per year.

BUDGET DECISION UNIT – 2 – OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

~ INDIAN OCEAN ~

Measure: Indian Ocean Heroin Removal by Combined Task Force-150

Metric	Fiscal Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018 T	2019 T	
Fiscal year Consolidated Counter Drug Database (CCDB) RNIFC case number data reported by Defense Intelligence Agency	2,531 kg	2,165 kg	1,542 kg	2,000 kg	3,510 kg	4,800 kg

(Note: Target for heroin interdictions increased from 2,000 kg in 2018 to 4,800 kg in FY 2019 due to increased planned Coalition Maritime Forces (CMF) presence for FY 2019; more aggressive CMF leadership with our Canadian partners in command of CMF forces; improved focus of RNIFC targeting through better collaboration with DEA Kabul to further illuminate the drug trafficking networks and vulnerabilities at their source; and development of Land Based Coordinators Toolkit and Source of Supply analysis tools that will provide better information to regional law enforcement partners for them to conduct law enforcement actions.)

In FY 2018, the Regional Narcotics Interagency Fusion Cell (RNIFC) provided information to Combined Task Force-150 (CTF-150) that resulted in 12 seizures of heroin. Approximately 3,510 kilograms of heroin were confiscated, exploited for intelligence, and destroyed. Chief among the CTF-150 ships was Her Majesty's Australian Ship (HMAS) Warramunga, which accounted for six of the interdictions, including a 915 kilogram seizure from the dhow Al Ameer on 24 January 2018 off the coast of Tanzania. Of the remaining interdictions, four were accomplished by four different French ships. In addition to heroin, CTF-150 ships also confiscated and destroyed almost 50,250 kg of hashish. According to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) estimates, the combined heroin and hashish seizures denied DTOs, and their associated insurgent and extremist partners, more than \$61,000,000 in revenue.

As with JIATF-S, CCBD data pertaining to each CTF-150 interdiction is reviewed and validated through a quarterly interagency vetting process. CCDB event-based estimates are the best available authoritative source for estimating known illicit drug flow (or Primary Movement) through the Indian Ocean. All validated CCDB event data is deemed "high confidence" (accurate, complete and unbiased in presentation and substance as possible).

~ AFGHANISTAN ~

Measure: Afghanistan Special Mission Wing (SMW) Counterdrug Missions

Metric	Fiscal Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 T
Afghanistan SMW Missions Flown	3	24	20	30	50

Effective FY 2018, this is a new measure. Afghanistan's Special Mission Wing (SMW) is the premier Afghan tactical rotary wing aviation unit. The SMW was created in 2012 from the

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

Afghan Air Interdiction Unit. In 2005, DASD CNGT funded and organized the establishment of the Afghan Ministry of Interior (MoI) Air Interdiction Unit (AIU) to provide aviation support for CD operations in Afghanistan. Until 2012, the AIU was funded almost entirely by DoD CD funds when it became the basis for the SMW. SMW missions are flown in support of the Afghan Special Security Force (ASSF) from the Afghan MoI, Ministry of Defense (MoD), and National Defense Directorate (NDS) special mission units throughout Afghanistan. The SMW maintains its headquarters and two squadrons in Kabul and a squadron each in Mazar-e-Sharif and Kandahar. The U.S. Special Operations Advisory Group (SOAG), Level 1 Train, Advise, and Assist element is collocated and supports the SMW at all three bases. The SMW currently operates 33 Mi-17 helicopters and 18 PC-12 fixed wing aircraft, which provide operational reach and on-demand intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance to Afghan security forces for conducting CD and counterterrorism missions. SMW crewmembers also provide the Afghan Government with its sole night vision goggle (NVG) and air assault capable aviation unit.

The number of personnel assigned to SMW increased at a steady rate from FY 2016 (677) to FY 2018 (828). Planned projected growth for SMW personnel will reach 885 by the end of FY 2019. During a slow period for CD missions during the FY 2017, the SOAG focused on aircrew training. This contributed to an increase in mission-qualified aircrew and in the number of instruction, standardization and evaluator aircrew during the first half of FY 2018.

At the end of FY 2018, the SMW had 285 maintenance personnel assigned, with 92.5 percent of aircraft maintenance either jointly, or unilaterally completed, by Afghan maintainers. Also in FY 2018, the SMW flew a total of 299.2 flight hours in support of 30 dedicated CD missions. These missions were flown in support of ASSF CD operations, the most since FY 2012, and an increase of 35 percent from the previous year. The missions resulted in the seizure of 41,500 kilograms of narcotics, 25,500 liters of precursors captured or destroyed, 18 enemy captured, and 9 enemy killed. According to DEA estimates, these results equated to \$33,000,000 in denied revenue to the Taliban.

