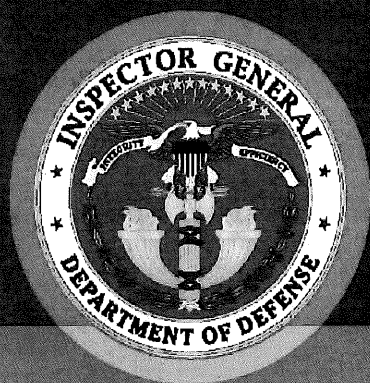


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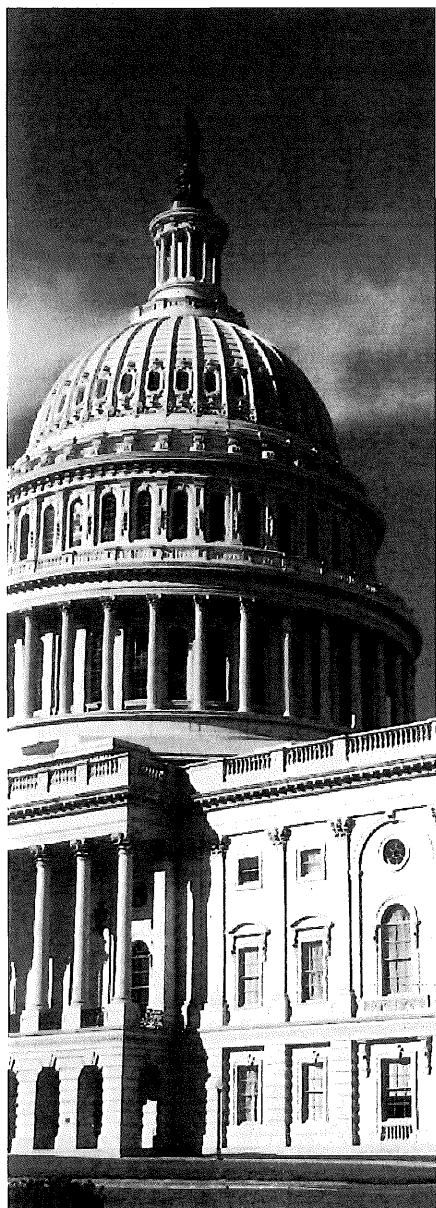
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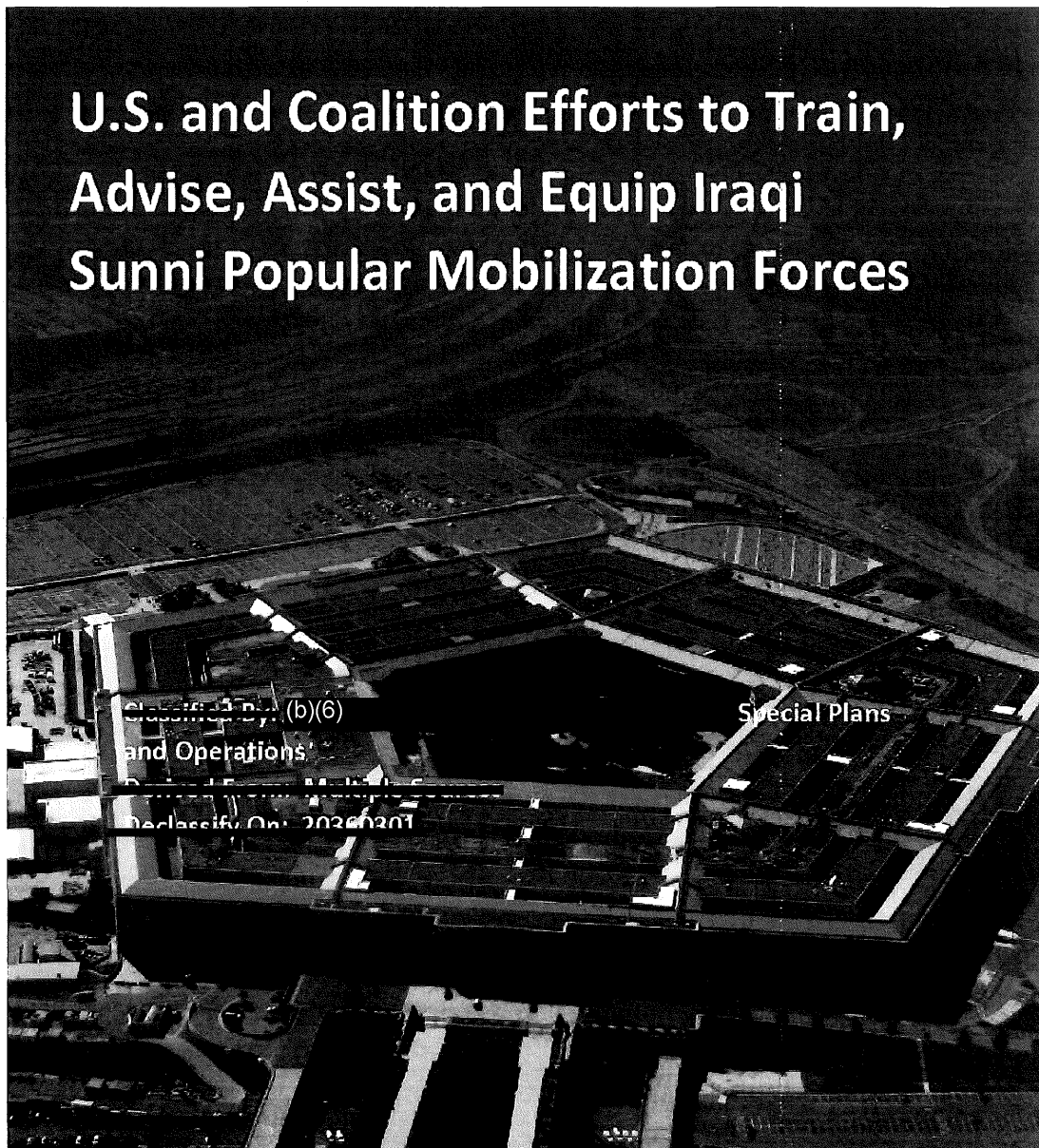
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*U.S. Department of Defense*

February 29, 2016



## U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces



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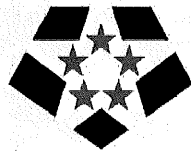
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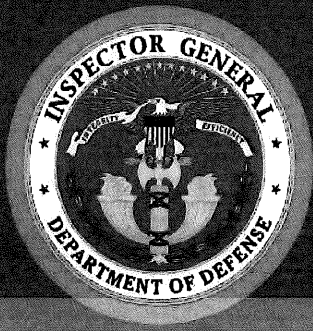
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## Results in Brief

### *U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces*

February 29, 2016

#### (U) Objective

(U) The objective of this assessment was to determine the extent to which U.S. and Coalition Force efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces (Sunni PMF) have enabled their combat effectiveness and successful integration into the Iraqi Security Forces. The term Sunni PMF refers to Sunni militias officially mobilized by the Government of Iraq to support Iraqi Security Forces in the fight against the Islamic State in Syria and the Levant. These forces were also called Tribal Resistance Forces by Coalition Forces in 2015.

#### (U) Findings

(U) The report contains five findings and three observations resulting in eight recommendations. Our findings identified four general areas requiring attention:

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ **Government of Iraq support to Sunni PMF combat effectiveness.** USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

#### (U) Findings (cont'd)

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ **Development of logistics sustainment for equipment issued.** USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ **Coalition Forces development of processes and procedures for Sunni PMF integration into Iraq's established security forces.** USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

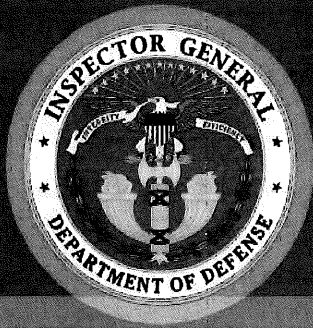
~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ **U.S. Forces' development of processes and procedures for vetting Sunni PMF.** USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Our observations also identified three other areas for improvement concerning:

- U.S. and Coalition Forces plans to leverage Sunni PMF successes by identifying, engaging, training, and committing additional Sunni PMF to the fight in new operating areas; and
- Clarification of guidance for Leahy vetting of Sunni PMF.
- Compliance with the mandatory reporting requirements of the Iraq Train and Equip Fund by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy..

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## Results in Brief

### *U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces*

#### (U) Recommendations

(U) We recommended that Commander, U.S. Central Command:

- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Develop metrics that capture quantitative and qualitative measures of the development and employment of Sunni PMF.
- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Refine and implement command plans and conditions to address Sunni PMF roles and responsibilities beyond the Ministry of Defense and specifically increase Sunni PMF integration with the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Forces.
- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Issue guidance that clearly assigns responsibility for validating compliance and documentation of vetting requirements for Sunni PMF.

(U) We recommended that Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve:

- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g
- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Update the Iraq Train and Equip Fund Review Board's role and process to consider logistics sustainment for Sunni PMF equipment beyond the initial purchase package, and ensure that the Review Board includes

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ enduring logistics sustainment requirements when approving new equipment items.

- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Develop USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g
- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Advise and assist the Government of Iraq to develop a sustainment plan for equipment issued to Sunni PMF.

(U) We recommended the Chief, Office of Security Cooperation- Iraq:

- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g

#### (U) Management Comments

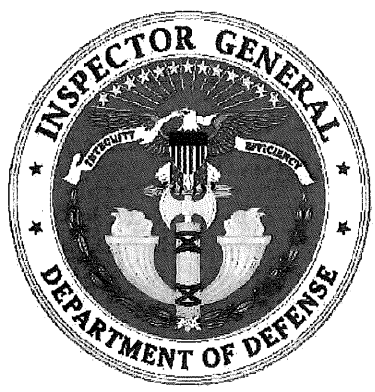
(U) U.S. Central Command comments were responsive to Recommendation 4, and 5, and partially responsive to Recommendations 1.a, and 3.a. Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve comments were responsive to Recommendation 2.a and partially responsive 1.b, 2.b, and 3.b. We request management respond to nonresponsive or partially responsive comments per the Recommendations Table on the following page.

**(U) Recommendations Table**

Management	Recommendations Requiring Comment	No Additional Comments Required
Central Command	1.a, 3.a	4, 5
Coalition Joint Task Force- Operation Inherent Resolve	1.b; 2.b; 3.b	2.a
Office of Security Cooperation- Iraq		1.a

\*Please provide Management Comments by March 31, 2016.

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

INSPECTOR GENERAL  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 223 50-1500

February 29, 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR (U) Commander, U.S. Central Command

Commander, Combined Joint Task Force- Operation Inherent Resolve  
Chief, Office of Security Cooperation- Iraq

SUBJECT: (U) U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Sunni Popular  
Mobilization Forces (Project No. D2015-D00SPO-0213.000)

(U) We are providing this classified report for review and action as appropriate. The report relates to the DoD overseas contingency, Operation Inherent Resolve. It was completed in compliance with the OIG's oversight responsibilities, as described in Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. We conducted this assessment from July to November 2015 in accordance with the "Quality Standards for Inspections and Evaluations," published in January 2012 by the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

(U) We considered comments on a draft of this report. DoD Instruction 7650.03 requires all recommendations (or other issues, such as observations noted in this report) be resolved promptly. We considered the comments from U.S. Central Command to Recommendation 1.a. and 3.a to be partially responsive. Additionally, we considered comments from Commander, Combined Joint Task Force- Operation Inherent Resolve partially responsive to Recommendations 1.b, 2.b, and 3b. Please provide additional information as indicated in the Recommendations Table on page iii of the report that conform to DoD Instruction 7650.03. Describe what actions you have taken or plan to take to accomplish the recommendations and include the completion date of your actions. Send copies of the requested documentation supporting the actions taken.

(U) Please send a PDF file containing your comments to [REDACTED] over the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). Copies of your comments must have the actual signature of the authorizing official for your organization. We are unable to accept the /Signed/ symbol in place of the actual signature.

(U) We should receive your comments by March 31, 2016. Comments provided on this classified report must be marked and portion-marked, as appropriate in accordance with DoD Manual 5200.01. If you consider any matters exempt from public release, you should mark them clearly "for Inspector General Consideration." You must safeguard the classified information in this report to prevent publication or improper disclosure of the information it contains.

(U) We appreciate the courtesies extended to the staff during this assessment. Please direct questions to [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. We will provide a formal briefing on the results, if management requests.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "K. R. Moorefield".

