
DETAILED SUMMARY OF OTHER AGENCY OVERSIGHT

This appendix provides summaries of the audits listed in Section 5. All information provided is current as of December 31, 2008.

Other Agency Audits Department of Defense Office of Inspector General

The Department of Defense continues to face many challenges in the Global War on Terror (GWOT). The Department of Defense Office of Inspector General (DoD OIG) has identified priorities based on those challenges and has responded by expanding their coverage of GWOT operations and our presence in Southwest Asia. As DoD continues its effort to win the GWOT, DoD OIG will stay focused on issues important to accomplish the mission and ensure DoD makes efficient use of its resources to support the warfighter.

In November 2008, DoD OIG issued the FY 2009 update to the Comprehensive Audit Plan for Southwest Asia. Public Law 110-181, Section 842, "Investigation of Waste, Fraud, and Abuse in Wartime Contracts and Contracting Processes in Iraq and Afghanistan," requires DoD OIG, the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction to develop comprehensive plans for a series of audits respective to their outlined areas of oversight responsibilities in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Comprehensive Audit Plan for Southwest Asia includes the individual audit plans of the Inspectors General for the DoD, Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Special Inspector General

for Iraq Reconstruction. It also includes the planned audit work of the Army Audit Agency, Naval Audit Service, Air Force Audit Agency, and Defense Contract Audit Agency because of the major contributions they make to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of support to the military. The comprehensive plan was expanded beyond the statutory mandate to include other functional areas that support Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, as well as the GWOT, such as contract administration and management, reset of equipment, financial management, and reconstruction support.

DoD OIG currently has field offices in Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, and Afghanistan, which enhances their ability to provide audit, inspection, and investigative support to DoD operations in support of the GWOT. In addition, they have assigned over 300 personnel to their ongoing coverage of GWOT-related projects and investigations. The Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the law enforcement arm of the DoD OIG, continues to support Joint Terrorism Task Forces and Project Shield America activities. During this reporting period, DCIS had special agents in Baghdad, Kuwait, and Afghanistan to target fraud, bribery, kickbacks, and other corruption involving contracting. DoD OIG further coordinates the DoD GWOT oversight activities through the Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group. The group held its seventh meeting in November 2008.

In November 2008, the Acting DoD Inspector General, Gordon S. Heddell, returned from a trip to Southwest Asia, where he met

TABLE L.1

INVESTIGATIVE STATUS	CONFLICT OF INTEREST	COUNTERFEIT/ PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION	WEAPONS RECOVERY/ SECURITY	FALSE CLAIMS/ STATEMENTS	THEFT/ DRUGS	BRIBERY/ CORRUPTION
Open	0	1	0	7	2	8
Closed	3	4	6	2	20	10
Totals	3	5	6	9	22	18

with senior U.S. military commanders and members of the Iraqi inspectors general community. Mr. Heddell also met with the senior DoD commanders in Kuwait and Qatar to discuss relevant issues within the respective commands. Mr. Heddell also reviewed DoD OIG operations and met with DoD OIG auditors, investigators, and inspectors in Qatar, Kuwait, and Iraq, as well as with Afghanistan-assigned personnel.

Defense Criminal Investigative Service

The Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) continues to conduct criminal investigations in support of DoD GWOT efforts. In addition, DCIS continues to address Southwest Asia Theater criminal activity through its offices in Southwest Asia (SWA); Wiesbaden, Germany; and CONUS task force investigations focusing on public corruption and fraud in the Southwest Asia Theater. Occasionally, special agents will travel to the Middle East from Germany and the United States as DCIS investigative needs require. In conjunction with DoD OIG’s renewed emphasis on oversight of spending related to Iraq development, DCIS has continued to deploy special agents to Iraq, Kuwait, and Afghanistan to conduct investigations in support of DoD operations in the Southwest Asia Theater. Investigations primarily involve procurement fraud and public corruption. Six-month rotational details to Iraq and Kuwait commenced in September 2006. Since September 2008, DCIS has increased its presence in SWA by deploying

five special agents to Iraq, two special agents to Kuwait, and two special agents to Afghanistan.

Open Cases

DCIS currently has 18 open investigations being worked jointly with SIGIR. DCIS has committed nine special agents to support operations in Iraq, Kuwait, and Afghanistan. One case was closed during this period.

Completed Audits/Reviews

Report on the Assessment of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Accountability and Control; Security Assistance; and Logistics Sustainment for the Iraq Security Forces

(D2008-DOOOIG-0141.000, ISSUED DECEMBER 19, 2008)

The DoD OIG Office of Special Plans and Operations assessed the following five areas: (1) the status of corrective actions initiated by DoD management in response to the Munitions Assessment Team I (MAT I) report, (2) a follow-up evaluation of the accountability and control of munitions the U.S. was supplying the Iraq security forces, (3) the effectiveness of the U.S. Foreign Military Sales program in supporting U.S. military “train and equip” strategic objectives, (4) effectiveness of U.S. assistance to the Iraq security forces in helping them build their logistics sustainment base, and (5) progress in the development of the Iraqi Army’s medical

logistics capability and sustainment base. The MAT II team was led by the Principal Deputy Inspector General and deployed to Iraq from April – May 2008. The team provided its preliminary observations and recommendations to the Commander, Multi-National Force-Iraq and the Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq, who initiated immediate corrective actions. The final report contained 23 observations and 66 recommendations.

Marine Corps Implementation of the Urgent Universal Need Statement Process for Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles

(D-2009-030, ISSUED DECEMBER 8, 2008)

Shortly after the June 2005 decision by the Commandant of the Marine Corps to replace all High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) in theater with the M1114 up-armored HMMWV, the Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps for Installations and Logistics advised Marine Corps generals that the M1114 up-armored HMMWV was the best available, most survivable asset to protect Marine Corps forces. In reaction, the Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) stopped processing the urgent universal need statement (UUNS) for mine-resistant ambush protected (MRAP)-type vehicle capability in August 2005. Specifically, MCCDC officials did not develop a course of action for the UUNS, attempt to obtain funding for it, or present it to the Marine Corps Requirements Oversight Council for a decision on acquiring an MRAP-type vehicle capability. Further, the

MCCDC did not, as it could and should have in July 2005, request that the Deputy Commanding General, I Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward) take advantage of new Joint Staff processes available to address an immediate and apparent joint warfighter need for an MRAP-type vehicle capability.

DoD was aware of the threat posed by mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in low-intensity conflicts and of the availability of mine-resistant vehicles years before insurgent actions began in Iraq in 2003. Yet DoD did not develop requirements for, fund, or acquire MRAP-type vehicles for low-intensity conflicts that involved mines and IEDs. As a result, the Department entered into operations in Iraq without having taken available steps to acquire technology to mitigate the known mine and IED risk to soldiers and Marines. We plan to address other Services' actions to counter the IED threat during future audits.

Air Force Combat Search and Rescue Helicopter

(D-2009-027, ISSUED DECEMBER 8, 2008)

DoD OIG found that:

- The Air Force CSAR-X key performance parameters were validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council in accordance with DoD and Air Force acquisition guidelines.
- The Air Force changed CSAR-X key performance parameters to address contractor requests for clarification and to ensure full and open competition.
- We believe that key performance parameter

changes will not adversely affect Air Force special operations capabilities in the Global War on Terror.

Small Arms Ammunition Fund Management in Support of the Global War on Terror

(D-2009-006, ISSUED OCTOBER 20, 2008)

DoD OIG found that the Program Executive Office for Ammunition and Military Departments properly managed FY 2007 funds appropriated for small arms ammunition in support of GWOT.

Controls Over the Contractor Common Access Card Life Cycle

(D-2009-005, ISSUED OCTOBER 10, 2008)

DoD OIG found that additional controls over contractor Common Access Cards (CACs) are needed, and existing controls need improvement. Specifically, contractor CACs were not consistently approved, issued, reverified, revoked, or recovered across DoD. In addition, better Army oversight is required for a Kellogg Brown and Root, Inc. (KBR) RAPIDS site that issued 25,428 CACs to contractors deploying to Southwest Asia.

DoD OIG also found that contractors were misclassified as government employees on their CACs. Specifically, 40,055 contractor CACs indicated the holders had General Schedule pay grades, and 211,851 had e-mail addresses that improperly identified the holders as U.S. government employees. Also, contractors could become CVS sponsors, and sponsors who left government service may have been approving CACs. Overall, CAC life-cycle weaknesses pose a

potential national security risk that may result in unauthorized access to DoD resources, installations, and sensitive information worldwide. DoD OIG is conducting a separate audit to review the controls over Common Access Cards in Southwest Asia.

Internal Controls Over Army General Fund, Cash and Other Monetary Assets Held Outside of the Continental United States

(D-2009-003, ISSUED OCTOBER 9, 2008)

Security plans and physical controls over Cash and Other Monetary Assets (COMA) were adequate. Semiannual security reviews were performed, Statement of Accountability documents were determined to be accurate (except as noted in the findings), and observed cash counts agreed with cash balances reported on the Statement of Accountability. However, some Army and Defense Finance and Accounting Service internal controls over COMA held outside of the continental United States were not effective. For example, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Operations) was not able to provide a verifiable detailed listing of the universe of COMA reported on the Army General Fund balance sheet. In addition, the Deputy Disbursing Officers in Afghanistan did not record disbursements and collections on a timely basis and the June 30, 2007 balance sheet COMA line was overstated by approximately \$114 million. DoD OIG also found that the Army General Fund balance sheet misclassified some line items as COMA. Therefore, the Army General Fund Balance Sheet was overstated by more than \$206 million as of June 30, 2007. Lastly, DoD OIG found that the

Army disbursing offices using the Deployable Disbursing System misclassified more than \$266 million in contingency cash as funds with agents or Limited Depository Accounts. DoD OIG is conducting a second audit to further review controls over COMA in Southwest Asia.