BUDGET DECISION UNIT – 3 – COUNTERDRUG OPTEMPO

~ U.S. ARMED SERVICES GLOBAL COUNTERDRUG OPTEMPO SUPPORT ~

This Budget Decision Unit introduces a baseline measurement for aerial and maritime operating tempo (OPTEMPO) support provided by the U.S. Armed Services in support of counterdrug operations. Unlike the majority of DoD CD activities that are financed via the *Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, Defense* appropriation, OPTEMPO support is funded and managed by the individual Military Services. CD operations are supported as a portion of the Services' overall training and operational requirements. In FY 2018, to assist the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in obtaining a fuller accounting of total support provided by DoD toward the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy, DASD (CNGT) began coordinating with the Services to collect data for aircraft flight hours and ship steaming hours in support of global CD operations.

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

Measure: Aircraft and ship OPTEMPO hours executed by the U.S. Armed Forces in support of global counterdrug operations.

Metric	Fiscal Year					
	2014 ¹	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 T
Total OPTEMPO Hours	22,840	23,357	25,509	21,669	21,035	25,350
Military Aircraft Flying Hours	22,446 ¹	23,117	25,188	21,331	20,885	25,000
Military Ship Steaming Hours (U.S. Navy)	394	240	321	338	150	350
Total Estimated OPTEMPO Expenditures ² (\$000s)	\$67,416	\$96,391	\$104,025	\$93,028	\$91,410	N/A ³

Source: Resource Managers for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and National Guard uploaded data from respective Military Service of Combatant Command systems of record (below) to the DASD (CNGT) Resources Website. ¹Incomplete FY 2014 U.S. Air Force data. ²Estimates based on number of OPTEMPO hours multiplied by Service cost-per-hour estimates. ³FY 2019 expenditures will be based on end of FY 2019 cost-per-hour execution data.

OPTEMPO Data Source Systems of Record

Service	\$	Hours
National Guard Bureau	Full-Time Support Management Control System (FTSMCS)	Full-Time Support Management Control System (FTSMCS)
US Air Force	Commander's Resource Integration System (CRIS) / Defense Enterprise Accounting and Management System (DEAMS)	Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS)
U.S. Army	General Funds Enterprise Business Systems (GFEBS)	Centralized Aviation Flight Records System (CAFRS)
U.S. Navy	Budget Operating Target (OPAR) Reports (BOR)	Aviation Storekeeper Information Tracking (ASKIT)

In addition to DoD radar and space imaging assets, U.S. Navy ships and U.S. Air Force, Army, and Navy aircraft constitute the primary means used by DoD to detect and monitor the aerial and maritime transit of illicit drugs. The Army and Air National Guard provide the majority of DoD CD aviation support to domestic state and local law enforcement.

Although the OPTEMPO measure is new for FY 2018, a provisional target based on five years of historical data has been established for U.S. Armed Forces assets for FY 2019 to serve as an interim benchmark until a more comprehensive metric can be established. Provided aircraft flying-hour and ship steaming-hour contributions in support of D&M come from a combination of sources (U.S. Armed Forces, U.S. Coast Guard, partner nations, and DoD contracted aircraft). DASD (CNGT) is working with JIATF-S and relevant Service components to determine the efficacy of measuring and reporting partner nation and DoD contracted OPTEMPO for FY 2019 and beyond.

It is anticipated that reporting U.S. Service asset OPTEMPO in the context of total OPTEMPO, to include flying and steaming hours contracted by DoD and supported by international partners, will provide a more accurate assessment of total OPTEMPO contributions.

DASD (CN>)'s Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities (cont'd)

TABLE OF DEVIATIONS

DoD provides the following Table of Deviations for its FY 2018 Performance Summary Report submission. This table addresses deviations from requirements of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Circular: Drug Control Accounting, dated May 8, 2018.

DEVIATION FROM CIRCULAR	EXPLANATION
Lack of target data as defined in Section 7a (2).	Metrics for Afghanistan Special Mission Wing; and U.S. Aircraft and Ship OPTEMPO hours are new performance measures.



Whistleblower Protection

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Whistleblower Protection Ombudsman's role is to educate agency employees about prohibitions on retaliation and employees' rights and remedies available for reprisal.

The DoD Hotline Director is the designated ombudsman.

For more information, please visit the Whistleblower webpage at www.dodig.mil/programs/whistleblower.

For more information about DoD IG reports or activities, please contact us:

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