Kenneth R. Moorefield  
Deputy Inspector General  
Special Plans and Operations

Attachment: as stated

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

DODIG-2016-055 | ii

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## **(U) Contents**

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### **(U) Introduction**

(U) Objective.....	1
(U) Background.....	1
(U) Noteworthy Progress.....	12

### **(U) Finding 1. Government of Iraq**

<b>Support to Sunni PMF .....</b>	<b>17</b>
(U) Discussion.....	18
(U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response.....	21

### **(U) Finding 2. Sunni PMF Equipment**

<b>Logistics Sustainment .....</b>	<b>23</b>
(U) Discussion.....	23
(U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response.....	26

### **(U) Finding 3. Sunni PMF Metrics Development..... 29**

(U) Discussion.....	29
(U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response.....	31

### **(U) Finding 4. Sunni PMF Integration with Iraqi**

<b>Police Forces.....</b>	<b>35</b>
(U) Discussion.....	35
(U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response.....	38

### **(U) Finding 5. Responsibility for Vetting**

<b>Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces .....</b>	<b>41</b>
(U) Discussion.....	41
(U) Recommendation, Management Comments, and Our Response .....	44

### **(U) Observation 1. Leveraging Sunni PMF Successes .....**

(U) Discussion.....	47
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### **(U) Observation 2. Leahy Vetting**

<b>Recertification Requirements.....</b>	<b>49</b>
--	-----------

### **(U) Observation 3. Mandated Iraqi Train and Equip Fund**

<b>Quarterly Progress Reporting.....</b>	<b>51</b>
(U) Discussion.....	51

**(U) Appendixes**

(U) Appendix A. Scope and Methodology.....	53
(U) Appendix B. Prior Coverage.....	55
(U) Appendix C. Requirements for Equipping and Training Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces .....	57
(U) Appendix D. Map of Iraq – Human Geography Around Training Sites .....	63
(U) Appendix E. List of Classified Sources .....	65

**(U) Management Comments ..... 71**

(U) Management Comments: U.S. Central Command .....	71
(U) Management Comments: Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve .....	77

**(U) Acronyms and Abbreviations..... 83**

## (U) Introduction

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(U) This is the second report in a series reviewing U.S. and Coalition efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip Iraq Security Forces (ISF) to defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).<sup>1</sup> Our series of reports supports Lead Inspector General oversight of Operation Inherent Resolve. This report details the results of our review of train, advise, assist, and equip efforts supporting Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces (Sunni PMF).<sup>2</sup> The term Sunni PMF refers to Sunni militias officially mobilized by the Government of Iraq to support Iraqi Security Forces in the fight against the Islamic State in Syria and the Levant. The first report in this series assessed U.S. and Coalition assistance to the Iraqi Army.<sup>3</sup>

## (U) Objective

(U) The objective of this assessment was to determine the extent to which U.S. and Coalition Force efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip Sunni PMF enabled the combat effectiveness and successful integration of these forces into the ISF. We conducted a site visit in Iraq in August 2015. See Appendix A for a discussion of project scope and methodology and Appendix B for prior oversight coverage by DoD IG, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction related to our objective.

## (U) Background

(U) In September 2014, the President outlined a comprehensive strategy to degrade and defeat ISIL, consisting of nine lines of effort.<sup>4</sup> DoD received responsibility for two lines of effort within this whole of government framework: 1) Deny ISIL Safe-Haven and 2) Build Partner Capacity. In November 2014, the President submitted to Congress a \$5.6 billion budget amendment for FY 2015, \$1.6 billion of which was programmed for the development of, and support to, the ISF.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> (U) Command campaign documents refer to ISIL by the Arabic term *Da'esh* and other government documents or media reports use the term Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). For the purpose of this report, we use the term ISIL to refer to this organization.

<sup>2</sup> (U) These forces were also called Tribal Resistance Forces by Coalition Forces in 2015.

<sup>3</sup> (U) DODIG-2015-177, "Assessment of DoD/USCENTCOM and Coalitions Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Iraqi Army to Defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant," September 30, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> (U) White House Fact Sheet: Strategy to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), September 10, 2014.

<sup>5</sup> (U) White House Budget Amendment for FY 2015 to fund Overseas Contingency Operations, November 10, 2014.

(U) In December 2014, Section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 [Section 1236] authorized the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State,

to provide assistance, including training, equipment, logistics support, supplies, and services, stipends, facility and infrastructure repair and renovation, and sustainment, to military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces or other local security forces, with a national security mission, through December 31, 2016.<sup>6</sup>

### ***(U) U.S. and Coalition Command and Control***

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ As indicated in Figure 1, the Commander, U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) was delegated authority for U.S. Forces supporting operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. Relevant to this report, the Commander identified military success as ISIL is defeated, and the ISF is credible, capable, and inclusive.<sup>7</sup> In November 2014, USCENTCOM established Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR) to work with and through regional partners to militarily defeat ISIL in Iraq and Syria and to enable whole-of-Coalition governmental actions to increase regional stability.<sup>8</sup> The task force has coordinated the actions of the more than 60 Coalition countries contributing to the military action against ISIL.

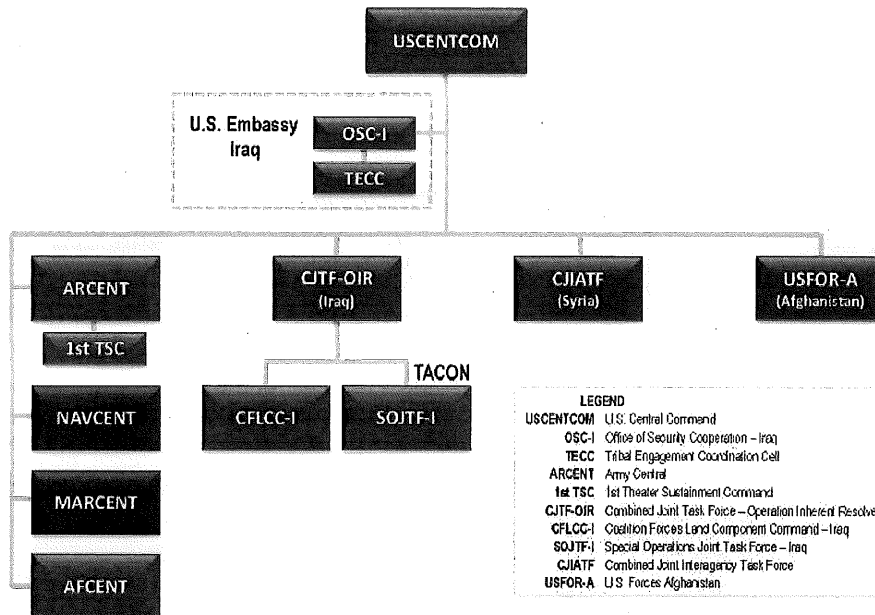
<sup>6</sup> (U) Public Law 113-291, "National Defense Authorization of 2015," Section 1236, "Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant."

<sup>7</sup> ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Operation INHERENT RESOLVE: USCENTCOM Regional Campaign Plan to Defeat ISIL/DAESH, January 21, 2015, p. 4-5.

<sup>8</sup> ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ CJTF-OIR Campaign Plan 15-02, Version 1.0, "Defeating DAESH: One Mission, Many Nations," June 2015, p. 50.

(U) Figure 1: Command Organization

(U)



(U)

(U) Source: DoDIG

### (U) Subordinate Command Roles and Responsibilities

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ CJTF-OIR subordinate commands are responsible for engaging, training, advising, and assisting Sunni PMF. U.S. officials stated they coordinated with representatives from the Popular Mobilization Committee<sup>9</sup> to determine which Sunni tribes to engage for potential future enrollment in the Popular Mobilization Program<sup>10</sup>. Elements of the Special Operations Joint Task Force-Iraq (SOJTF-I), in coordination with the Tribal Engagement and Coordination Cell of the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq (OSC-I) in the U.S. Embassy, conducted initial Coalition engagement of tribes offering fighters. U.S. policy encouraged the inclusion of additional Sunni militias into the

<sup>9</sup> ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

<sup>10</sup> ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ greater ISF to better balance the influence of sectarian and ethnic groups in Iraq, and discourage Sunni tribes' alignment with the predominantly-Sunni ISIL.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command-Iraq (CJFLCC-I) was responsible for preparing Iraqi Army trainers to conduct initial training of Sunni PMF fighters, and advising Iraqi Army units that were expected to integrate trained and equipped Sunni PMF fighters into operations. ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ SOJTF-I also determined U.S.-provided equipment requirements for Sunni PMF, with review by the Director, OSC-I, and the Commanders of CJTF-OIR and USCENTCOM. Once approved, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency procured the items. ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

### **(U) Iraq Train and Equip Fund**

(U) DoD named the \$1.618 billion appropriated under Section 1236 the "Iraq Train and Equip Fund" (ITEF). Officials from the office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, indicated the funding was part of a short-term bridging mechanism to resource the ISF until circumstances enabled the Government of Iraq to use routine security assistance mechanisms. DoD further allocated the fund request to: Government of Iraq Forces (\$1,240M), Kurdish Forces (\$354M), and Tribal Security Forces (\$24M). By the end of June 2015, the Office of the Under Secretary for Policy reported \$320.1 million had been expended from the ITEF.


<sup>21</sup> (U) As of August 2015, one Coalition nation (Italy) was advising and assisting the Iraqi Federal Police.

(U) Section 1236 required quarterly progress reports to Congress, Congressional notification upon the obligation or expenditure of more than 25 percent of the appropriated funds, and vetting of any forces provided assistance. See Appendix C for a detailed discussion of the requirements of Section 1236.

### ***(U) Sunni PMF within the Iraqi National Security Force Framework***

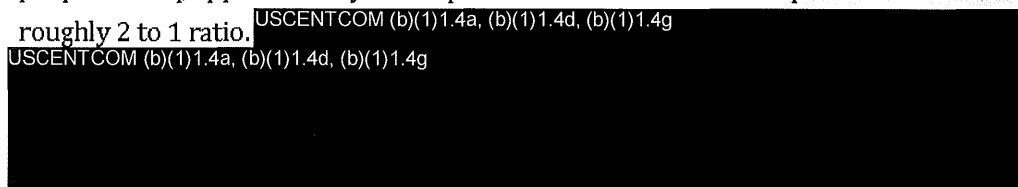
~~(FOUO)~~ Following the takeover of Mosul by ISIL in June 2014, Marja' Ali al-Sistani, an influential Shia cleric, issued a religious order summoning Iraqi citizens to defend Iraq. The Government of Iraq amended Article 41 of its Constitution and stood up the Popular Mobilization Committee to develop procedures for managing the review, vetting, acceptance, induction, and arming of volunteers responding to the call.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g



~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The initial respondents belonged overwhelmingly to the Shia tribes. Prime Minister Abadi, after assuming office in September 2014, expanded the program to include the Sunni tribes. U.S. officials reported that of the 32.5 million people in Iraq, approximately 48-57 percent were Shia and 25-30 percent were Sunni, a roughly 2 to 1 ratio.

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g



~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Fighters were nominated for enrollment in the PMF by tribal leaders, ISF commanders, or provincial governors. The Iraqi National Security Services vetted the names of nominees and upon approval fighters could be accepted into the PMF, providing the program in that province had not reached its population-based cap. If accepted, the Iraqi National Security Services would generate a contract for signature by the fighter and the local ISF commander, enrolling the fighter as a member of the PMF. The contract defined the individual's terms of service, including salary and death

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ benefits, and established legal immunity from prosecution for bearing arms in the conflict. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ As of August 2015, Coalition Forces recognized three main elements within the PMF: Shia tribal units with ties to Iran, Shia tribal units without ties to Iran, and Sunni tribal units (called Sunni PMF by Coalition Forces).<sup>12</sup> This third element is the focus of this report. Sunni PMF accepted and enrolled in the PMF met one of the statutory requirements to receive U.S. training and equipment: having a national security mission to support the Government of Iraq.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

U.S. officials stated that the Ministry of Defense issued fighters from each of those classes a weapon<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> ammunition, and limited logistical support. In the spring of 2015, ISIL captured the city of Ramadi, the provincial capital of the predominantly Sunni province of Al Anbar. The ISIL occupation of Ramadi internally displaced hundreds of Sunni Iraqis who abandoned their homes to avoid living under ISIL control. In response, the Government of Iraq shifted the priority of combat operations<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Iraqi Ministry of Defense was responsible for equipping Sunni PMF enrolled in the Popular Mobilization Program. Coalition Officials explained that the Government of Iraq was supposed to arm Sunni PMF enrolled in the PMF with equipment taken from existing Iraqi Army inventory<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

officials in OSC-I reported the delivery of<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> weapons by the Ministry of Defense to al Anbar province (distributed at Al Asad Air Base, Amariyat-Fallujah, and Habbaniyah), and a commitment to deliver an additional<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

weapons outside of al Anbar (to Ninewa and Salah ad Din).<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

<sup>12</sup>~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ PMF council chair Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis is a Kataib Hezbollah leader and long-time supporter of Iranian-backed Shia militias in Iraq. Coalition Forces referred to extreme Shia militias with Iranian ties as "Shia Militia Groups" (SMGs). Coalition officials reported that some of these militias were enrolled in the Popular Mobilization Program in predominantly Shia provinces.