Ongoing Audits

Information Operations Contracts in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000JA-0108.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 23, 2008)

DoD OIG, at the request of the Commander, U.S. Central Command, is determining whether a series of contracts for Information Operations awarded by Multi-National Force-Iraq (W91GDW-08-D-4013, W91GDW-08-D-4014, W91GDW-08-D-4015, and W91GDW-08-D-4016) met Federal Acquisition Regulation requirements.

DoD Countermine and Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Systems Contracts

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000AE-0102.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 9, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether DoD procurement efforts for countermine and improvised explosive device defeat systems for use in Iraq and Afghanistan were developed, awarded, and managed in accordance with federal and Defense acquisition regulations.

Maintenance and Support of the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000CK-0100.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 9, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether MRAP vehicle program and contracting officials are adequately supporting MRAP vehicle maintenance requirements and appropriately awarding and administering maintenance contracts.

Resource Consultants Incorporated Task Orders Supporting the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program III

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000AS-0061.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 4, 2008)

DoD OIG is reviewing the award and administration of the Resource Consultants Incorporated task orders in support of the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program III. The objective is to determine whether the task orders are consistent with federal and DoD acquisition and contracting policy, specifically in the areas of competition and inherently governmental functions.

DoD's Use of Time and Materials Contracts

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000CF-0095.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 1, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether time and material contracts for Southwest Asia were awarded and administered in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare Program

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000AS-0092.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 1, 2008)

DoD OIG is reviewing the award and administration of contracts under the Navy's Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) program. Specifically, DoD OIG will determine whether the Navy effectively transitioned from CREW developmental contracts to production contracts and whether CREW contracts are consistent with federal and DoD acquisition and contract policy.

Internal Controls Over Naval Special Warfare Command Comptroller Operations in Support of Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000FN-0075.000, INITIATED NOVEMBER 25, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether internal controls properly support and account for Naval Special Warfare Command's obligations and expenditures in support of the Global War on Terror. The objective is to determine the existence and correctness of supporting documentation for obligations and expenditures; accuracy of computations; and approval, certification, and use of proper forms for disbursing or de-obligating funds.

Implementation of Predator/Sky Warrior Acquisition Decision Memorandum Dated May 19, 2008

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000CD-0071.000, INITIATED NOVEMBER 12, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining the implementation status of the Acquisition Decision Memorandum. The objective is to evaluate whether implementation by the Air Force and the Army complies with the Acquisition Decision Memorandum, and whether alternatives were considered, such as the Reaper program.

Reannouncement of the Audit of Funds Appropriated for Afghanistan and Iraq Processed Through the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000FD-0198.001, INITIATED OCTOBER 10, 2008)

Based on DoD OIG observations during audit fieldwork under the originally announced project (D2007-D000FD-0198.000), they determined an additional project was required to separately discuss relevant issues identified during our fieldwork. Accordingly, under the original project number, DoD OIG is addressing the transfer of funds to the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Trust Fund and the collection of administrative fees from these funds. Under the second announced project (D2007-D000FD-0198.001), DoD OIG will sustain the originally announced overall audit objective to determine whether the funds appropriated for the security, reconstruction, and assistance of Afghanistan and Iraq and processed through the FMS Trust Fund,

are being properly managed. Sub-objectives have been reduced to determining whether the appropriated funds transferred into the FMS Trust Fund are properly accounted for, used for the intended purpose, and properly reported in DoD financial reports.

Army Acquisition Actions in Response to the Threat to Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D0000AE-0007.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 29, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether the Army effectively managed efforts to develop, test, and acquire armor solutions for light tactical wheeled vehicles. These solutions are needed in response to the threat to High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle variants and use in developing the next-generation vehicle for the Global War on Terror. In addition, DoD OIG will determine whether DoD exercised adequate operational test and live fire test oversight of the Army's High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle program.

Using System Threat Assessments in the Acquisition of Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AE-0287.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 23, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether the Army and Marine Corps program offices have obtained updated system threat assessments for acquisitions of selected tactical wheeled vehicles in support of the Global War on Terror. The objective is to determine whether the Army and Marine Corps updated program documentation

for selected tactical wheeled vehicles, including system capability documents, test plans, and contract statements of work, in response to the threats identified in current system threat assessments.

Defense Contract Management Agency Acquisition Workforce for Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AB-0266.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 18, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) requirements to support Southwest Asia (SWA) contracting operations and the number of available DCMA civilian, military, foreign national, and support contractors supporting such operations. They will also evaluate whether the DCMA Acquisition workforce for SWA is adequately trained and certified.

Medical/Surgical Prime Vendor Contracts Supporting Coalition Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000LF-0267.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 12, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether terms and conditions for the Medical/Surgical Prime Vendor contracts were adequately developed and whether the administration of the contracts and delivery orders was effective.

Department of the Army Deferred Maintenance on the Bradley Fighting Vehicle as a Result of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FL-0253.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 3, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining the extent and causes of deferred maintenance on the Army Bradley Fighting Vehicle used in the Global War on Terror. They will also evaluate compliance with applicable laws and regulations as they relate to the audit objective.

Update—Summary Report on Challenges Impacting Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom Reported by Major Oversight Organizations Beginning FY 2003 through FY 2008

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000JC-0274.000, INITIATED AUGUST 28, 2008)

The overall objective is to prepare a summary of contracts, funds management, and other accountability issues identified in audit reports and testimonies that discuss mission critical support to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom from FY 2003 through FY 2008. The first summary report, D-2008-086, focused on reports and testimonies issued from FY 2003 through FY 2007. Information from the prior summary report, Report No. D-2008-086, will be updated to include the status of recommendations made in all FY 2003 through FY 2007 reports regarding Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. In addition, DoD OIG will include finding and recommendation information for

FY 2008 audit reports and determine the trends indicated by that information.

Information Assurance Controls Over the Outside the Continental United States Navy Enterprise Network as related to the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FN-0230.000, INITIATED AUGUST 28, 2008)

DoD OIG is assessing the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of the Outside the Continental United States Navy Enterprise Network (ONE-NET) as it relates to the Global War on Terror. The objective is to determine whether the controls over ONE-NET have been implemented and are operating effectively as prescribed by DoD Instruction 8500.2, “Information Assurance Implementation,” February 6, 2003.

Central Issue Facilities

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000LD-0245.000, INITIATED AUGUST 27, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether central issue facilities are providing the required clothing and equipment to deploying personnel, and whether those personnel are returning the clothing and equipment when their deployments are complete.

Transition Planning for the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program IV Contract

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AS-0270.000, INITIATED AUGUST 25, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether the Army properly planned for the transition from the

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program III contract to the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program IV contract.

Accountability of Night Vision Devices Provided to the Security Forces of Iraq
(PROJECT NO. D2008-D00SPO-0271.000, INITIATED AUGUST 19, 2008)

DoD OIG is assessing DoD management oversight of night vision devices (NVDs) in Iraq. Specifically, DoD OIG will determine whether the accountability, control, and physical security over the distribution of night vision devices provided to the security forces of Iraq are adequate, including: (1) contracting and procurement; (2) transportation and storage; (3) U.S. issuance procedures to the security forces of Iraq; and (4) support provided by the security forces of Iraq. The NVD assessment team, led by an Assistant Inspector General, deployed to Iraq from October-November, 2008. The team provided 15 preliminary observations and recommendations to the Commander, Multi-National Force-Iraq and the Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq. A draft report is under development with a final report projected to be released in March 2009.

DoD Testing Requirements for Body Armor
(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000JA-0263.000, INITIATED AUGUST 14, 2008)

DoD OIG is performing this audit in response to a congressional request. They are evaluating ballistic testing requirements for body armor components. The objective is to review whether test criteria for contract number W91CRB-

04-D-0040 were in accordance with applicable standards. In addition, DoD OIG will review First Article Test criteria for other contracts reviewed as part of DoD OIG Audit Report No. D-2008-067 DoD Procurement Policy for Body Armor, March 31, 2008. This audit will be performed in coordination with DoD OIG Audit Project No. D2008-D000CD-0256.000, Research on DoD Body Armor Contracts.

Assessment Research on Wounded Warrior Management Processes

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D00SPO-0268.000, INITIATED AUGUST 12, 2008)

DoD OIG Office of Special Plans & Operations is conducting research in Wounded Warrior management to assess the effectiveness of the DoD Military Health System in providing full spectrum casualty management for service members, particularly those serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. Research will focus on: service members with post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury; service members with severe physical injuries; the DoD Post-Deployment Health Reassessment program; the continuum of care and transition to the Department of Veterans Affairs; and medical data collection and sharing between DoD, civilian, and Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities and practitioners. The assessment team will release a series of management letters throughout 2009.