(U) Introduction

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ However, SOJTF-I representatives stated that about ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~ Multiple Sunni PMF leaders interviewed confirmed receipt of the ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~ SOJTF-I officials reported that Sunni tribal leaders circulated social media reports of a martyrdom mission by five tribal fighters against ISIL in the vicinity of Hit ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~ The validity of the events in these reports was later discredited by U.S. Forces, but according to SOJTF-I officials, ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Finally, according to OSC-I officials, the Government of Iraq intended for mobilized Sunni PMF to formally partner with local ISF units and be led by designated ISF commanders during operations. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~

### **(U) Iraqi National Guard Concept**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Coalition and Government of Iraq officials envisioned the eventual incorporation of PMF, including Sunni PMF, into the ISF as a type of Iraqi National Guard. This long term concept was part of the effort to create a “credible, capable, and inclusive” ISF. As of November 2015, the Iraqi Parliament was considering legislation that would transition the PMF to a National Guard. However, fundamental disagreements remained regarding issues of command and control, leadership qualifications, types of equipment to be issued, employment, and the role of provincial governors. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g~~

<sup>13</sup> (U) DODIG-2015-177, “Assessment of DoD/USCENTCOM and Coalitions Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Iraqi Army to Defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant,” September 30, 2015.

(U) Introduction

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ OSC-I officials reported that the Shia leaders had supported the idea of an Iraqi National Guard in order to integrate active Shia militias into the ISF. Likewise, Sunni PMF enrolled in the Popular Mobilization Program had also sought permanent integration into the ISF as a way to receive additional security assistance training. The U.S. government had supported the Iraqi National Guard concept, and SOJTF-I officials stated that encouraging Sunni PMF to organize into militarily-recognizable companies and battalions would contribute to eventual acceptance into any future Iraqi National Guard. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

### ***(U) U.S. and Coalition Assistance to Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces***

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ Much of the early interaction by SOJTF-I with interested tribes occurred in the form of subject matter expert exchanges between U.S. or Coalition Forces and local tribal elders. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

(U) Public Law 113-291, "National Defense Authorization for 2014," Section 1204, "Prohibition on Use of Funds for Assistance to Units of Foreign Security Forces that Have Committed a Gross Violation of Human Rights," required vetting for gross violations for human rights (Leahy vetting).<sup>14</sup> According to Coalition officials, subject matter expert exchanges were considered advise and assist activities, but were not considered security force assistance training and met the training exception outlined in a Secretary of Defense memorandum.<sup>15</sup> According to Coalition officials, transition of

<sup>14</sup> (U) Public Law 113-291, "Prohibition on Use of Funds for Assistance to Units of Foreign Security Forces that Have Committed a Gross Violation of Human Rights," Section 1204, amended §2249e, Title 10, U.S.C. to make vetting for gross violations of human rights a permanent requirement for security force assistance provided with Title 10 funds.

<sup>15</sup> (U) Secretary of Defense Memorandum, Subject: Implementation of Section 8057, DoD Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113-76) ("the DoD Leahy law"), August 18, 2014, exempted subject matter exchanges from vetting requirements ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ "OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE," further clarified subject matter expert exchanges as training conducted by non-U.S. coalition partners, or training with a primary purpose of interoperability, safety and/or familiarization." It provided examples of exempted activities, including, "individual and subject matter expert exchanges,

(U) Sunni PMF into an Iraqi National Guard structure would have made Sunni PMF units eligible to receive security force assistance training at established Building Partner Capacity sites.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ In August 2015, SOJTF-I elements were assisting Sunni PMF at USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g [REDACTED] Sunni PMF training sites were located in traditional territory of the tribal fighters being trained in order to increase training attendance and minimize the exposure of Sunni PMF fighters to sectarian violence or ISIL attacks while in transit. The Government of Iraq had responsibility to provide food, water, and billeting at these sites. See Appendix D for a map showing training sites and human geography.

~~(S//REL TO USA, MESS)~~ The CJTF-OIR definition of Sunni PMF illustrates the Coalition concept for Sunni PMF employment.

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
[REDACTED]

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ According to Coalition tracking, an Iraqi Army cadre had taught the basic offensive and defensive tactical Program of Instruction to [REDACTED] Sunni PMF fighters as [REDACTED] and Sunni PMF trained at all three sites had participated in operations [REDACTED] USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g SOJTF-I officials stated that they evaluated Sunni PMF as they completed training and during operations to identify Sunni PMF fighter capabilities and additional training needs. SOJTF-I advisors used these observations to inform subsequent advise and assist activities.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ SOJTF-I officials stated that Sunni PMF fighters enrolled in the Popular Mobilization Program [REDACTED] USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
[REDACTED]

military to military contacts, pre-training site surveys, assessments, planning and coordination activities."

<sup>16</sup> (U) CJTF-OIR Campaign Plan 15-02, "Defeating DAESH: One Mission, Many Nations Version 1.0," June 2015, p. 12.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ CJTF-OIR developed ITEF-funded equipment requests for Sunni PMF using a "pseudo-Foreign Military Sales" process.<sup>17</sup> The ITEF Review Board, managed by CJTF-OIR, approved requests and amendments for Sunni PMF equipment requirements.<sup>18</sup> SOJTF-I developed the original equipment requirements based on estimates of total potential Sunni PMF enrollment and perceived mission requirements.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Figure 2: ITEF Equipment on Display, USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Source: SOJTF-I Officials USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ To demonstrate initial support for Sunni PMF, Coalition Officials required that representatives from the Government of Iraq issue equipment to PMF, including Sunni PMF, from existing inventory. To encourage further progress, Coalition Force officials planned to backfill equipment issued to Sunni PMF with ITEF-purchased U.S. equipment. U.S.-purchased weapons and other equipment arrived in theater and were ready for transfer as backfill in ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ but according to U.S.

<sup>17</sup> (U) "Pseudo-FMS" is a commonly used term for what some DoD instructions refer to as the FMS pseudo-case process. Either term refers to the U.S. Government practice of using FMS case processes to purchase defense articles for a foreign partner nation with U.S. Title 10 U.S.C. funding, vice a foreign nation's funds. The FMS infrastructure is directed by DoD Directive 5132.03, "DOD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to Security Cooperation," October 24, 2008, paragraph 4.a.

<sup>18</sup> ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The ITEF Review Board includes representatives from USCENTCOM, CJTF-OIR, and U.S. Army Central Command, 1st Theater Sustainment Command, and OSC-I and Defense Security Cooperation Agency. ITEF Review Board representatives held weekly coordination meetings via secure video-teleconference.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Officials in USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ In USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g CJTF-OIR amended the ITEF-funded Sunni PMF equipment list and planned process for equipment issue USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g the Defense Security Cooperation Agency was forced to procure weapons with a delivery date of USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ CJTF-OIR also planned to issue the equipment to Sunni PMF units at the training sites with Iraqi Ministry of Defense officials present. The Iraqi official would still assume accountability for the equipment and demonstrate government support for Sunni PMF, but this modified process would allow U.S. officials to ensure that Sunni PMF units received the equipment. This procedure was consistent with the process used to deliver ITEF equipment and supplies directly to the Iraqi Army brigades receiving training at the Build Partner Capacity sites.<sup>19</sup>

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ In USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g with input from the U.S. Embassy, the command again modified its plan, deciding to issue USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g sets of equipment to Sunni PMF drawn from stocks purchased through ITEF and USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g In USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g Coalition officials reported that Sunni PMF who received the equipment had recently engaged in operations and returned to the front lines shortly after being issued the ITEF-purchased equipment. According to U.S. officials, the Iraqi Ministry of Defense's representative for the PMF signed for the remaining "man sets" designated for Sunni PMF to be issued at a future date.

<sup>19</sup> (U) A Build Partner Capacity site is designated training site where U.S. and Coalition Forces provide a formal training Program of Instruction for ISF units. These sites are set up and maintained by the Government of Iraq.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Figure 3: ITEF Weapons on Display USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

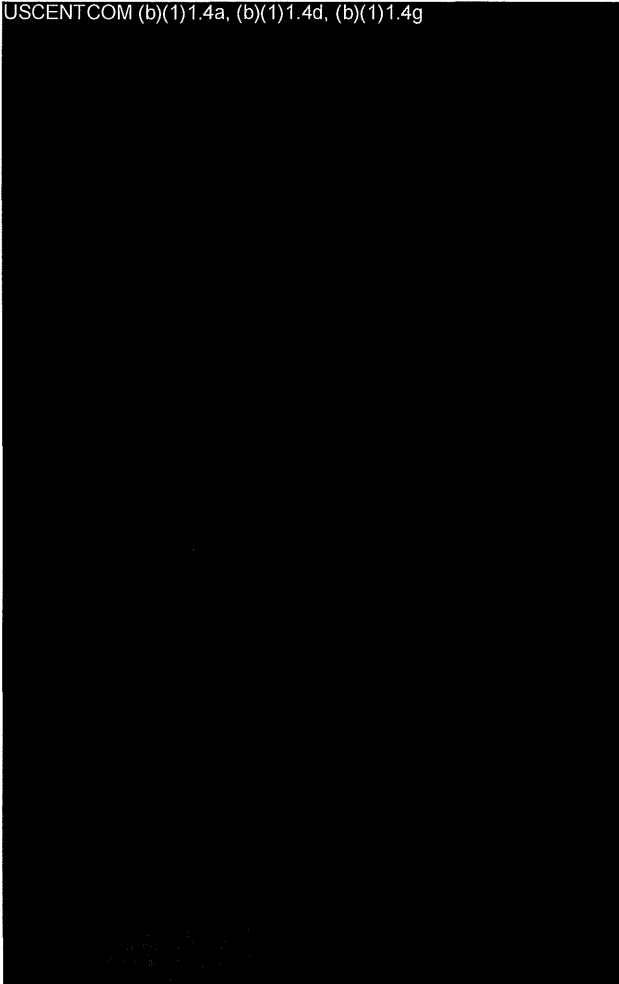


~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Source: SOJTF-I Officials, USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

## (U) Noteworthy Progress

(U) In August 2015, we observed that U.S. Military commands were prepared to meet the accountability and property management requirements of Section 1236. We observed separate warehouse space and weapons storage facilities prepared by the 1st Theatre Sustainment Command for in-transit weapons and other equipment purchased with ITEF funds. Some of the items purchased for the ISF (and Sunni PMF), once issued, would require end use monitoring. We determined that OSC-I had related operating procedures and SOJTF-I officials were aware of the requirements and procedures. We were unable to observe implementation, as equipment had not been issued to Sunni PMF at the time of our site visit.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Figure 4: ITEF Equipment and Weapons in CJTF-OIR Storage Facilities  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g



~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Source: DoDIG staff, USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4g

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

# (U) Part I

## *(U) Findings and Recommendations*

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Finding 1

### (U) Government of Iraq Support to Sunni PMF

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ This existed because of:

- USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

- USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

## (U) Discussion

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g While the Sunni PMF initiative is just beyond the nascent stage as of the date of this report, USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g combined with the year-long displacement of some tribes from their homes due to ISIL occupation of traditional tribal territory, led to several Sunni tribal leaders expressing frustration with program progress.

### (U) *Sunni Nomination and Employment into the PMF*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Prior to acceptance into the Popular Mobilization Program, the Iraqi National Security Services vetted fighters according to the Government of Iraq's criteria. Sunni tribal leaders were frustrated by the initially slow pace of approval, and remained concerned over Government of Iraq vetting delays for Sunni PMF replacements, especially for those killed in action. Sunni tribal leaders interviewed USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Several Tribal leaders reported losing patience with Government of Iraq support. According to Department of State officials, the Iraqi Constitution set the quota USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

<sup>20</sup> (U) A regional media source reported two Sunni tribesmen were killed by Shia PMF in 2015.

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

(U) Part I. Findings and Recommendations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Finally, according to U.S. Officials, Prime Minister Abadi intended for Sunni tribal forces enrolled in the Popular Mobilization Program to be formally partnered with local ISF units and led by designated ISF commanders.

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

**(U) Sunni PMF Compensation**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ There was a shared belief among Sunni tribal leaders interviewed

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Figure 5: National Security Service Official Paying Sunni PMF at Conclusion of

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

Arming Ceremony

USCENTCOM (b)(6)

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Source: SOJTF-I Officials

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

(U) Part I. Findings and Recommendations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ U.S. advisors confirmed that <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> Sunni PMF fighters received their initial salary after enrollment, <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> In <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> SOJTF-I officials reported that the Iraqi National Security Services confirmed back payments of salaries to trained Sunni PMF through <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> with the exception of the <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

**(U) Resourcing Sunni PMF**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Further, U.S. advisors stated that some of the weapons the Iraqi Ministry of Defense issued to Sunni PMF were <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> The same leaders stated that they purchased additional weapons and commercial trucks to transport fighters to and from training and operations.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>  
<sup>USCENT</sup>

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ A senior U.S. advising command document stated that a long-term strategic risk USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

## **(U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response**

### **(U) Recommendation 1.a**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Chief, Office of Security Cooperation - Iraq, in coordination with Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command-Iraq, advise and assist the Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Iraqi National Security Services to develop and logistically support Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces.

#### *(U) Commander U. S. Central Command Comments*

(U) Chief, Office of Security Cooperation - Iraq, did not respond to the recommendations in the report. The Assistant Director, Strategy Plans and Policy, USCENTCOM, responded for Commander, USCENTCOM and agreed with this recommendation.

#### *(U) Our Response*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ We accept the response from USCENTCOM in lieu of comments from Chief, OSC-I. We considered these comments partially responsive. We request additional information, specifically regarding plans and/or status of the advise and assist mission to the Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Iraqi National Security Services to develop and logistically support Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces.

### **(U) Recommendation 1.b**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, use available assets USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

*(U) Commander, Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve Comments*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Chief of Staff, CJTF-OIR, responding for the Commander, CJTF-OIR, agreed with Recommendation 1.b with comment. The Chief of Staff stated that the Tribal Engagement Coordination Cell and advisor teams from SOJTF-I continually engage with tribal leaders and communicate their concerns to CJTF-OIR. Their concerns influence the General Officer Key Leadership Engagement plan to enable consistent and focused pressure towards the Government of Iraq and Ministry of Defense. This pressure and focus led to the Government of Iraq and Iraqi Security Forces solving several tribal concerns and accepting associated recommendations to integrate into training and operational plans.

*(U) Our Response*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Comments from Chief of Staff, CJTF-OIR USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

## (U) Finding 2

### (U) Sunni PMF Equipment Logistics Sustainment

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ This situation existed because:

- USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g
- 

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g


## (U) Discussion

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ In August 2015, Coalition Force officials decided to issue ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ rifles to selected Sunni PMF units. Coalition officials said they also added ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ automatic weapons to the list of equipment programmed for issue to Sunni PMF units.

The equipment was purchased using ITEF funds and ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g


### **(U) Sunni PMF Equipment Purchased with the Iraq Train and Equip Fund**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The decision to issue <sup>USCENTCOM</sup> equipment was a major deviation from the original concept for equipping Sunni PMF. <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>  
<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>




~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ After exploring mitigation strategies, U.S. commanders agreed to use ITEF funds to acquire <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d</sup> rifles for distribution directly to Sunni PMF at training sites. In addition, they modified the Sunni PMF equipment list to include <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> Officials working with Sunni PMF were aware of the new equipping plan but were still waiting for the materiel at the end of <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> According to <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>  
<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>  
<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>



### **(U) Lack of Government of Iraq Sustainment Support**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ CJTF-OIR officials said the Government of Iraq did not have a plan outlining logistics support for <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>  
<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>



(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Under Secretary of Defense for Policy officials stated in ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ In summary, Coalition Forces amended the equipment list designated for Sunni PMF in an effort to show continued support for tribes and bolster Government of Iraq efforts to initiate a National Guard program. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g Previous DoD Inspector General reports found that Iraqi and Afghan forces with equipment sustainment issues experienced increased desertion rates, reduced moral, and maintained defensive fighting positions.<sup>22</sup>

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g CJTF-OIR managed the procurement and delivery of ITEF-funded equipment issued to Sunni PMF, and could modify future procurements to include additional follow-on logistic support. The Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq could work with Government of Iraq officials to develop

<sup>22</sup> (U) DODIG-2015-093, "Summary of Lessons Learned- DOD IG Assessment Oversight of "Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip" Operations by U.S. and Coalition Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan" March 13, 2015.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Foreign Military Sales cases (using Iraqi money) to address overall sustainment efforts. Finally, CJFLCC-I advisors could negotiate a greater commitment from the Iraqi Army to manage the integration of Sunni PMF issued equipment into the Iraqi Army logistics system.

## (U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response

### (U) Recommendation 2.a

~~(FOUO)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, in coordination with Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency and Chief, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, update the Iraq Train and Equip Fund Review Board's Standard Operating Procedures to include supporting sustainment needs for already issued equipment beyond the initial purchase package in the review board process, and ensure the Iraq Train and Equip Fund Review Board includes the enduring logistics sustainment requirements when approving new equipment items.

#### *(U) Commander, Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve Comments*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Chief of Staff, CJTF-OIR, responding for the Commander, CJTF-OIR, agreed with Recommendation 2.a with comment. The Chief of Staff stated that the ITEF Review Board issued a Standard Operating Procedure on USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d USCENTCOM (b)(1) which states that ITEF Review Board packages for review board consideration must include "Life Cycle Costing" estimates, including sustainment needs.

#### *(U) Our Response*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Comments from the Chief of Staff, CJTF-OIR, were responsive.

However, the ITEF Review Board Standard Operating Procedures does not make USCENTCOM (b)(1)

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

The importance of this requirement depends on the types and quantities of equipment issued. Therefore, we request an updated list of equipment issued to Sunni PMF requiring sustainment and that management reconsider making USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

**(U) Recommendation 2.b**

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, in coordination with Chief, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, advise and assist the Government of Iraq to develop a sustainment plan for equipment issued to Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces in accordance with draft plans for integration of Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces into the Iraqi Security Forces.

*(U) Commander, Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve Comments*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Chief of Staff of CJTF-OIR, responding for the Commander, CJTF-OIR, agreed, with comment. The Chief of Staff stated the CJTF-OIR, working with OSC-I, planned to develop sustainment contracts for weapons systems and non-tactical vehicles issued to all ISF now and in the future. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Chief of Staff also noted that the majority of ITEF requests for the Sunni PMF USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

He also

stated that in many cases, the Sunni PMF provide their own weapons

*(U) Our Response*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Comments from the Chief of Staff, CJTF-OIR were partially responsive. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

- Command plans to advise and assist the Government of Iraq to develop sustainment capability for equipment issued to Sunni PMF; and

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

## (U) Finding 3

### (U) Sunni PMF Metrics Development

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ This occurred because:

- USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

## (U) Discussion

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Finally, Section 1236 requires DoD to issue a quarterly report assessing the operational effectiveness of all forces receiving assistance using ITEF funding. In addition to better capturing progress toward campaign goals, the expansion of metrics to cover readiness and integration would also contribute to more informative mandatory progress reporting on the ITEF by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

## (U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response

### (U) Recommendation 3.a

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, U.S. Central Command, in coordination with Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, Director, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, and Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command - Iraq, ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

### (U) Commander, United States Central Command Comments

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Deputy, Analysis & Requirements Division, responding for Commander, CENTCOM agreed with Recommendation 3.a with comment. The Deputy requested Recommendation 3.a. be redirected to the Commander, CJTF-OIR. He stated that CENTCOM delegated authority to CJTF-OIR to train and equip Sunni PMF for integration into the ISF in the Coalition Military Campaign Plan, and that this delegation ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

### (U) Our Response

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The comments from the Deputy, Analysis & Requirements Division, were partially responsive to the intent of our recommendation. The Commander, USCENTCOM can, and did, delegate authority for the development of Sunni PMF. However, he cannot delegate responsibility for the execution and oversight of USCENTCOM's own Campaign Plan. USCENTCOM has a role in the development and monitoring of measurements of Sunni tribal engagement or training and support to the ISF, if only to ensure subordinate commands create them and that once created they satisfy command requirements. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

Coalition efforts represent one long-term path to resolution, with short-term goals and end-states that should be measured to determine the progress of the Sunni PMF program.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ We request Commander, USCENTCOM respond to this final report explaining USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g the development and employment of Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces will achieve campaign plan objectives.

### ***(U) Recommendation 3.b***

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, in coordination with Director, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, and Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command - Iraq, and Iraqi Provincial Popular Mobilization Force Generals, develop a collaborative process to USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

combat effectiveness to facilitate continual engagement on Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces training, sustainment, and integration.

### ***(U) Commander, Combined Joint Task Force- OIR Comments***

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Chief of Staff of CJTF-OIR, responding for the Commander, CJTF-OIR, agreed with Recommendation 3.b. with comment. The Chief of Staff stated the Command was informally coordinating with OSC-I and received reports from subordinate commands regarding the development of Sunni PMF operational effectiveness. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

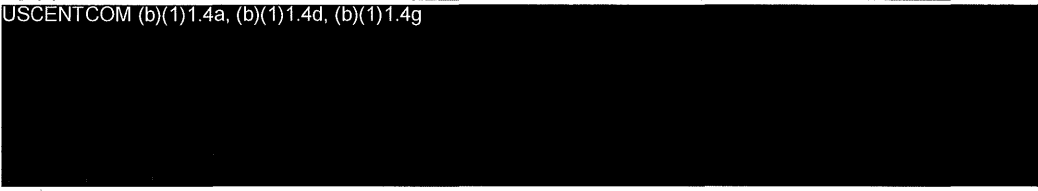
The Chief of Staff also said this information is contained in the Campaign Assessments and Analysis Board by the publishing of a Monthly Coalition Assessment Report.

### ***(U) Our Response***

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The comments from Chief of Staff CJTF-OIR were partially responsive to Recommendation 3.b. The USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Finding 4

### (U) Sunni PMF Integration with Iraqi Police Forces

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Coalition command efforts to influence the integration of Sunni PMF into the ISF did not include developing the relationship between Sunni PMF and Iraqi Police Forces.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ This occurred because:

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g



~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

Effective coordination between police forces and Sunni PMF will be required to implement holding operations and the transition from federal to local security forces as the ISF re-takes territory. Additionally, excluding police from planning could potentially complicate the transition from military to civil police control in territory successfully cleared and held by Sunni PMF.

## (U) Discussion

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Section 1236 authorized the Secretary of Defense to “provide assistance, including training, equipment, logistics support, supplies, and services ... to military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces or other local security forces, with a national security mission.” USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g charged staff and subordinate commands with the development of the ISF to “include the Kurdish/Peshmerga Forces, Iraq Ministry of Interior Counter Terrorism Services and border security forces, and other security forces the

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Government of Iraq formally agrees to regard as national security forces of Iraq." This mission was transferred in the CENTCOM, Coalition, and CJTF-OIR Campaign Plans.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The CENTCOM Campaign plan included Lines of Effort relevant to the campaign in Iraq. The primary missions were to degrade and counter ISIL and to enable Iraqi security and governance, which included the development of tribal or provincial forces as a part of overall security sector reform. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ To meet this objective, CJTF-OIR advise and assist efforts were almost exclusively focused on ISF aligned to the Ministry of Defense.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Officials from the Department of State stated and OSC-I Tribal Engagement Coordination Cell representatives ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ OSC-I Officials reiterated ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ SOJTF-I officials also confirmed Sunni PMF members were required to sign a statement that they will respect human rights and support the Rule of Law. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ SOJTF-I officials identified the need for and developed their own training presentation for Sunni PMF units. These briefings explained the Rule of Law and human rights expectations for Sunni PMF units scheduled to receive ITEF equipment. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

<sup>23</sup> ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

Finally, SOJTF-I officials said that the commander CJFLCC-I was considering training local police force units. As of January 2016, USCENTCOM officials reported that CJTF-OIR began equipping Iraqi Police forces with ITEF funded mobility equipment, machine guns and sniper rifles.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The CJTF-OIR Campaign Plan built on the CENTCOM Campaign Plan, further developing the concept of Sunni PMF within the goals of defeating ISIL and security sector reform. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ When asked to clarify, officials referenced an interpretation of the CENTCOM Plan and Section 1236 written by the CENTCOM Staff Judge Advocate.