Research on DoD Body Armor Contracts

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000CD-0256.000,
INITIATED AUGUST 7, 2008)

DoD OIG is performing this project as a result of a congressional request. They are examining the contracts and contracting process for body armor and related test facilities. Specific objectives include evaluating the background and qualifications of the contractors, the criteria for awarding the contracts, the quality assurance process, and any relationships that may exist between the contractors and government officials.

Potable and Non-Potable Water in Iraq Update

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000JC-0258.000,
INITIATED AUGUST 5, 2008)

DoD OIG is performing this audit in response to a congressional request. The objective is to determine whether the current processes for providing safe potable and non-potable water to U.S. forces in Iraq are adequate. DoD OIG is also reviewing the implementation of recommendations made during our previous audit on potable and non-potable water (Report No. D-2008-060).

Department of the Air Force Military Pay in Support of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FP-0252.000,
INITIATED AUGUST 1, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether the Department of the Air Force military payroll disbursed in support of the Global War on Terror is paid in accordance with established laws and

regulations. Specifically, DoD OIG will review DoD military pay disbursements to determine whether U.S. Air Force military personnel on Active Duty status are paid accurately and timely.

Contracts Supporting the DoD Counter Narcoterrorism Program

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AS-0255.000,
INITIATED JULY 31, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether contracts supporting the DoD counter-narcoterrorism program were properly managed and administered. Specifically, they will determine whether the contracts complied with federal and DoD policy.

Army's Use of Award Fees on Contracts That Support the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AE-0251.000,
INITIATED JULY 21, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether Army award fees paid to contractors in support of the Global War on Terror are justified. Specifically, they will review the procedures for awarding the fees and proper allocation of award fees on the contracts.

Rapid Acquisition and Fielding of Materiel Solutions Within the Navy

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AE-0247.000,
INITIATED JULY 18, 2008)

DoD OIG is evaluating the overall management of the Navy's processes for rapidly acquiring and fielding materiel solutions to meet urgent needs in support of the Global War on Terror and to ensure safe operation of naval forces. Specifically, they will evaluate the effectiveness of Navy

procedures for identifying and validating urgent capability needs, contracting for and acquiring materiel solutions to meet those needs, and complying with DoD requirements and acquisition policies once materiel solutions are fielded.

Logistics Support for the United States Special Operations Command

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AS-0248.000, INITIATED JULY 17, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether contracts providing logistics support to the U.S. Special Operations Forces were properly managed and administered. Specifically, they will determine whether logistics contracts are consistent with federal, DoD, and Special Operations acquisition contracting policy.

Equipment Repair and Maintenance Contracts for Aircraft and Aircraft Components Supporting Coalition Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000LH-0249.000, INITIATED JULY 14, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether equipment repair and maintenance contracts for aircraft and aircraft components supporting Coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan are effective.

Health Care Provided by Military Treatment Facilities to Contractors in Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000LF-0241.000, INITIATED JULY 14, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether contract terms for health care provided by military treatment facilities to contractors in Southwest Asia are

adequately addressed and whether controls for billing and collecting payment from contractors for health care provided by military treatment facilities in Southwest Asia are adequate.

Selection of Modes for Transporting Materiel in Support of Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000LH-0250.000, INITIATED JULY 14, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether contracts for the transportation of materiel in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan were effective.

Contracting for Purchased and Leased Nontactical Vehicles in Support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000LH-0235.000, INITIATED JUNE 26, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether contracting for nontactical vehicles in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom was effective.

The U.S. Air Force Deferred Maintenance on the C-130 Aircraft as a Result of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FH-0225.000, INITIATED JUNE 20, 2008)

The objective is to determine the extent and causes of deferred maintenance on the Air Force C-130 aircraft used in the Global War on Terror. DoD OIG will also evaluate compliance with applicable laws and regulations as they relate to the audit objective.

The Army Procurements for the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000CH-0236.000, INITIATED JUNE 19, 2008)

DoD OIG is determining whether the U.S. Army TACOM Life Cycle Management Command is paying fair and reasonable prices for the High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) and associated up-armor procured from AM General, LLC. The project is currently suspended due to other priorities.

DoD and DoD Contractor Efforts To Prevent Sexual Assault/Harassment Involving Contractor Employees within Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom Areas of Operation

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000CE-0221.000, INITIATED JUNE 9, 2008)

DoD OIG is performing this audit as a result of a congressional inquiry. DoD OIG is reviewing whether contracts that support Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom (OEF/OIF) Areas of Operation contain clauses that adequately address DoD policies regarding sexual assault/harassment of and by contractor personnel. DoD OIG will also determine whether either DoD or DoD contractors, or both, provided sexual assault/harassment awareness, prevention, and reporting training to DoD and contractor employees prior to their deployment to OEF/OIF Areas of Operation. This project is being performed in coordination with the DoD OIG project “Evaluation of DoD Sexual Assault Response in Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom Areas of Operation,” Project No. 2008C003.

Controls over Unliquidated Obligations on Department of the Air Force Contracts Supporting the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FC-0208.000, INITIATED JUNE 9, 2008)

The objective is to determine whether the Department of the Air Force has established adequate controls over its unliquidated obligations on contracts supporting the Global War on Terror. Specifically, DoD OIG will determine whether unliquidated obligations are being properly accounted for and deobligated in a timely manner.

Department of the Army Deferred Maintenance on the Abrams Tank Fleet as a Result of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FJ-0210.000, INITIATED MAY 30, 2008)

The objective is to determine the extent and causes of deferred maintenance on the Army Abrams tanks that were used in the Global War on Terror. This effort also includes evaluating compliance with applicable laws and regulations as they relate to the audit objective.

Contracts for Spare Parts for Vehicle-Mounted Small Arms in Support of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FD-0214.000, INITIATED MAY 20, 2008)

As a result of initial research, DoD OIG reannounced the Audit of Defense Logistics Agency Contracts for Combat Vehicle Parts in Support of the Global War on Terror, May 20, 2008, to specify a more detailed focus area. The new audit, “Contracts for Spare Parts for

Vehicle-mounted Small Arms in Support of the Global War on Terror,” was announced August 14, 2008. DoD OIG is determining whether DoD organizations used appropriate and effective contracting procedures to provide customers with the vehicle-mounted small arms spare parts needed to support the Global War on Terror. DoD OIG reannounced the project during the 4th quarter of FY 2008.

Controls over the Department of the Navy Military Payroll Disbursed in Support of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FC-0189.000, INITIATED MAY 13, 2008)

The objective is to determine whether the Department of the Navy is disbursing military payroll in support of the Global War on Terror in accordance with established laws and regulations. Specifically, DoD OIG will determine whether the Department of the Navy maintains adequate support for payments related to deployments to an active combat zone.

Assignment and Training of Contracting Officer’s Representatives at Joint Contracting Command-Iraq/Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000JC-0203.000, INITIATED MAY 12, 2008)

The objective is to determine whether personnel assigned as Contracting Officer’s Representatives to the Joint Contracting Command-Iraq/Afghanistan have proper training and expertise to perform their duties.

Air Force Contract Augmentation Program in Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000JC-0202.000, INITIATED MAY 12, 2008)

The objective is to evaluate controls over the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program. DoD OIG will determine what contracts have been awarded, whether contracts were properly awarded, whether contracted services were provided in accordance with the statement of work, and whether contract payments were appropriate.

Review of Contracting Actions Relating to the Electrocution Death of SSG Ryan Maseth

(PROJECT NO. D2008-DIPOE2-0196.000, INITIATED MAY 12, 2008)

On January 2, 2008, SSG Ryan D. Maseth was electrocuted while showering in his Iraqi-built quarters in the Radwaniyah Palace Complex in Baghdad. Congressional interest led to a request from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology for us to conduct a review of the relevant management, contracting, and maintenance actions prior and subsequent to the incident. Following a July 30, 2008 hearing by the House Government Oversight and Reform Committee, the team expanded the scope of the review to include a review of the command actions, investigation case files, and safety mishap investigations of eight additional electrocution deaths in Iraq. We published an interim response on July 29, 2008, and plan to complete the review in October 2008.

Organic Ship Utilization in Support of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AB-0193.000, INITIATED APRIL 24, 2008)

The objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and procedures used to ensure that activated government-owned and government-chartered vessels are used to the maximum extent prior to procuring commercial transportation to Southwest Asia.

Acquisition of Ballistic Glass for the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000CE-0187.000, INITIATED APRIL 23, 2008)

The audit is the result of an audit suggestion filed with the Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Audit. The objective is to determine whether the award and administration of the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle ballistic glass contracts comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Class III Fuel Procurement and Distribution in Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000JC-0186.000, INITIATED APRIL 23, 2008)

The objective is to determine whether fuel used for ground operations in Southwest Asia to support Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom is procured and distributed efficiently and effectively. Specifically, DoD OIG will determine whether fuel is procured at fair and reasonable prices, whether fuel is distributed economically and efficiently to operational commands, and whether fuel supply points maintain accurate inventories.

War Reserve Materiel Contract

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000CK-0161.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 26, 2008)

The objective is to review whether Air Force contracting officials managed and administered the DynCorp International War Reserve Materiel contract in accordance with federal and DoD contracting policies.

Internal Controls over Army, General Fund, Cash, and Other Monetary Assets Held in Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FP-0132.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 25, 2008)

The objective is to review whether internal controls for Army, General Fund, Cash, and Other Monetary Assets held in Southwest Asia are effectively designed and are operating to adequately safeguard, account, document, and report cash and other monetary assets.