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

in the response, the official representing the Office of the CENTCOM Staff Judge Advocate restated Section 1236 authorizing assistance to "military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces or other local security forces, with a national security mission." SOJTF-I officials related that judge advocate representatives from commands in Iraq, including the Department of State, met to determine whether Iraqi police forces had a "national security mission" that would qualify for equipping under ITEF. However, the meeting did not result in further guidance on the issue.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4

In contested areas Iraqi Federal Police were conducting paramilitary missions and the Iraqi Police Services were charged with traditional policing functions aligned with ensuring the Rule of Law. During hold operations, Sunni PMF and Iraqi police forces were expected to operate in the same territory. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

## (U) Recommendations, Management Comments, and Our Response

### (U) Recommendation 4

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, U.S. Central Command, in coordination with Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, and Chief, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, refine and implement command plans and conditions to address U.S. military roles and responsibilities for Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces integration with the Ministry of the Interior and Iraqi police forces.

#### (U) Commander, U.S. Central Command Comments

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Deputy Chief, Plans Division, USCENTCOM responding for Commander, USCENTCOM, agreed with comment. The Deputy Chief, Plans Division, provided a summary of Coalition police training efforts and stated that USCENTCOM, in

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ coordination with OSC-I and CJTF-OIR, will continue to refine hold force requirements as conditions on the ground evolve.

*(U) Our Response*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The comments from the Deputy Chief, Plans Division, USCENTCOM responding for the Commander, USCENTCOM, were responsive to Recommendation 4.

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Finding 5

### (U) Responsibility for Vetting Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Responsibility for ensuring compliance with Leahy and Section 1236 vetting ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ U.S. Military Command stakeholders training and equipping Sunni PMF.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ each command developed orders, guidance, or operating procedures.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

## (U) Discussion

(U) By law, Sunni PMF must be vetted prior to the receipt of U.S.-funded assistance.

- (U) The Leahy vetting law<sup>24</sup> prohibits U.S.-funded assistance to individuals who have committed gross human rights violations. According to the law, “the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, ensure that prior to a decision to provide any training, equipment, or other assistance to a unit of a foreign security force full consideration is given to any credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by such unit.”

<sup>24</sup> (U) Public Law 113-291, “National Defense Authorization for 2014,” Section 1204, “Prohibition on Use of Funds for Assistance to Units of Foreign Security Forces that Have Committed a Gross Violation of Human Rights.”

- (U) Section 1236 prohibits U.S.-funded assistance to individuals associated with terrorists groups or groups with ties to the Government of Iran.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The roles and responsibilities to satisfy both requirements as applicable to Sunni PMF are included in policy, memoranda, operations orders, and fragmentary orders that include multiple changes. OSC-I, CJTF-OIR, and subordinate commands implemented and tracked the vetting of Sunni PMF leadership and fighters. See Appendix C for a more detailed explanation of vetting procedures and consolidated list of criteria.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Secretary of Defense Memorandum of August 18, 2014, "Implementation of Section 8057, DoD Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113-76) ('the DoD Leahy law')," assigned Combatant Commanders responsibility for meeting Leahy vetting requirements. Secretary of Defense memorandum of February 10, 2015, "Management of the Iraq Train and Equip Fund," assigned to CJTF-OIR, "overall responsibility for providing assistance to military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces or other local security forces, with a national security mission, utilizing the ITEF." Although vetting requirements are explicitly stated in Section 1236, vetting is an implied DoD task inherent in the management of the ITEF, as delegated by the Secretary of Defense memorandum.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ When questioned regarding responsibility for the conduct of both Leahy and Section 1236 vetting for Sunni PMF, an official representing the USCENTCOM Office of the Staff Judge Advocate referred to USCENTCOM FRAGO [Fragmentary Order] 23-012, February 27, 2015, "Management and Execution of the Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)." While not directly stating responsibility for vetting, the order assigns the Commander, CJTF-OIR overall responsibility for providing assistance to military and other security forces of, or associated with, the Government of Iraq under ITEF. When asked specifically which office had responsibility for ensuring compliance with Leahy and Section 1236 vetting, USCENTCOM officials replied that a group of over 20 stakeholders from the Department of State and DoD components shared responsibility for the task. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ As of ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ CJTF-OIR, SOJTF-I, and OSC-I established procedures requiring personnel in Sunni PMF units to be vetted before Sunni PMF units received training from U.S. Forces or equipment purchased with U.S. funds. CJTF-OIR developed the ITEF Review Board to manage the expenditure of ITEF funds to equip the ISF, including the Sunni PMF. The ITEF Review Board standard operating procedures required SOJTF-I officials to send a copy of vetting certifications to CJTF-OIR, ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Subordinate commands and the U.S Embassy Baghdad also each established standard operating procedures. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

## (U) Recommendation, Management Comments, and Our Response

### (U) Recommendation 5

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, U.S. Central Command, in coordination with Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, Commander, Special Operations Joint Task Force-Iraq, and Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command - Iraq, and Chief, Office of Security Cooperation - Iraq, issue guidance ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

#### (U) Commander, U.S. Central Command Comments

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Director of Operations Plans Division, responding for the Commander, USCENTCOM, agreed to Recommendation 5 with comment. He said that USCENTCOM released the operational framework for execution of Phase 2 of Operation Inherent Resolve in late ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~. According to the Director, this order directs continued responsibility for build partner capacity operations in Iraq to CJTF-OIR. In addition, the Director said ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ USCENTCOM would release a FRAGO containing detailed guidance to CJTF-OIR for the execution of the ITEF within the updated operational framework. ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ The Director also mentioned USCENTCOM had established a working group to address risks to compliance in the interim.

#### (U) Our Response

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The comments from the Director of Operations Plans Division, responding for the Commander, USCENTCOM, were responsive to Recommendation 5. We request a copy of the updated USCENTCOM operational framework for execution of Phase 2 of Operation Inherent Resolve, OPORD, and FRAGO once completed and distributed to the field.

## (U) Part II

*(U) Observations*

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Observation 1

### (U) Leveraging Sunni PMF Successes

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

### (U) Discussion

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The Department of State and Coalition forces conducted engagements with Sunni tribes to facilitate their enrollment into the Popular Mobilization Program and become formally recognized as Sunni PMF by the Government of Iraq. Sunni PMF have demonstrated the ability to support ISF operations in their traditional tribal homelands. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Once accepted as Sunni PMF, advise and assist tasks required continued close contact between Coalition advisors and Sunni PMF fighters in their traditional tribal territory. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

(U) Part II. Observations

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ New training locations will be necessary and approval and establishment of an additional Sunni PMF training sites, for example, takes time. USCENTCOM (b)(1)

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

As to the time

required, SOJTF-I officials reconnoitered a proposed Sunni PMF training site at USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

According to SOJTF-I officials, they submitted proposals to higher command on multiple occasions detailing how they could set up a small training force like that employed a USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g in additional locations.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Tribal Engagement Coordination Cell officials said they expected the next Sunni PMF training site USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

Given this time frame, developing plans to advise and assist the next series of Sunni PMF would help maintain momentum, reinforce success, and maximize available capabilities to engage and defeat ISIL.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Establishing adequate logistical support for Coalition advise and assist teams will require planning and resources. CJTF-OIR and subordinate commands should complete coordination and prepare for the timely identification, engagement, and training of additional Sunni PMF while continuing to develop and improve existing Sunni PMF.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Figure 6: New Training facility for USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Source: DoDIG staff USCENTCOM (b)(1) 1.4a, (b)(1) 1.4d, (b)(1) 1.4g

## (U) Observation 2

### (U) Leahy Vetting Recertification Requirements

~~(FOUO)~~ U.S. Department of State policy required recertification of Leahy vetting every 12 months for foreign security forces receiving U.S. equipment or training purchased with DoD appropriations.

~~(FOUO)~~ Recertification of Sunni PMF every 12 months increased the risk that equipping of Sunni PMF units would be delayed.

~~(FOUO)~~ Department of State guidance for compliance with Leahy vetting describes the 12 month recertification requirement.

The State Department and DoD now both use a "One Year Good For" vetting policy. Under this policy, once an individual or unit is vetted, that vetting remains valid for 12 months, based on the date vetting was completed in INVEST [International Vetting and Security Tracking] if no subsequent derogatory information is found.<sup>25</sup>

~~(FOUO)~~ U.S. Embassy Baghdad guidance is consistent with State Department policy.

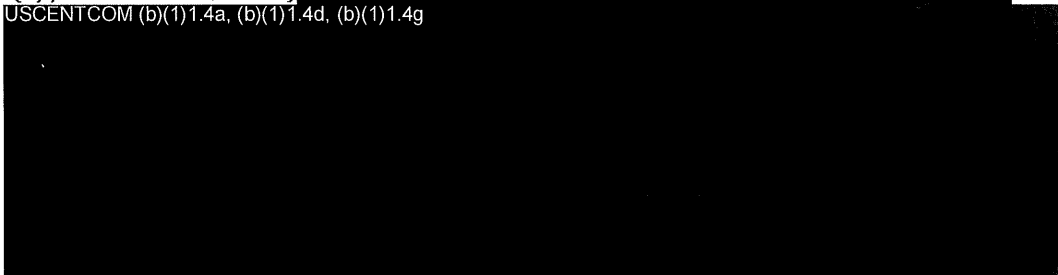
The "12 Month good for" vetting policy states that a favorable vetting for individuals or units is valid for a period of one year, barring the discovery of additional adverse information. Candidates which fall into this category will be matched in the International Vetting and Security Tracking (INVEST) system after post conducts the mandatory Internal Search. If a potential match is found, post is responsible for ensuring that the match is correct, and in so doing, acknowledges that the individual has not committed any human rights violations since the individual was originally vetted. Note that the "12 month good for" rule only applies if the training is to begin before the year expiration date, even if the training will end after the end of the year. If an individual is entered into vetting

<sup>25</sup> (U) "Compliance with the State and DoD Leahy Laws: A Guide to Vetting Policy and Process," U.S. Department of State, September 2012.

within 12 months, but the training will begin after the one year period, vetting MUST be completed again.<sup>26</sup>

~~(FOUO)~~ The U.S. Embassy Baghdad policy cites the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act 2013, Section 8057, which was amended by 2249e, Title 10, U.S.C. (entered into the U. S. Code as a result of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015). The language in 2249e, Title 10 U.S.C. expanded the Leahy vetting requirement to cover security force assistance, a term referring to both training and equipping for foreign forces. According to Embassy officials, DoD commands were aware that Leahy vetting applied to equipping and training and were conducting vetting properly in 2015, despite the outdated policy.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g



~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g



<sup>26</sup> ~~(FOUO)~~ "Guide for Leahy Amendment Human Rights Vetting" U.S. Embassy Baghdad, August 2013.

## **(U) Observation 3**

### **(U) Mandated Iraqi Train and Equip Fund Quarterly Progress Reporting**

(U) Section 1236 required the Secretary of Defense to report to select congressional committees quarterly regarding the use of ITEF.

(U) The Department of Defense Under Secretary for Policy did not issue the first quarterly report, due in August 8, 2015, until October 30 2015, a delay of almost 90 days in a 90 day reporting period. .

### **(U) Discussion**

(U) Paragraph b.1. of Section 1236 required the Secretary of Defense to report to “appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and Senate,” the plan for assisting the security forces of the Government of Iraq prior to expending 25 percent of the ITEF appropriation. The Secretary issued the required report on May 8, 2015.

(U) After the initial notification, Section 1236 required quarterly progress reports.

Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report required in subsection (b)(1), and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide . . . a progress report.<sup>27</sup>

(U) The first quarterly progress report, due August 6, 2015, was released on October 30, 2015. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy staff attributed the reporting delay to the Department of Defense approval process, but said no further steps to ensure timely reporting had been made. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy officials should take steps to ensure timely reporting or renegotiate the reporting timeframes.

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<sup>27</sup> (U) According to House Armed Services Staff, the original 30-day reporting requirement contained in the law was an error in the published legislation. They expect reports every 90 days, or quarterly, as stated in the title of the paragraph.

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Appendix A

### (U) Scope and Methodology

(U) We conducted this assessment from July to November 2015 in accordance with the "Quality Standards for Inspections and Evaluations," published in January 2012 by the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. We believe that the evidence obtained was sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusions based on our assessment objectives.