Evaluation of DoD Sexual Assault Response in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom Areas of Operation

(PROJECT NO. 2008C003, INITIATED FEBRUARY 7, 2008)

In response to the concerns of more than 100 members of the Congress, this project evaluates policies and practices for reporting and referring for investigation sexual assault complaints by contractor employees in combat areas. Based on new congressional interest, DoD OIG expanded the scope to DoD's oversight of contractors regarding sexual assault/harassment deployment training and contractor accountability for employee misconduct in combat areas.

Price Reasonableness for Contracts at U.S. Special Operations Command

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000CG-0123.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 7, 2008)

The objective is to determine whether pricing of contracts at the U.S. Special Operations Command complied with Federal Acquisition Regulation requirements for determining price reasonableness.

Controls Over the Contractor Common Access Card Life Cycle in Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000LA-0199.002, INITIATED JANUARY 24, 2008)

The overall objective is to determine whether controls over Common Access Cards (CACs) provided to contractors are in place and work as intended. Specifically, DoD OIG will determine whether DoD officials verify the continued need for contractors to possess CACs; revoke or recover CACs from contractors in accordance with DoD policies and procedures; and ensure the proper use of the CAC by contractors.

Controls over the Reporting of Transportation Costs in Support of the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FI-0083.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 27, 2007)

The objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of controls over the reporting of transportation costs related to Global War on Terror.

Defense Emergency Response Fund for the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000FE-0106.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 19, 2007)

The objective is to review whether the Defense Emergency Response Fund is used as intended, and whether the use of the funds complies with the Office of Management and Budget guidance. DoD OIG will also determine whether DoD has the ability to track the use of the Defense Emergency Response Fund.

Medical Equipment Used To Support Operations in Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000LF-0093.000, INITIATED NOVEMBER 28, 2007)

The objective is to evaluate the internal controls over medical equipment used to support operations in Southwest Asia. Specifically, DoD OIG will determine whether controls are in place for acquiring mission-essential medical equipment and whether the recording and reporting of medical equipment are accurate and complete. The audit will focus on the inventory of initially deployed medical equipment and the mission essentiality and acquisition of medical equipment needed to sustain current medical operations. DoD OIG will determine if medical equipment purchases were justified and whether medical equipment has been properly reported and recorded in asset accountability databases. This project is being performed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Expeditionary Fire Support System and Internally Transportable Vehicle Programs

(PROJECT NO. D2008-D000AB-0091.000, INITIATED NOVEMBER 27, 2007)

DoD OIG initiated the audit in response to a request of the Chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services. The objective is to determine whether contract competition and program administration for the U.S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Fire Support System and Internally Transportable Vehicle are in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and supporting DoD guidance.

Contract Audit Follow-Up Review Related to Iraq Reconstruction Activities

(PROJECT NO. D2008-DIPoAI-0086.000, INITIATED NOVEMBER 8, 2007)

The objective of this review is to determine if the contracting officers' actions on audits of contractors involved in Iraq reconstruction activities were timely and effective in accordance with DoD Directive 7640.2, Policy for Follow-up on Contract Audit Reports. DoD OIG issued their draft report on September 30, 2008, taking exception to various Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) actions on two audits of reported cost accounting standard noncompliances and one audit of reported accounting system deficiencies. In FY 2009, DoD OIG plans to issue a separate report on the equitable adjustment claim and all other actions that DCMA took in response to incurred cost audits of contractors involved in Iraq reconstruction activities.

Audit of the Management of Signals Intelligence Counterterrorism Analysts

(PROJECT NO. D2007-DINT01-0092.003, INITIATED AUGUST 31, 2007)

The objective is to evaluate the management of signals intelligence counterterrorism analysts. Specifically, DoD OIG will review the hiring/recruitment process, training programs, and work assignments of counterterrorism analysts. The review will include an assessment of the impact additional resources have had on the effectiveness of the National Security Agency counterterrorism mission since September 2001. A draft report was issued on September 18, 2008.

Internal Controls and Data Reliability in the Deployable Disbursing System

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000FL-0252.000, INITIATED AUGUST 31, 2007)

The objective is to determine whether internal controls over transactions processed through the Deployable Disbursing System are adequate to ensure the reliability of the data processed. The audit will include financial information processed by disbursing stations supporting GWOT, and DoD OIG will also follow up on work completed during the audit of "Internal Controls Over Out-of-Country Payments."

End-use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Transferred to Foreign Customers

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000LG-0228.000, INITIATED AUGUST 6, 2007)

The objective is to review the Golden Sentry Program, which monitors how foreign

governments use U.S. defense articles and services, to determine whether the program records and controls transfers of sensitive arms effectively.

Procurement and Delivery of Joint Service Armor Protected Vehicles

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000CK-0230.000, INITIATED JULY 13, 2007)

The objective is to determine whether the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicle program office is effectively procuring armored vehicles in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and DoD requirements. Specifically, DoD OIG will review the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicle program administration to determine whether the Program Office is taking appropriate actions to accelerate vehicle delivery to users. In addition, DoD OIG will review the Services' requirements for the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicle and High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles.

Funds Appropriated for Afghanistan and Iraq Processed Through the Foreign Military Trust Fund

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000FD-0198.000, INITIATED JUNE 19, 2007)

Based on DoD OIG's observations during their audit fieldwork, they determined an additional audit project was required to separately discuss relevant issues identified during their fieldwork. Accordingly, under the original audit project number, they are addressing the transfer of funds to the FMS Trust Fund and the collection of administrative fees from

these funds. In the second announced project (D2007-D000FD-0198.001), they will sustain the originally announced overall audit objective to determine whether the funds appropriated for the security, reconstruction, and assistance of Afghanistan and Iraq and processed through the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund, are being properly managed. However, they have reduced their sub-objectives to determining whether the appropriated funds transferred into the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund are properly accounted for, used for the intended purpose, and properly reported in DoD financial reports.

Operations and Maintenance Funds Used for Global War on Terror Military Construction Contracts

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000CK-0201.000, INITIATED JUNE 18, 2007)

The objective is to determine whether DoD Components followed requirements for using operations and maintenance funds for GWOT military construction. Specifically, DoD OIG will evaluate whether DoD followed proper procedures for administering, executing, and reporting the use of operations and maintenance funds on GWOT military construction contracts.

Review of Intelligence Resources at the Joint Intelligence Task Force Combating Terrorism and Special Operations Command in Support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom

(PROJECT NO. D2007-DINT01-0092.001, INITIATED JUNE 14, 2007)

The objective is to examine intelligence missions and corresponding resources at both the Joint Intelligence Task Force Combating Terrorism and Special Operations Command to determine the sufficiency of those resources to accomplish their intelligence missions.

Marine Corps Management of the Recovery and Reset Programs

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000LD-0129.000, INITIATED APRIL 13, 2007)

The objective is to determine the effectiveness of the Marine Corps Recovery and Reset Programs for selected equipment. Specifically, DoD OIG will review how the Marine Corps met its equipment requirements through the Reset and Recovery Programs, whether it effectively repaired or replaced selected equipment, and whether it used funds for their intended purpose.

Hiring Practices Used To Staff the Iraqi Provisional Authorities

(PROJECT NO. D2007-D000LC-0051.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 14, 2006)

The objective is to evaluate the hiring practices that DoD used to staff personnel to the provisional authorities supporting the Iraq government from April 2003 to June 2004. Specifically,

the audit will determine the process DoD used to assign personnel to the Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance and the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq.

DoD Use of GWOT Supplemental Funding Provided for Procurement and Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

(PROJECT NO. D2006-D000AE-0241.000, INITIATED AUGUST 4, 2006)

DoD OIG is evaluating the adequacy of DoD financial controls over use of GWOT supplemental funding provided for procurement and research, development, test, and evaluation. DoD OIG is also determining whether the funds were placed on contracts and used for purposes stipulated in the congressionally-approved GWOT supplemental funding. DoD OIG began the audit during the 4th Quarter of FY 2006 and expects to issue a series of reports beginning in the 3rd Quarter of FY 2007. The final report on Air Force use of GWOT supplemental funds was issued on November 21, 2007.

Department of State Office of Inspector General

Completed Audits

The Department of State Office of Inspector General (DoS OIG) completed two audits related to Iraq for the quarter ending December 31, 2008.

Review on the Implementation of Recommendations from the Report of the Secretary of State’s Panel on Personal Protective Services in Iraq (commonly known as the Kennedy Report) on Personal Protective Service (WPPS) in Iraq (08MERO3004, ISSUED DECEMBER 13, 2008)

The objectives were to review the current status of implementing recommendations from the Kennedy Report by the three WPPS contractors in Iraq (Blackwater, DynCorp International, and Triple Canopy); analyze what recommendations, if any, have not been implemented; and review and evaluate the Department’s tracking of the implementation and effectiveness of the Kennedy Report recommendations.

Key findings are that DoS and Embassy Baghdad actions have improved the protection practices of the security contractors, enhanced communication and coordination with coalition military forces and the Government of Iraq, and increased contractor accountability. DoS and Embassy Baghdad have successfully completed 11 of the Panel’s recommendations, are in the process of implementing 4, and are awaiting actions by third parties to complete an additional 3. Changes in security practices have resulted in a more professional security operation and the curtailment of overly aggressive actions by movement security teams toward Iraqi civilians.

Despite improvements, DoS faces numerous challenges:

- Insufficient numbers of special agents to accompany all protection movements and meet Ambassador’s mandate for increased embassy engagement with Iraqi officials
- Completion of a Status of Forces Agreement

impacting the terms under which U.S. Government personnel and private security contractors are to operate

- An Iraqi public opposed to the use of private security contractors
- The possibility that a primary security contractor will not receive a license to continue operating in Iraq
- Curtailment and increased costs of private security contractors if immunity from Iraqi prosecution is lifted

Review of Procurement Competition: New Embassy Compound Baghdad (07AUD3034, ISSUED DECEMBER 2008)

The objectives were to determine whether the NEC contracts were awarded competitively and whether sole-source awards were justified.

Ongoing Audits

Embassy Baghdad Transition Plan (DoD Downsizing)

(09MERO3002, INITIATED NOVEMBER 21, 2008)

The objectives are to review what transition planning mechanisms are in place within DoS and between DoS and the U.S. military and the Iraqi government; what are the key transition issues facing Department planners, including the provision of security, logistical support, transportation, and the status of regional offices and Provincial Reconstruction Teams; and what are the expected costs associated with increased DoS roles and responsibilities. This review is in the fieldwork stage.

Role, Staffing, and Effectiveness of the Regional Embassy Offices (REO) in Iraq

(09MERO3003, INITIATED NOVEMBER 21, 2008)

The objectives are to determine the role of the Regional Embassy Offices and were they effective; whether sufficient financial and human resources were provided to support the REO mission; whether there were any security concerns that affected REO operations; and did participating organizations effectively coordinate their programs and operational support with the REOs. This review is in the fieldwork stage.

Review of U.S. Policy regarding Oil Contracts in Iraq (Program Evaluation)

(09-ISP-3014, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 2008)

The objective is to review U.S. policy on entering into oil contracts in Iraq and whether a policy has been clearly defined, communicated, or consistently implemented in its interactions with the Iraqi government, the Kurdistan Regional Government, and international oil companies seeking to do business in Iraq. This review is in the draft report stage.

Audit of Contract Administration, Commissioning and Accreditation of the NEC Baghdad

(08AUD3023, INITIATED JULY 2008)

Objectives are to determine whether OBO and its Emergency Project Coordination Office (EPCO) effectively oversaw and certified the construction of the NEC Baghdad in accordance with applicable requirements and standards. This review is in the fieldwork stage.

Review on the Role, Staffing, and Effectiveness of Diplomatic Security in the Management of Personal Protective Services (PPS) in Iraq

(08MERO3003, INITIATED JUNE 2008)

The objectives are to review what studies and needs assessments were conducted by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) to determine PPS requirements; factors which led to the decision for three separate contractors to perform protection services in Iraq; and what mechanisms are in place to ensure personal protective services assets are utilized in an efficient and effective manner.

Review of the activities of DynCorp International under the State Department's Worldwide Personal Protective Service Contracts (WPPS) in Iraq

(08MERO3005, INITIATED JUNE 2008)

The objectives are to review the requirements and provisions of the contract; objectives of the contracts and what indicators have been established to measure performance; and how the Department administered the contract to oversee DynCorp International's performance. This review is in the draft report stage.

Review of the activities of Triple Canopy under the State Department's Worldwide Personal Protective Service Contracts (WPPS) in Iraq

(08MERO3006, INITIATED JUNE 2008)

The objectives are to the requirements and provisions of the contract; objectives of the contracts and what indicators have been established to

measure performance; and how the Department administered the contract to oversee Triple Canopy's performance. This review is in the draft report stage.

Joint Review of Blackwater Contract for Worldwide Personal Protective Services

(DOS OIG PROJECT NO. 08AUD3016, SIGIR PROJECT NO. 8019, INITIATED MARCH 2008)

The objectives are to determine the contracting process, the requirements and provisions of the contract, the costs and funding sources of the contract, and how DoS administered the contract to oversee Blackwater's performance. This audit is in the fieldwork stage.

U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General

Completed Audits

This quarter, the USAID Office of Inspector General (USAID OIG) issued one performance audit related to Iraq reconstruction. In addition, USAID OIG issued five financial audits covering \$190 million in costs incurred under USAID contracts and cooperative agreements, which were performed for USAID OIG by DCAA. These five audits identified questioned costs totaling \$752,657. Eleven other financial audits are in process.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's National Capacity Development Program

(REPORT NO. E-267-09-001-P, ISSUED NOVEMBER 25, 2008)

USAID/Iraq is implementing the National

Capacity Development Program to assist the Government of Iraq in improving operations, management, and policy formulation. The audit was conducted to determine if the program is achieving intended results and the impact of those results. The audit determined for the 20 results indicators reviewed, targets were met for 14 indicators but were not met for 4 indicators. For the two remaining indicators, data were of poor quality and could not be relied on.

Overall, the audit found that there were no indicators to measure improvement in the delivery of core services by Iraqi ministries—the program's overall goal. Furthermore, a key Iraqi ministry had not prepared a capacity development plan, response rates of post-training surveys were too low to ensure validity of survey results, and the measurement of scholarships needed to reflect the number of scholarships actually being utilized rather than the number of scholarships awarded. The report recommends developing performance indicators to measure the ability of Iraqi ministries to deliver core services, developing a capacity development plan for the Ministry of Oil, implementing a plan to increase the response rate for surveys, and adding an indicator to measure the number of scholarships being utilized.

Ongoing Audits

Follow-up Audit of USAID/Iraq's Local Governance

(INITIATED 4Q/FY 2008)

The objective is to evaluate if USAID/Iraq's Local Governance activities are achieving their intended results and what has been the impact.

Audit of USAID/Iraq’s Economic Governance Program II

(INITIATED 4Q/FY 2008)

The objective is to evaluate if USAID/Iraq’s Economic Governance Program II is achieving intended results and what has been the impact.

Audit of USAID/Iraq’s Oversight of Private Security Contractors in Iraq

(INITIATED 4Q/FY 2008)

The objective is to evaluate if USAID/Iraq managed its contracts and grant agreements with implementing partners such that they

provide adequate oversight over private security contractors.

Defense Contract Audit Agency

The services of the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) include professional advice to acquisition officials on accounting and financial matters to assist them in the negotiation, award, administration, and settlement of contracts.

In addition to DCAA’s involvement in the negotiation and award of contracts, significant resources are also dedicated to overseeing the allowability, allocability, and reasonableness of

TABLE L.2

DCAA AUDITS RELATED TO IRAQ FOR FY 2008 AND FY 2009

DESCRIPTION OF AUDIT AREA	FY 2008 CLOSED	FY 2009	
		Closed	Open
Price Proposals (1)	66	20	10
Other Special Requested Audits (2)	63	10	59
Incurred Cost (3)	78	4	133
Labor Timekeeping (4)	40	14	40
Internal Controls (5)	26	5	64
Preaward Accounting Survey (6)	4	1	4
Purchase Existence and Consumption (7)	12	7	29
Cost Accounting Standards (8)	44	4	72
Other (9)	45	8	101
Total	378	73	512

Notes:

1. **Price Proposals** – Audits of price proposals submitted by contractors in connection with the award, modification, or repricing of government contracts or subcontracts
2. **Other Special Requested Audits** – Audit assistance provided in response to special requests from the contracting community based on identified risks
3. **Incurred Cost** – Audits of costs charged to government contracts to determine whether they are allowable, allocable, and reasonable
4. **Labor Timekeeping** – Audits to determine if the contractor consistently complies with established timekeeping system policies and procedures for recording labor costs
5. **Internal Controls** – Audits of contractor internal control systems relating to the accounting and billing of costs under government contracts
6. **Preaward Accounting Survey** – Preaward audits to determine whether a contractor’s accounting system is acceptable for segregating and accumulating costs under government contracts
7. **Purchase Existence and Consumption** – The physical observation of purchased materials and services and related inquiries regarding their documentation and verification of contract charges
8. **Cost Accounting Standards** – Audits of Contractor Disclosure Statements and compliance with Cost Accounting Standards
9. **Other** – Significant types of other audit activities including compliance with Truth in Negotiations Act, audits of provisional billing rates, and audits of claims and termination settlement proposals

incurred and billed costs. Procedures that govern the costs incurred in-country are also tested through reviews of contractor timekeeping, subcontract management, and cash management/disbursement. Finally, to ensure that adequate internal controls are in place regarding the contractor's policies and procedures, DCAA performs audits associated with critical internal control systems, with an emphasis on estimating, subcontract management, and billing systems.

DCAA plans and performs work on a fiscal year basis. This section shows both the Iraq-related audits closed during FY 2008 and the audits closed and still open in FY 2009 (as of December 31, 2008).

U.S. Army Audit Agency

As of December 31, 2008, USAAA had one auditor working in Southwest Asia (in Iraq). By January 31, 2009, USAAA will resume a more typical staffing profile in Southwest Asia, with 18 deployed auditors, including 11 in Iraq, 4 in Afghanistan, and 3 in Kuwait.

Completed Audits

Time Sensitive Issue—Excess Theater-Provided Equipment Disposition Request Process

(AUDIT REPORT A-2009-0023-ALM, ISSUED DECEMBER 16, 2008)

This report provides details of an issue that needed immediate management attention. It was issued as part of the ongoing audit of automatic reset induction items-retrograde (project number A-2008-ALM-0312.000). The report

is classified “For Official Use Only” (FOUO).