(U) This report was self-initiated by DoD IG's Special Plans and Operations component, in support of the Lead Inspector General's oversight requirements for Operation Inherent Resolve. The objective of this assessment was to determine the extent to which U.S. and Coalition Force efforts to train, advise, assist, and equip Sunni PMF have enabled their combat effectiveness and successful integration into the Iraqi Security Forces.

(U) To assess our objective, we reviewed Federal laws and Department policy, in addition to U.S. Central Command and subordinate command orders and other guidance. Limitations to our scope were:

- (U) Investigations of alleged corrupt activities by U.S., Coalition, or Iraqi organizations or individuals.

- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

- ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The team deployed to Kuwait and Iraq from ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ We interviewed personnel from CJTF-OJR, CJFLCC-I, OSC-I, 1<sup>st</sup> Theater Sustainment Command, and SOJTF-I. We visited Sunni PMF training sites at ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ conducting interviews with U.S. trainers and advisors. In addition, we met with Tribal Sheiks, Kurdish Pesh Merga representatives, and an Iraqi general officer responsible for the Popular Mobilization Program in Anbar Province.

(U) We interviewed officials in the United States that were directly involved in Sunni PMF mission in Iraq, including officials from the U.S. Department of State, and U.S. Department of Defense Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy Iraq Desk, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and Operations (J-5), Joint Staff.

### **(U) Use of Computer-Processed Data**

(U) We did not use computer-processed data to perform this assessment.

## **(U) Appendix B**

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### **(U) Prior Coverage**

#### ***(U) Department of Defense Inspector General***

(U) DODIG-2015-177, "Assessment of DoD/USCENTCOM and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Iraqi Army to Defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant," September 30, 2015.

(U) DODIG-2015-093, "Summary of Lessons Learned: DoD IG Assessment Oversight of 'Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip' Operations by U.S. and Coalition Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan," March 31, 2015.

(U) DODIG-2012-063, "Assessment of the DoD Establishment of the Office of Security Cooperation - Iraq," March 16, 2012.

(U) SPO-2011-001, "Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Develop the Logistics Sustainment Capability of the Iraq Security Forces," November 17, 2010.

(U) SPO-2009-003, "Assessment of the Accountability of Night Vision Devices Provided to the Security Forces of Iraq," March 17, 2009.

(U) SPO-2009-002, "Report on the Assessment of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Accountability and Control; Security Assistance; and Logistics Sustainment for the Iraq Security Forces," December 19, 2008.

(U) SPO-2008-001, "Assessment of the Accountability of Arms and Ammunition Provided to the Security Forces of Iraq," July 3, 2008.

#### ***(U) Government Accountability Office***

(U) GA0-11-760, "Iraq and Afghanistan- Actions Needed to Enhance the Ability of Army Brigades to Support the Advising Mission," August 2, 2011.

(U) GA0-09-0476T, "Iraq and Afghanistan-Security, Economic, and Governance Challenges to Rebuilding Efforts Should Be Addressed in U.S. Strategies," March 25, 2009.

(U) GA0-08-0837, "Securing, Stabilizing, and Rebuilding Iraq-Progress Report: Some Gains Made, Updated Strategy Needed," June 23, 2008.

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**(U) *Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction***

(U) SIGIR-11-004, "Iraqi Security Forces: Special Operations Force Program is Achieving Goals, but Iraqi Support Remains Critical to Success," October 25, 2010.

(U) SIGIR-09-012, "The U.S. Has Reduced Its Funding for the Iraqi Security Forces, but Continued Support Will Likely Be Necessary," January 26, 2009.

(U) SIGIR-06-033, "Iraqi Security Forces: Weapons Provided by the U.S. Department of Defense Using the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund," October 28, 2006.

(U) SIGIR-06-032, "Iraqi Security Forces: Review of Plans to Implement Logistics Capabilities," October 28, 2006.

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## (U) Appendix C

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### (U) Requirements for Equipping and Training Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces

(U) Public Law 113-291, "National Defense Authorization Act for 2015," included Section 1236, "Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant," [Section 1236]. This section of the law authorized the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to assist the security forces of the Government of Iraq through the expenditure of appropriated funds. Section 1236 required the Secretary to give notice prior to providing assistance or obligating funds, vet forces receiving assistance, and report quarterly on progress.

### *(U) Vetting Recipients of Equipment and Training Conducted by U.S. Forces*

(U) The mission to train, advise, assist, and or equip tribal militias included inherent risks resulting from knowledge gaps about host nation forces. For example, in September 2015, media channels reported that a former Georgian special operator, trained by U.S. Forces, had filled a key leadership position in ISIL commanding fighters in northern Syria and had recruited thousands of fighters from the Caucasus. The enhanced vetting requirements of Section 1236 were intended to reduce the likelihood of using U.S. funding to assist ISF who have committed human rights violations, but also include Sunni PMF.

(U) This vetting is in addition to the requirements of Section 2249e, title 10, United States Code, Section 1204 (Leahy vetting).<sup>28</sup> This section of the code prohibits the use of U.S. funds for assistance to units of foreign security forces that have committed a gross violation of human rights.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> (U) DoD defines a gross violation of human rights as stated in The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: "torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person."

<sup>29</sup> (U) The vetting process described in Section 2249e Title 10, U.S.C. is commonly referred to as "Leahy vetting," based on the sponsor of the original legislation Senator Patrick Leahy. There are two Leahy Laws. The DoD Leahy Laws were recurring requirements the National Defense Authorizations or Appropriations Acts until Title 10 was amended in 2014. The second is Section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which prohibits the furnishing of assistance authorized by the Act and the Arms Export Control Act to any foreign security force unit where there is credible information that the unit has committed a gross violations of human rights.

(1) Of the amounts made available to the Department of Defense, none may be used for any training, equipment, or other assistance for a unit of a foreign security force if the Secretary of Defense has credible information that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights. And "(2) The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, ensure that prior to a decision to provide any training, equipment, or other assistance to a unit of a foreign security force full consideration is given to any credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by such unit.

~~(FOUO)~~ DoD relied on the U.S. Department of State to vet names of Sunni PMF leadership against Department of State databases to complete Leahy vetting. Department of State policy further required annual recertification of individuals approved by Leahy vetting.

(U) Section 1236 required the Secretary of Defense to ensure that prior to assisting any forces described in the section, such elements were, "appropriately vetted, including at a minimum, by: (1) conducting assessments of such elements for associations with terrorist groups or groups associated with the Government of Iran; and (2) receiving commitments from such elements to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law." To accomplish Section 1236 requirements, DoD vetted Sunni PMF units against databases maintained by DoD organizations and U.S. intelligence agencies. Multiple commands and offices performed vetting, each of which developed operating procedures to manage the multiple requirements.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Secretary of Defense memorandum, August 18, 2014,<sup>30</sup> implemented Leahy vetting for DoD and differentiated subject matter expert exchanges conducted by Special Operations Forces from security force assistance activities.<sup>31</sup> The memorandum defines "training" and "equipment" for which Leahy vetting requirements are applicable. Regarding training, the memorandum excludes, "Individual and collective interface activities (e.g., individual or subject matter expert exchanges, military-to-military contacts, seminars, conferences, partnership, pre-deployment site surveys (PDSS), planning and coordination visits, and other small unit exchanges) where the primary focus is interoperability or mutually beneficial exchanges and not

<sup>30</sup> (U) SUBJECT: Implementation of Section 8057, DoD Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113-76) ("the DoD Leahy law").

<sup>31</sup> (U) Secretary of Defense memorandum of August 18, 2014, "Implementation of Section 8057, DoD Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113-76) ('the DoD Leahy law'.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ training of foreign security forces." The memo instructs commanders to review subject matter expert exchanges on a case-by-case basis to ensure they satisfy the exemption.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ On December 14, 2014, the Commander, CJTF-OIR published USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The order required subordinate commanders to ensure compliance with Leahy vetting using the international vetting and security system of the Department of State prior to executing any security assistance training. Subordinates were required to forward requests to OSC-I and a copy of the request and completion results to the CJTF-OIR J3 [operations officer]. This order incorporates OSC-I, a subordinate command of USCENTCOM, into the vetting process as the point-of-entry into the U.S. Embassy, Iraq.

~~(FOUO)~~ In the same order, the Commander, CJTF-OIR stated that Leahy vetting was not required for, "advise and assist activities, training conducted by non-U.S. coalition partners, or training with a primary purpose of interoperability, safety and/or familiarization." He listed examples of exempted activities, including, "individual and subject matter expert exchanges, military to military contacts, pre-training site surveys, assessments, planning and coordination activities."<sup>32</sup>

(U) With regards to equipping Sunni PMF with U.S. funded materiel, DoD had established no waivers as of August 2015. Leahy and Section 1236 vetting were both required prior to the issuance of any equipment to Sunni PMF.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Beyond vetting in accordance with Section 1236 and Section 2249e, title 10, U.S.C., SOJTF-I officials said that they also vetted the names of Sunni PMF fighters through U.S. military intelligence databases. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ CJTF-OIR subordinate commands developed procedures for Leahy and Section 1236 vetting requirements from USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

<sup>32</sup> (U) USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ On ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ the Commander, CJTF-OIR issued ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ The order, specific to the Sunni PMF, acknowledged the requirement to appropriately vet assistance to tribal elements [Sunni PMF], and stated three preconditions:

- The tribe has been recognized as having a national security of Iraq mission.
- The OSC-I obtains a Government of Iraq signature on a memorandum that indicates Iraqi coordination and concurrence on the planned equipment use.
- The tribes have received both Leahy and Section 1236 vetting.

~~(FOUO)~~ As of our site visit in August 2015, the command had not issued any Section 1236-funded equipment to Sunni PMF. However, a case had been established to purchase equipment for Sunni PMF using the pseudo-FMS process. CJTF-OIR developed the ITEF Review Board to manage the expenditure of ITEF funds to equip the ISF, including the Sunni PMF. ITEF Review Board standard operating procedures again acknowledged Leahy Law and Section 1236 vetting requirements. The procedures also required subordinate commands to report, among other items, documentation of Leahy Law and Section 1236 vetting to CJTF-OIR when expending ITEF funds. The procedures also assigned OSC-I as the requisition authority for equipment for the ISF, using a three-signature validation procedure.

(U) Finally, the 1st Theater Sustainment Command, U.S. Army Central Command, was responsible for the storage, management, and transfer to ISF units of equipment purchased with ITEF funds. The Command was directly responsible for the release of equipment to an approved and vetted representative of the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, usually in the presence of SOJTF-I officials in the case of equipment for Sunni PMF. That the command was a U.S. Army command, subordinate to the Army component command of USCENTCOM, and with no direct command relationship to CJTF-OIR, added additional complexity.

**(U) Criteria Establishing Vetting Processes for Sunni PMF**

(U) The list of documents containing criteria or defining a role or responsibility for vetting Sunni PMF is listed below:

(U) Statutes:

(U) 10 USC § 2249e (2014), "Prohibition on Use of Funds for Assistance to Units of Foreign Security Forces that Have Committed a Gross Violation of Human Rights"

(U) Public Law 113-291, "National Defense Authorization Act 2015" Section 1236, "Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant"

(U) Memoranda:

(U) Memorandum, Secretary of Defense, August 2014, Implementation of Section 8057, DoD Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113-76) ("the DoD Leahy law")

(U) Memorandum, Secretary of Defense, Feb 10, 2015, Subject: Management of Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)

(U) Operational Orders:

~~(FOUO)~~ USCENTCOM FRAGO 23-012, "Management and Execution of the Iraq Train and Equip Fund, February 27, 2015.

~~(S//REL TO USA, MEST)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, MEST)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, MEST)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, MEST)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, MEST)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

(U) Guides and Procedures:

~~(FOUO)~~ EMBASSY BAGHDAD Guide for Leahy Amendment Human Rights Vetting (August 2013)

~~(FOUO)~~ Compliance with the State and DoD Leahy Laws; A guide to Vetting Policy and

~~(FOUO)~~ Process (September 2012)

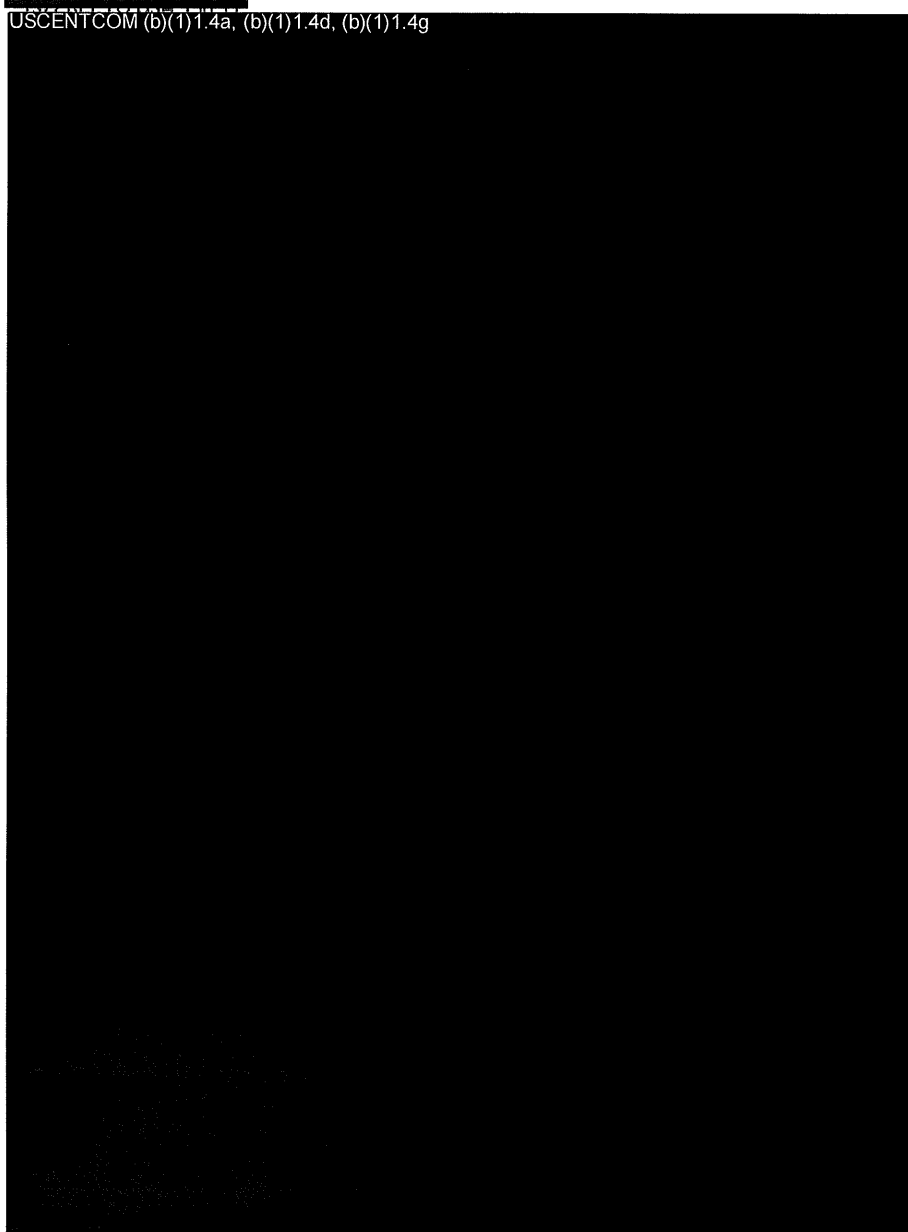
~~(FOUO)~~ CJTF-OIR ITEF Standard Operating Procedures (September 15)

~~(FOUO)~~ SOJTF-I Leahy and 1236 Vetting Policy (18 April 2015 V2)

## (U) Appendix D

### (U) Map of Iraq – Human Geography Around Training Sites

(U) Figure 7: Map of Iraq – Human Geography Around Training Sites



~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~ Statutory requirements for necessary a disclosure ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~

(U) Source: National Geospatial Intelligence Agency

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

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## (U) Appendix E

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### (U) List of Classified Sources

1. (U) DoD OIG, Assessment of DoD/USCENTCOM and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Iraqi Army to Defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, September 30, 2015  
[Document is classified Secret//REL to USA, FVEY.]  
Declassify Date: No Date
2. (U) USCENTCOM "Operation Inherent Resolve: Regional Campaign Plan to Defeat ISIL-DAESH," January 21, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
3. (U) CJTF-OIR, Campaign Plan 15- 02, version 1.0, June 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
4. (U) CJTF-OIR OPORD 15-001, December 16, 2014  
(Document is classified Secret//REL.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
5. (U) Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy , Section 1236 Report: Department of Defense Quarterly Progress Report on the Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), November 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
6. (U) OSC-I, Tribal Force Mobilization Update, August 16, 2015,  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY)  
Declassify Date: No Date

7. (U) SOJTF-I, Tribal Status, August 18, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY)  
Declassify Date: No Date
8. (U) SOJTF-I, Iraq Equipping Status Report to Tribal Resistance Forces,  
July 30, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, MESF)  
Declassify Date: No Date
9. (U) OSC-I, Tribal Train and Equip Update, August 15, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, MESF)  
Declassify Date: No Date
10. (U) SOJTF-I Daily SITREP December 17, 2014  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
11. (U) SOJTF-I Daily SITREP December 18, 2014  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
12. (U) CJTF-OIR, MOD 2 TO FRAGO 119 TO OPORD 15-001, August 14, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, MESF)  
Declassify Date: No Date
13. (U) CJTF-OIR, Iraqi National Guard SSR Slide, June 29, 2015,  
(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, FVEY)  
Declassify Date: No Date
14. (U) CJTF-OIR, 1st TSC OCP Consolidated Sustainment Situation Report,  
September 9, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, MESF)  
Declassify Date: No Date

15. (U) OSC-I, ISF Equipping Update, September 12, 2015

(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, MESF)

Declassify Date: No Date

Finding 1

16. (U) OSC-I, Tribal Force Mobilization Update, August 9, 2015,

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY)

Declassify Date: No Date

Finding 2

17. (U) CJTF-OIR response to DOD OIG original request for information,

August 18, 2015

(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, FVEY)

Declassify Date: No Date

18. (U) 1st Theater Sustainment Command – OCP CJOA-A/JSA-GA/OIRCJTF-OIR,  
Iraq Equipping Situation Report, August 12, 2015

(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, MESF)

Declassify Date: No Date

19. (U) 1st Theater Sustainment Command – OCP CJOA-A/JSA-GA/OIR Iraq  
Equipping Situation Report, August 20, 2015

(Document is classified Secret, REL to USA, MESF)

Declassify Date: No Date

Finding 3

20. (U) USCENTCOM “Coalition Campaign Plan: July Assessment,” August 17, 2015

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)

Declassify Date: August 17, 2040

21. (U) CJTF-OIR “Battle Update Assessment,” August 8, 2015

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)

Declassify Date: No Date

22. (U) CJTF-OIR "CJTF-OIR 041900Z JAN 15 MOD 02 TO FRAGO 01 TO OPORD 15-001," January 4, 2015 (Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
23. (U) OSC-I, Tribal Engagement Coordination Cell "Info Paper: Tribal Force Mobilization Update," August 9, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
24. (U) CJTF-OIR "Battle Update Assessment," October 10, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
25. (U) SOJTF-I, Trident 1731 Brief, August 22, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)  
Declassify Date: No Date

Finding 4

26. (U) SOJTF-I Daily SITREP December 16, 2014  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
27. (U) SOJTF-I Daily SITREP December 21, 2014  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)  
Declassify Date: No Date

Finding 5

28. (U) CJTF-OIR "CJTF-OIR 191615Z APR 15 FRAGO 119 to OPORD 15-001," May 19, 2015  
(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)  
Declassify Date: No Date
29. (U) CJTF-OIR 291700Z JUL 15 MOD 01 TO FRAGO 119 TO OPORD 15-001, July 29, 2015

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)

Declassify Date: No Date

30. (U) CJTF-OIR 041800Z MAR 15 MOD 03 to FRAGO 01 to OPORD 15-001,  
March 4, 2015

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)

Declassify Date: No Date

31. (U) CJTF-OIR FRAGO 01 to OPORD 15-001, December 16, 2014

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)

Declassify Date: No Date

Observation 1 No classified sources

Observation 2 No classified sources

Observation 3 No classified sources

Appendix A No new classified sources

Appendix B No classified sources

Appendix C

32. Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy "Section 1236 Report:  
Department of Defense Plan for Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the  
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant," No Date Listed

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, MESF.)

Declassify Date: No Date

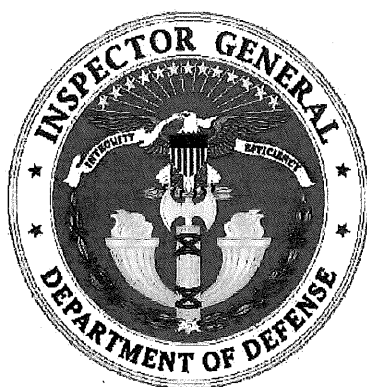
Appendix D

33. (U) National Geospatial Agency, November 09, 2015

(Document is classified Secret//REL TO USA, FVEY.)

Declassify Date: December 31, 2040

~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~



~~S//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Management Comments

### (U) Management Comments: U.S. Central Command



~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~  
UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND  
1115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD  
NEW ORLEANS AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 32615-5100

28 January 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR Department of Defense Inspector General, Special Plans and Operations

SUBJECT: Response to Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) Draft Report "U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces" (Project No. D2015-000SPO-213.000), Recommendation 1.a. (U)

1. (U) PURPOSE: DODIG requests a USCENTCOM review of the subject report findings, and responses to the report recommendations. USCENTCOM IG Office delegated to the Strategy, Plans, and Policy Directorate the review and response to Recommendation 1.a.
2. ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ DISCUSSION: Recommendation 1.a states: "Chief, Office of Security Cooperation - Iraq, in coordination with Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command-Iraq, advise and assist the Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Iraqi National Security Services to develop and logistically support Tribal Resistance Forces."
3. (U) USCENTCOM J5 RESPONSE: Concur with Recommendation 1.a.
4. (U) POINT OF CONTACT: [REDACTED]

USCENTCOM (b)(6)

Classified by: USCENTCOM (b)(3) 10 USC 130b, (b)(6)  
Derived From: DODIG Project No. D2015-000SPO-213.000  
Declassify On: 20401216

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Management Comments: U.S. Central Command (cont'd)



~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~  
UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND  
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD  
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5101

12 January 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR Department of Defense Inspector General, Special Plans and Operations.

(U) SUBJECT: Response to Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG), U.S. and Coalition Effort to Train, Advise, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces (Project No. D2015-D00SPO-0213.000), Report Recommendation 3.a

Refs: (a) FRAGO 023-012 Management and Execution of the Iraq Train and Equip Fund, 272140Z Feb 15.

(b) USCENTCOM OPORD to Dismantle DAESH OPORD 024, 251510Z Nov 15.

1. (U) PURPOSE:

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ DODIG requested a USCENTCOM review of the subject report findings and response to the report recommendations. USCENTCOM IG office delegated to USCENTCOM CCJ8 to review and respond to finding recommendation 3.a, *Commander, U.S. Central Command, in coordination with Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, Director, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, and Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command - Iraq*. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

2. (U) DISCUSSION:

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ FINDING 3: USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

3. (U) USCENTCOM RESPONSE:

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Recommend concur with comment. Per the *Finding* this recommendation should be assigned to CJTF-OIR. USCENTCOM has provided guidance to CJTF-OIR to train and equip Sunnis for integration into the Iraqi Security Forces as part of the overall Coalition Military Campaign Plan and through this action has delegated the requirement for tracking progress of the TRF program to them. CJTF-OIR states in their response that because of the Government of Iraq's (GoI) continued inability to pass the Iraqi National Guard legislation, ISF will not be

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Management Comments: U.S. Central Command (cont'd)

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

authorized to integrate Sunni PMF as originally anticipated. DODIG observation made under that premise is likely to be invalid in the short to mid-term.

(U) Recommend to read:

*(U) Recommendation 3.a*

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, in coordination with, Director, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq, and Commander, Combined Joint Force Land Component Command - Iraq. USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

(U) Changing this recommendation also effects the Results in Brief (page ii) section of the report which will need to be updated to reflect the above changes from Commander, Central Command to Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve.

USCENTCOM (b)(3) 10 USC 130 b, (b)(6)

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Management Comments: U.S. Central Command (cont'd)



~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~  
UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND  
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD  
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5101

29 January 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR Department of Defense Inspector General, Special Plans and Operations

SUBJECT: Response to Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) Draft Report "U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Assist and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces" (Project No. D2015-000SPO-213.000), Recommendation 4 ~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

1. (U) PURPOSE: DODIG requests a USCENTCOM review of the subject report findings, and responses to the report recommendations. USCENTCOM IG Office delegated to the Strategy, Plans and Policy Directorate the review and response to Recommendation 4.