Command took prompt actions during the audit to implement the recommended corrective action. Command's actions should help ensure the timely retrograde of unserviceable and excess theater equipment from Iraq, through Kuwait, to depot repair sites in the United States.

Ongoing Audits

Sensitive Items Accountability and Control, Abu Ghraib (Iraq)

(PROJECT CODE A-2009-ALL-0109.000, INITIATED NOVEMBER 1, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. This audit evaluates the effectiveness of management controls and procedures for receipting, accounting for, and securing sensitive items and equipment at the Abu Ghraib's warehouse operations.

Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), Multi-National Division - West

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0624.002, INITIATED OCTOBER 23, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine whether the procedures, processes, and guidance were sufficient to ensure that deployed commanders implemented the program and used emergency funds appropriately.

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) III, Contract Close-out

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALC-0093.000, INITIATED OCTOBER 20, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if the Army has procedures and controls in place to effectively close out the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) III contract to ensure proper payment of its legitimate liabilities and deobligations of unused funds.

Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), Multi-National Division - North

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0624.001, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 22, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine whether the procedures, processes, and guidance were sufficient to ensure that deployed commanders implemented the program and used emergency funds appropriately.

Unit Training on Defeat Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFF-0081.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 10, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if units are conducting appropriate training to counter the improvised explosive devices (IEDs) threat.

Assessing Future Base Budget Requirements - Sustaining Program Evaluation Group (PEG)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALM-0690.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 4, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army adequately considers enduring requirements when projecting future base budget funding requests.

Contracting Operations at the Joint Contracting Command-Iraq/Afghanistan - Salerno & Kabul

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0401.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 1, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Afghanistan. This audit will determine if goods and services acquired under the contract were properly justified, awarded, and administered.

Assessing Future Base Budget Requirements - Installation Program Evaluation Group (PEG)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALO-0741.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 1, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army adequately considers enduring requirements when projecting future base budget funding requests.

Assessing Future Base Budget Requirements - Organizing Program Evaluation Group (PEG)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFS-0669.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 1, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army adequately considers enduring requirements when projecting future base budget funding requests.

Controls over Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) - White Property

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0398.000, INITIATED JULY 21, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine if the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) contractor properly managed and accounted for government-acquired property.

Assessing Future Base Budget Requirements - Training Program Evaluation Group (PEG)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFF-0647.000, INITIATED JULY 21, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army adequately considers enduring requirements when projecting future base budget funding requests.

Housing Contracts - Area Support Group (ASG) - Kuwait

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0403.000, INITIATED JULY 7, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It will determine if the housing program in Kuwait was properly managed and if property or assets provided by the government and acquired by the contractor were adequately managed.

Body Armor Testing

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALA-0640.000, INITIATED JUNE 24, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if body armor developed meets Army requirements at the production decision and if the test and evaluation process during the production phase ensures body armor meets field requirements.

Assessing Future Base Budget Requirements (Audit Control Point)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFM-0630.000, INITIATED JUNE 24, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if the Army adequately considers enduring requirements when projecting future base budget funding requests.

***U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Pilot Defense Base Act (DBA) Insurance
Program***

*(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0633.000,
INITIATED JUNE 18, 2008)*

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This review will determine if the centralized Defense Base Act (DBA) insurance program is cost effective. It will also determine; if competition increased for contracts outside the continental United States due to the centralized DBA insurance program; if awareness of DBA insurance requirements increased as a result of the centralized DBA insurance program and; if risk pooling effectively spread risk under the centralized DBA insurance program.

***Commander's Emergency Response
Program (CERP), Baghdad (Iraq)***

*(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0624.000,
INITIATED JUNE 16, 2008)*

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine whether the procedures, processes, and guidance were sufficient to ensure that deployed commanders implemented the program and used emergency funds appropriately.

***Follow-up Audit of Contracting Operations,
U.S. Army Contracting Command (USACC),
SWA-Kuwait (Phase I)***

*(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0625.000,
INITIATED JUNE 9, 2008)*

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It evaluates the effectiveness of actions taken to improve Army contracting operations in Kuwait.

Sustainment of Left Behind Equipment

*(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALM-0247.000,
INITIATED JUNE 2, 2008)*

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). The audit will determine if the Army effectively and efficiently manages accountability and maintenance of its CONUS left-behind equipment.

Automatic Reset Items-Depot

*(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALM-0312.000,
INITIATED MAY 19, 2008)*

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Automatic Reset Induction program at depots was effectively supporting equipment requirements in the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) model.

***Assessing Future Base Budget
Requirements - Equipping Program
Evaluation Group (PEG)***

*(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALA-0498.000,
INITIATED MAY 12, 2008)*

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army adequately considers enduring requirements when projecting future base budget funding requests.

Assessing Future Base Budget Requirements - Manning Program Evaluation Group (PEG)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFM-0549.000, INITIATED APRIL 16, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army adequately considers enduring requirements when projecting future base budget funding requests.

Advanced Training for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Soldiers

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFD-0098.000, INITIATED MARCH 26, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if improvised explosive device (IED) defeat methods were fully integrated into advanced training for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Soldiers and if the training for new equipment fielded during OIF/OEF was fully integrated into advanced training for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Soldiers.

Controls Over Vendor Payments - U.S. Army Contracting Command (USACC), SWA-Kuwait - Phase I

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0501.000, INITIATED MARCH 17, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. This audit will evaluate the controls over vendor payments made on contracts awarded in Kuwait.

Government Property Provided to Contractors - Kuwait Base Operations

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0204.000, INITIATED MARCH 4, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. This audit will determine whether the Army had adequate management and visibility over government property provided to contractors for base support operations.

Follow Up of Offline Purchases

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0466.000, INITIATED MARCH 3, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if the Army implemented agreed-to recommendations and corrected the problems identified in the previous audit. It will also determine if problems previously identified are fixed.

Army Authorized Acquisition Objective (AAO) Process

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALA-0468.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 27, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if the Army had an effective process to identify and adjust authorized acquisition objective (AAO) requirements for wartime needs.

Directorate of Logistics (DOL) Workload Supporting Reset

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALM-0311.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 18, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will

determine if the Army Garrison has an adequate process in place to identify and meet field-level reset requirements in support of the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) model.

Management of the Prepositioned Fleet at Combat Training Centers

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFF-0044.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 12, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the pre-positioned fleets are adequately configured. It will also determine if rotational units are effectively using the pre-positioned fleets and if the maintenance costs for the pre-positioned fleets were reasonable.

Automatic Reset Items - Retrograde

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALM-0312.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 8, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if Automatic Reset Induction effectively supports equipment requirements in the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) model.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Contract Functions in Iraq, Gulf Region Division (GRD) - Phase I

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0318.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 4, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. This audit determines if contract requirements are correctly identified and resulted in acquisitions that met the needs of the Army. It also determines if processes and procedures, staffing,

and training are sufficient to maximize the delivery of construction work in Iraq and if the TransAtlantic Program Center (TAC) reach-back program was operating effectively and efficiently.

Contracting Operations at the Joint Contracting Command - Iraq/Afghanistan - Balad

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0319.000, INITIATED JANUARY 29, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine if goods and services acquired under contract were properly justified, awarded, and administered.

Contracting Operations at the Joint Contracting Command - Iraq/Afghanistan - Bagram

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALL-0320.000, INITIATED JANUARY 28, 2008)

This audit is being performed in Afghanistan. It will determine if goods and services acquired under contract were properly justified, awarded, and administered.

Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced, 10th Mountain Division

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALR-0360.000, INITIATED JANUARY 28, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if units used the Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced System to properly account for equipment and maintain accurate data.

Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced, 3 Infantry Division (ID)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALR-0307.000, INITIATED JANUARY 14, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if units used the Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced System to properly account for equipment and maintain accurate data.

Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced, I Corps

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALR-0357.000, INITIATED JANUARY 7, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if units used the Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced System to properly account for equipment and maintain accurate data.

Army Reserve Premobilization Training

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFS-0101.000, INITIATED JANUARY 6, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). The audit will determine if pre-mobilization training requirements are adequately identified and executed for the Army Reserve. It will also determine if all necessary unit and individual training requirements are completed prior to mobilization and if training requirements are maximized at pre-mobilization in order to minimize post-mobilization training requirements.

National Guard Premobilization Training

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFS-0353.000, INITIATED JANUARY 6, 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). The audit will determine if pre-mobilization training requirements are adequately identified and executed for the Army National Guard. It will also determine if all necessary unit and individual training requirements are completed prior to mobilization and if training requirements are maximized at pre-mobilization in order to minimize post-mobilization training requirements.

Use of Role Players Army-wide (less Combat Training Centers)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-FFF-0148.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 10, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the acquisition and use of Role-players for training is cost-effective. It will also determine if the logistical support provided to Role-Players is consistent and cost effective and if the oversight and administration of Role-Player contractors is adequate.

Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced (Audit Control Point)

(PROJECT CODE A-2008-ALR-0039.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 3, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if units used the Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced system to properly account for equipment and maintain accurate data.

Army Foreign Language Program - Contracting

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ZBI-0344.003, INITIATED NOVEMBER 5, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army has adequate processes and procedures in place for identifying and validating requirements for contract linguists. It will also determine if language contracts were structured to provide the best value to the government and if the process for certifying invoices for payments ensure that the government received the services it paid for.