2. ~~(CONFIDENTIAL//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ DISCUSSION: Recommendation 4 states: "Commander, U.S. Central Command, in coordination with Commander, Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve, and Chief, Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq" ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g)~~

3. ~~(CONFIDENTIAL//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM J5 RESPONSE: Concur with comment: As early as ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4g)~~ USCENTCOM began developing a plan (Operation "Trojan Sentinel") to train local Police as a hold force for the Mosul counter attack. The Plan was finalized in mid-February and training of ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g

Italians officially agreed to provide police training. Carabinieri Trainers arrived at ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4g)~~ on ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g)~~ and began training the first class of ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4g)~~ Graduates form the first class were dispatched to Ramadi upon graduation to serve as a hold force. On ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4g)~~ CJTF-OIR began equipping Police forces with ITEF funded mobility equipment. ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1) 4g)~~ CENTCOM, in coordination with OSCI and CJTF-OIR will continue to refine hold force requirements as conditions on the ground evolve.

4. (U) POINT OF CONTACT: ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(3) 10 USC 130b, (b)(6))~~

Classified by: ~~(USCENTCOM (b)(3) 10 USC 130b, (b)(6))~~  
Reason: DODIG Project No. D2015-000SPO-213.000 ~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~  
Declassify On: 20401216

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

(U) Management Comments

**(U) Management Comments: U.S. Central Command (cont'd)**



~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~  
UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND  
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD  
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5101

04 January 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR Department of Defense Inspector General, Special Plans and Operations.

SUBJECT: Response to Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG), U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces (Project No. D2015-D00SPO-0213.000), Report Recommendation 5. (U)

Refs: (a) FRAGO 23-012 Management and Execution of the Iraq Train and Equip Fund, 272140Z Feb 15.  
(b) USCENTCOM OPORD to Dismantle DAESH OPORD 24, 251510Z Nov 15.

1. (U) PURPOSE: DODIG requests a USCENTCOM review of the subject report findings, and responses to the report recommendations. USCENTCOM IG Office delegated to USCENTCOM Operations Directorate the review and response to Finding and Recommendation 5, Responsibility for Vetting Tribal Resistance Forces (TRF).

2. (U) DISCUSSION:

A. ~~(S//REL)~~ Finding 5. The DODIG assessment reports the responsibility for ensuring compliance with Leahy and Section 1236 vetting was <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

B. ~~(S//REL)~~ Recommendation 5. <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup> USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Management Comments: U.S. Central Command (cont'd)

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

SUBJECT: Response to Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG), U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces (Project No. D2015-D00SPO-0213.000), Report Recommendation 5. (U)

### 3. (U) USCENTCOM RESPONSE: Concur with Recommendation 5

A. ~~(S//REL)~~ Reference (a) was the original USCENTCOM order directing CJTF-OIR authority for the management of Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF). This order detailed the concept of operations and tasks associated with the program. <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

B. ~~(S//REL)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g reference (b) providing the operational framework for execution of Phase 2 of OIR. This order directs continued responsibility for build partner capacity operations in Iraq to CJTF-OIR. <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g</sup>  
<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d</sup> that provides detailed guidance to CJTF-OIR for the conduct of ITEF within the adjusted operational framework. This FRAGO clearly articulate assigned responsibilities for validating compliance and processing documentation o <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a</sup>  
<sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d</sup> Tribal Resistance Forces included), and direct subordinate guidance development to ensure OIR ITEF stakeholders clearly comprehend reporting structures and procedures for <sup>USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d</sup>

(1) (U) In the interim, the USCENTCOM Partner Force Development Working Group is taking immediate action to review and refine the TRF vetting responsibilities and reporting procedures to mitigate risk identified in the subject DODIG report. This working group conducts regularly scheduled meetings and has representation from all ITEF stakeholders.

### 4. (U) POINT OF CONTACT: [REDACTED]

USCENTCOM (b)(3) 10 USC 130b, (b)(6)

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

(U) Management Comments

## (U) Management Comments: Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve



IRCS

04 January 2016

UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOUO~~

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE - OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE  
CAMP ARIFJAN, KUWAIT  
APO AE 09306


MEMORANDUM THRU United States Central Command – Inspector General (CC-IG),  
MacDill AFB, FL 33621

FOR Office of the Department of Defense – Inspector General, 4800 Mark Center Drive,  
Alexandria, VA 22350-1500

SUBJECT: Response to Draft Report D2015-D00SPO-0213, Assessment of U.S. and  
Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide official responses as requested by the DoD-IG in their draft report dated 16 December 2015 related to their assessment of U.S. and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces.
2. Enclosure 1 to this memorandum combines the responses from this headquarters and SOJTF-I.
3. We appreciate the efforts of the DoD-IG Team in their assessment and will incorporate your observations into our logistics and assessment processes in the on-going train, advise, and assist mission with the Government of Iraq.
4. The point of contact for this document is the Chief of Internal Review at DSN: [REDACTED]

Enclosure

  
KEVIN J. KILLEA  
Brigadier General, USMC  
Chief of Staff, CJTF-OIR

UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOUO~~

## (U) Management Comments: Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (cont'd)

~~SECRET//REL USA, FVEY~~

Enclosure 1 to CJTF-OIR Memorandum dated 4Jan2016, SUBJECT: Response to Draft Report D2015-D00SPO-0213, Assessment of U.S and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces

### General Comments

1. ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The term Tribal Resistance Forces (TRF) is no longer widely used. In an effort to nest our tribal operations efforts under a sanctioned Gol Popular Mobilization Program (PMP), we now use the term "Sunni Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF)" or Anbar / Ninewa [or tribal name] Sunni PMF.

2. ~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ With the Government of Iraq's (GoI) continued  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g USCENTCOM (b)(1)

### Recommendation #1.b

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g USCENTCOM (b)(1)

### Response from CJTF-OIR

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Agree, with comment. The Tribal Engagement Coordination Cell (OSC-I) and advisor teams from SOJTF-I continually engage with tribal leaders and communicate their concerns up to the CJTF-OIR command level.  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g USCENTCOM (b)(1) 4a, (b)(1) 4d, (b)(1)

### Recommendation #2.a

(U) Commander, Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve, in coordination with Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency and Chief, Office of Security Cooperation – Iraq, update the Iraq Train and Equip Fund Review Board's Standard Operating Procedures to include supporting sustainment needs for already issued equipment beyond the initial purchase package in the review board process, and ensure the Iraq Train and Equip Fund Review Board includes the enduring logistics sustainment requirements when approving new equipment items.

### Response from CJTF-OIR

(U//~~FOUO~~) Agree, with comment. Para. 7, ITEF Review Board Packet Requirements, ITEF SOP, dated 1 September 2015, states that packages for ITEF Review Board

~~SECRET//REL USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Management Comments: Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (cont'd)

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~  
Enclosure 1 to CJTF-OIR Memorandum dated 4Jan2016, SUBJECT: Response to Draft Report D2015-D00SPO-0213, Assessment of U.S and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces

consideration must include "Life Cycle Costing. When estimating the total cost of a requirement, requesting activities and board members will consider all life cycle costs to include start-up, sustainment, reconstitution, and termination costs of the project; as appropriate."

### Recommendation #2.b

~~(S)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force—Operation Inherent Resolve, in coordination with the Chief, Office of Security Cooperation – Iraq, advise and assist the Government of Iraq to ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

### Response from CJTF-OIR

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Agree, with comment. CJTF-OIR, in coordination with OSC-I conducts a weekly review of sustainment initiatives ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ ~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~  
~~USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g~~

~~(FOUO)~~ Additionally, there is no requirement for enduring USG-provided logistics sustainment for much of the ITEF-issued equipment to Sunni PMF. ITEF requests for the Sunni PMF are not focused on US-particular weapons or equipment that require continued USG support and logistics (e.g. M16s). The GoI specifically does not want the USG to issue M-16 rifles or US-manufactured heavy weapons to Sunni PMF. Mobility platforms are commercial/civilian flatbed pick-up trucks that can and should be sustained by the GoI. Furthermore, ITEF for Sunni PMF focus predominantly on arms prevalent to Iraqi Security Forces (e.g. VZ-58s or AK47s). In many cases, Sunni PMF

## (U) Management Comments: Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (cont'd)

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

Enclosure 1 to CJTF-OIR Memorandum dated 4 Jan 2016, SUBJECT: Response to Draft Report D2015-D00SPO-0213, Assessment of U.S and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces

provide their own weapons. Other ITEF items for Sunni PMF include uniforms, boots, and personal protective equipment, which require no long-term USG sustainment.

### Recommendation #3.b

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Commander, Combined Joint Task Force—Operation Inherent Resolve, in coordination with the Director, Office of Security Cooperation – Iraq, and Commander, Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command – Iraq, and Iraqi Provincial Popular Mobilization Force Generals USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

### Response from CJTF-OIR

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ Agree, with comment. Currently, CJTF-OIR is coordinating with OSC-I (however, it is important to understand this coordination is informal as OSC-I works for the U.S. Embassy and not for CJTF-OIR) and receiving reports from the CJTF-OIR subordinate commands, CJFLCC-I, and CJSOTF-I, on the development of USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g  
USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~SECRET//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

## (U) Management Comments: Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (cont'd)

~~SECRET//REL USA, FVEY~~

Enclosure 1 to CJTF-OIR Memorandum dated 4 Jan 2016, SUBJECT: Response to Draft Report D2015-D00SPO-0213, Assessment of U.S and Coalition Plans/Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip Iraqi Tribal Resistance Forces

USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ The current format for this version of the Tribal IROC or TriIROC, captures the necessary information to evaluate, track, assess, and eventually trend capabilities across the spectrum of tribal areas influenced by CJSOTF-I.

~~(S//REL TO USA, FVEY)~~ CJTF-OIR aggregates, analyzes and reports the IROCs to the CJTF-OIR CG through the USCENTCOM (b)(1)1.4a, (b)(1)1.4d, (b)(1)1.4g. The Partner Force Development Cell assembles a final roll-up of the analysis into an annex of the Monthly Coalition Assessment Report (MCAR) and posts it on the CJTF-OIR BICES SharePoint site. Finally, CJTF-OIR publishes copies of this report to interested parties.

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(U) Acronyms and Abbreviations

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## **(U) Acronyms and Abbreviations**

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<b>CJFLCC-I</b>	Combined Joint Force Land Component Command - Iraq
<b>CJTF-OIR</b>	Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve
<b>ISF</b>	Iraqi Security Forces
<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
<b>ITEF</b>	Iraq Train and Equip Fund
<b>OSC-I</b>	Office of Security Cooperation - Iraq
<b>PMF</b>	Popular Mobilization Forces
<b>SOJTF-I</b>	Special Operations Joint Task Force - Iraq
<b>USCENTCOM</b>	U.S. Central Command

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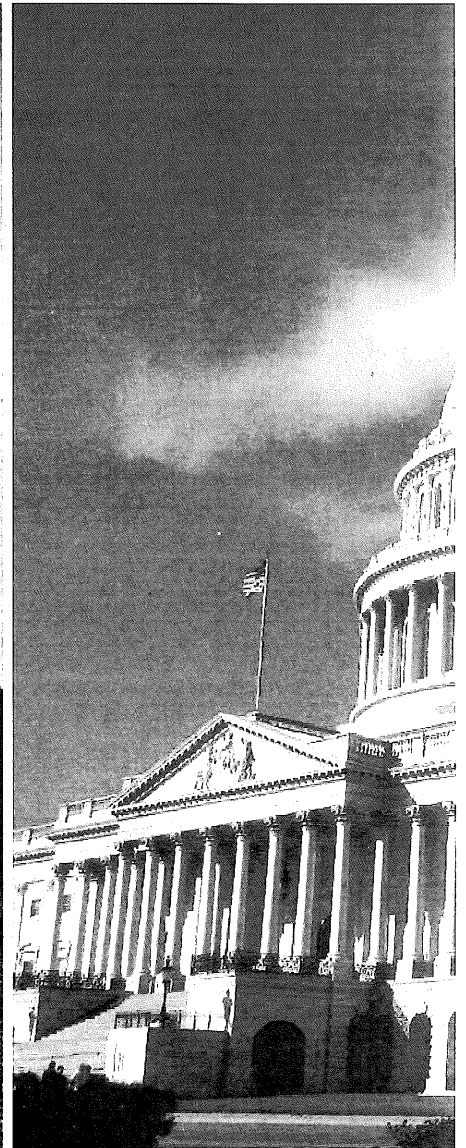
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