Contracting Operations at the Joint Contracting Command - Iraq/Afghanistan - Victory

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0887.002, INITIATED JULY 26, 2007)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine if goods and services acquired under contract were properly justified, awarded, and administered.

Contracting Operations at the Joint Contracting Command - Iraq/Afghanistan - Baghdad

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0887.001, INITIATED JULY 24, 2007)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine if goods and services acquired under contract were properly justified, awarded, and administered.

Retrograde Operations in Southwest Asia - Kuwait (Rear Support)

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0858.001, INITIATED JULY 11, 2007)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It will determine whether retrograde operations in the Southwest Asia area of operations are managed in an effective and cost-efficient manner. It will also determine whether adequate accountability and visibility are maintained over retrograded materiel and equipment.

Impact of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle (MRAP) Acquisitions on Other Systems

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALA-0978.000, INITIATED JULY 2, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army adequately adjusts requirements for new/existing systems impacted by MRAP acquisitions.

Contracting Operations, U.S. Army Contracting Command (USACC), SWA-Kuwait (Phase II)

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0859.000, INITIATED JUNE 18, 2007)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It will determine if contracts for heavy lift services were adequately developed and effectively administered; laundry services were effectively managed and if the Defense Base Act (DBA) insurance was properly administered on Kuwait contracts.

Retrograde Operations in Southwest Asia - Kuwait

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0858.000, INITIATED JUNE 9, 2007)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It will determine if retrograde operations in Southwest Asia were managed in an effective and cost-efficient manner. It will also determine if adequate accountability and visibility were maintained over materiel and equipment retrograded from Southwest Asia.

Contracts for Reset

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALM-0306.000, INITIATED APRIL 10, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army has adequate oversight of field-level reset requirements to effectively plan for contract maintenance support.

Establishing Rates for Shipping Containers

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALR-0259.001, INITIATED MARCH 1, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the customer billing rates were based on appropriate costs for break-bulk and container shipments.

Container Detention Billing for the Global War on Terrorism, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALR-0259.002, INITIATED MARCH 1, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the container detention charges, relating to the Global War on Terrorism, are billed to the responsible activity.

Field Level Reset Requirements - Army National Guard

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALM-0306.002, INITIATED FEBRUARY 18, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). This audit will determine if the Army National Guard Headquarters has adequate oversight of field level reset requirements to effectively and efficiently plan for maintenance support. It will also determine if the States has adequate oversight of field level reset resources to effectively reset and return equipment to National Guard units.

Management of Shipping Containers in Southwest Asia - Afghanistan

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0081.005, INITIATED FEBRUARY 6, 2007)

This audit is being performed in Afghanistan. It will determine if the Army maintained visibility over shipping containers to, within, and from the Southwest Asia theater of operations.

Body Armor Requirements

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-FFD-0067.000, INITIATED JANUARY 8, 2007)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It will determine if the Army established adequate quantitative requirements for the procurement of body armor. It will also determine if the Army has an adequate fielding plan for body armor.

Contracting Operations, U.S. Army Contracting Command (USACC), SWA-Kuwait (Phase I)

(Project Code A-2007-ALL-0329-000, INITIATED OCTOBER 26, 2006)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It evaluates the effectiveness of contracting operations and will determine whether contracting operations were performed in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

Management and Use of Contractor Acquired Property Under the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) Contract - Power Generators

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0212.001, INITIATED OCTOBER 1, 2006)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine if power generators acquired were effectively managed and used under the LOGCAP contract.

Management of Shipping Containers in Southwest Asia - Summary

(PROJECT CODE A-2007-ALL-0081.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 6, 2006)

This report will summarize audits performed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait. It will determine if the Army maintained visibility over shipping containers to, within, and from the Southwest Asia theater of operations.

Retrograde Operations in Southwest Asia - Iraq

(PROJECT CODE A-2006-ALL-0397.000, INITIATED JUNE 26, 2006)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It will determine if retrograde operations in Southwest Asia were managed in an effective and cost-efficient manner. It will also determine if adequate accountability and visibility were maintained over materiel and equipment retrograded from Southwest Asia.

Government Accountability Office**Completed Reports****Unmanned Aircraft Systems: Additional Actions Needed to Improve Management and Integration of DoD Efforts to Support Warfighter Needs**

(GAO-09-175, ISSUED NOVEMBER 14, 2008)

Over the past several years, DoD has undertaken several initiatives to improve the management and operational use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), including establishing new

entities and initiating several studies to determine UAS needs, but its approach lacks key elements of an overarching organizational framework needed to fully integrate efforts, sustain progress, and resolve challenges.

- DoD has increased management attention on UAS and commenced at least seven separate initiatives since September 2006 to address challenges presented by the rapid integration of UAS into the military services' force structure, yet no single office or entity, supported by an implementation team, is accountable for integrating these key management efforts.
- DoD has not defined the roles, responsibilities, and relationships among the various UAS-related organizations to provide for effective communication of efforts within DoD and among external stakeholders.
- DoD has not developed a comprehensive and integrated strategic plan to align departmental and service efforts to improve the management and operational use of UAS with long-term implementation goals, priorities, time lines, and other departmental planning efforts.

In the absence of an approach that establishes clear accountability and a strategic plan to guide UAS development and investment decisions, DoD will continue to be challenged to fully integrate departmental and service efforts to resolve problems in the management and operational use of UAS.

Contingency Contracting: DoD, State, and USAID Contracts and Contractor Personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan

(GAO-09-19, ISSUED OCTOBER 1, 2008)

For fiscal year 2007 and the first half of fiscal year 2008, DoD, DoS, and USAID reported to GAO that they obligated at least \$33.9 billion on almost 57,000 contracts for efforts such as construction, capacity building, security, and a range of support services for U.S. forces and other government personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan. Complete and reliable data were not available for GAO to determine the total number of contractor personnel who worked on DoD, DoS, and USAID contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

- According to DoD's quarterly census, there were 197,718 contractor personnel working on its contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan as of April 2008. However, DoD did not routinely evaluate the data for accuracy and the number of local nationals working on contracts may be underreported. Neither DoS nor USAID had systems in place during GAO's review period to track the number of contractor personnel.
- According to DoD and DoS officials, information on killed and wounded contractor personnel was not systematically tracked, which left them unable to provide reliable or complete data. While USAID could not provide specifics on its contractor personnel, USAID informed GAO that 206 individuals working on its projects, including contractor personnel, had been killed or injured in Iraq and Afghanistan during GAO's review period.
- Based on data provided by Labor, there were

455 reports received of contractors killed in Iraq and Afghanistan during the period of GAO's review and 15,787 reports of injuries. However, there may be additional contractor deaths or injuries that were not reported to Labor.

- In July 2008, the three agencies signed an MOU in which they agreed to use a DoD database to collect and maintain information on contracts and contractor personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan. According to DoD officials, as the agencies work together to implement the MOU, the agencies' ability to report on the number and value of contracts and the number of contractor personnel should improve.
- What is the status of U.S. efforts to help Iraq govern and address its peoples' needs, such as building the capabilities and loyalties of the Iraqi security forces, assisting Iraqi ministries' capacity and engaging the government in greater cost sharing for reconstruction efforts, building the Iraqi government's ability to pass and implement critical laws, strengthening the oil and electricity sectors, and providing for Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons?

Foreign Military Sales and Other U.S.-Iraq Cost Sharing Arrangements

(PROJECT NUMBER NOT REPORTED, INITIATED OCTOBER 2008)

This report will assess Iraqi cost sharing arrangements with the United States by identifying the:

Ongoing Audits

Iraq Transition Policy Paper

(PROJECT NUMBER NOT REPORTED, INITIATED NOVEMBER 2008)

The Presidential Transition Act of 1963 points to GAO as a resource for incoming administrations. In preparing for its role in assisting the next administration's transition efforts, GAO is conducting this evaluation under the Comptroller General's authority to conduct evaluations on his own initiative. The report will address the following:

- Goals and objectives the United States has established for shifting defense and reconstruction costs to the Iraqi government
 - Mechanisms the United States has in place to facilitate cost sharing with Iraq for its defense and reconstruction expenses, including FMS, Iraq Security Forces Fund (ISFF), Commander's Emergency Response Program-Iraq (CERP-I), and section 604 programs, as well as U.S. efforts to have Iraq assume U.S.-funded contracts (e.g., Sons of Iraq and others)
 - Status of those U.S. initiatives supporting Iraq's efforts to assume a greater share of defense and reconstruction costs
 - Additional defense and reconstruction costs, if any, the United States could transfer to the Iraqi government over the next three to five years
- To what extent has the administration updated or developed a new strategy for U.S. efforts in Iraq?
 - What is the status of U.S. efforts to reposture U.S. forces, right-size the U.S. civilian presence, reassess the roles of contractors, and engage international organizations in Iraq?

- Iraq's budget surplus, how much has it contributed to its own defense and reconstruction costs, and the factors affecting its ability to assume a greater share of these costs

Contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan

(PROJECT NUMBER 120790, INITIATED NOVEMBER 20, 2008)

The report will address the following:

- How many contracts and tasks orders were awarded during the reporting period, and what was their total value?
- How many active contracts and task orders were there, and what was their total value?
- To what extent were competitive procedures used to award the contracts?
- How many contractor personnel worked on the contracts during the reporting period, and how many of those performed security functions?
- How many contractor personnel were killed or wounded?

Readiness of the Army Active/Reserve Component Forces

(PROJECT NUMBER 351237, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 2008)

The report will address the following:

- What are the current readiness, the factors affecting readiness, and the plans to address any readiness issues?
- To what extent has the Army been able to prepare and use its reserve component forces for the primary wartime missions for which the units were organized or designed?

- To what extent has the Army been able to prepare and use its reserve component forces for non-traditional operational missions?
- To what extent are factors such as mobilization and deployment laws, goals, and policies impacting the Army's ability to train and employ reserve component units for ongoing combat and non-combat missions?

Readiness of the Active and Reserve Components of the Navy and Marine Corps

(PROJECT NUMBER 351239, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 2008)

The report will address the following:

- To what extent are the Navy/Marine Corps prepared to execute their assigned missions, including ongoing operations?
- What factors have the Navy/Marine Corps identified that affect their readiness, and what steps are they taking to address these factors and improve or maintain their readiness?
- To what extent are Navy/Marine Corps readiness assessments used to develop service budget requests and support resource prioritization decisions?

V-22 Osprey Cost, Performance, Future Risks, and Challenges

(PROJECT NO. 120746, INITIATED JULY 10, 2008)

In development since 1986, the V-22 aircraft program has been cancelled, then restarted, and experienced multiple crashes, but recently completed its first operational deployment.

- What is the current estimate of cost, schedule,

and quantity for the program, and how do these estimates compare with original estimates?

- Has the current V-22 design demonstrated that it has met its key performance parameters and other critical requirements?
- What key testing, safety, and production quality issues remain open, and to what extent do they affect the V-22's ability to conduct its planned missions?
- How is the V-22 performing in theater, especially regarding mission capability rates and logistics burden?

Incentives, Compensation, and Medical Care for Deployed Federal Civilians

(PROJECT NO. 351166, INITIATED FEBRUARY 2008)

With the ongoing military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, DoD has grown increasingly reliant on its federal civilian workforce to support contingency operations. In addition, other federal civilian agencies have deployed their employees to these nations to assist, for example, with rebuilding efforts. These are the key questions:

- How do incentives, compensation, and medical care policies for selected federal agencies that send federal civilian employees to Iraq or Afghanistan compare and differ?
- To what extent have federal agencies applied these policies to ensure that federal civilian employees have received the compensation and medical care afforded them by current policies?
- What are federal civilians' perspectives on

incentives and disincentives for deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan?

Two Capacity Building Programs in Iraq Funded by Economic Support Funds

(PROJECT NO. 320587, INITIATED MARCH 2008)

From fiscal years 2006 to 2008, the Congress appropriated over \$3 billion for the Economic Support Fund for Iraq, including funding to support the Provincial Reconstruction and Development Councils (PRDC) and the National Capacity Development (NCD) programs.

- Do PRDC's management controls support the program objective of building the capacity of provincial governments?
- Do NCD management controls support the objective of improving the capabilities of national ministries to develop budgets and programs?
- What are U.S. efforts to ensure the Iraqi government is committed to sustaining PRDC and NCD efforts?

Analysis of DoD's Fiscal Year 2008 Costs and Funding for the Global War on Terrorism

(PROJECT NO. 351155, INITIATED JANUARY 2008)

As of September 2008, the Congress had provided about \$807 billion to DoD for the Global War on Terror (GWOT). GAO's objectives on this engagement are to:

- Examine and evaluate data in selected GWOT cost-reporting categories to determine how components are following DoD guidance in

identifying and reporting GWOT obligations, and the extent of internal controls for GWOT cost reporting.

- Assess the outlook of DoD's FY 2008 funding and reported obligations for GWOT and how this might impact the potential requirements for FY 2009 GWOT funding.
- Assess DoD's efforts to move GWOT funding into the base budget request.

Iraqi Security Forces and the Transfer of Security Responsibilities

(PROJECT NO. 320557, INITIATED DECEMBER 2007)

The United States has provided approximately \$19.2 billion to train and equip Iraqi military and police forces and is also supporting non-governmental tribal security groups. This report will address these questions:

- What types and amounts of training, equipment, and other support has the United States provided for Iraqi security forces?
- What progress has been made in developing effective, non-sectarian Iraqi security forces?
- To what extent has the Multi-National Force-Iraq transferred security responsibilities to Iraqi security forces and the Iraqi government?
- What factors are contributing or inhibiting progress in both areas?

U.S. and International Assistance to Iraqi Refugees

(PROJECT NUMBER NOT AVAILABLE, INITIATED JULY 2008)

According to the UN, more than two million Iraqis may be displaced in neighboring

countries, with the vast majority residing in Syria and Jordan. The magnitude of refugees and internally displaced Iraqis represents a growing humanitarian crisis and is potentially destabilizing to Iraq and neighboring countries.

- What are the goals of U.S. and UN efforts to assist Iraqi refugees and IDPs, and what progress has been made?
- What is the nature and extent of U.S. funding and activities for assistance to Iraqi refugees?
- What challenges do the United States and international community face in the efforts to assist Iraqi refugees?

U.S. and International Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq

(PROJECT NUMBER NOT AVAILABLE, INITIATED DECEMBER 2008)

According to the UN, about 2 million Iraqis may be displaced within Iraq. The magnitude of refugees and internally displaced Iraqis represents a growing humanitarian crisis and is potentially destabilizing to Iraq and neighboring countries.

- What are the goals of U.S. and UN efforts to assist IDPs, and what progress has been made?
- What is the nature and extent of U.S. funding and activities for assistance to IDPs?
- What challenges do the United States and international community face in the efforts to assist IDPs?

DoD Plans for Unmanned Aircraft

(PROJECT NO. 351096, INITIATED OCTOBER 2007)

Battlefield commanders have increased their reliance on unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) to

perform a range of missions in ongoing operations. Although DoD has experienced a high level of mission success with UAS, the dramatic increase in the demand for, and use of, these assets has posed challenges for DoD. In lieu of establishing any one component as an executive agent for UAS, DoD has convened several task forces to coordinate UAS issues. This report will answer the following key questions:

- What key departmental and service efforts are underway to improve the management and operational use of UAS?
- To what extent do DoD's efforts constitute an overarching management framework to guide and oversee UAS efforts?

Body Armor Programs and Testing

(PROJECT NO. 351076, INITIATED AUGUST 2007)

Broad public interest and a June 2007 hearing on body armor raised several issues related to the Army's testing of new solutions, current solicitations (RFPs), and other issues. These are the key questions of the project:

- To what extent was the Army's May 2006 test of Pinnacle's "Dragon Skin" body armor conducted in accordance with established testing processes and procedures?
- Is the Army's current RFP testing of body armor systems conducted in accordance with established processes and procedures?
- Do current solicitation processes ensure that the most appropriate body armor technologies, including viable new or alternative solutions, are provided to the troops?
- Does DoD have controls in place to ensure that DoD personnel adhere to relevant policies and guidance regarding use of body armor?

Use of Private Security Contractors in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. 351083, INITIATED AUGUST 2007)

These questions will be addressed:

- Why are private security contractors being used in Iraq instead of military or U.S. government civilian personnel?
- What is the number of private security contractor employees working in Iraq for the U.S. government and the total costs of employing these contractors?
- What process is used to ensure that contractor employees are properly trained, qualified, and vetted?
- What processes are used by contractors and the government to ensure accountability for vehicles and weapons acquired by contractors?

Fuel Demand at Forward Locations

(PROJECT NO. 351172, INITIATED MARCH 2008)

U.S. military forces rely heavily on petroleum-based fuel to conduct operations. Fuel presents an enormous logistics burden for DoD when planning and conducting military combat operations from forward-deployed locations. These are the key questions:

- What are the characteristics of DoD's fuel demands for selected forward-deployed locations?
- To what extent are Camp Arifjan and Camp Lemonier taking actions to reduce their fuel demands?

Urgent Wartime Requirements*(PROJECT NO. 351236, INITIATED JUNE 2008)*

The changing tactical conditions in Southwest Asia have highlighted the need for DoD to respond rapidly to wartime needs for new capabilities. DoD has been moving toward a joint process to meet these needs that would reduce duplication and costs. However, it is unclear whether DoD has fully and effectively implemented its joint process to that end. These are the key questions:

- To what extent are DoD components using their own respective processes to respond to urgent wartime needs rather than the joint process?
- How effective is the joint process in reducing duplication of effort, capability costs, and providing timely response to urgent wartime requirements?
- What barriers or limitations exist in the joint process, and what actions have the services and DoD taken to address these limitations?

Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) Strategic Management*(PROJECT NO. 351230, INITIATED JUNE 2008)*

The DoD Joint IED Defeat Organization's (JIEDDO's) mission is to improve the U.S. military's capability for defending against improvised explosive device (IED) attacks. GAO reviews have continued to raise concerns about JIEDDO's ability to strategically manage and to achieve its objectives. These are the key questions:

- What progress has JIEDDO made in developing its strategic plan and the critical

sub-elements needed to clearly define its mission and achieve its objectives?

- To what extent has DoD identified all department-wide IED defeat activities, and to what degree has JIEDDO led, advocated, and coordinated these activities?
- To what extent has the Office of the Secretary of Defense provided direction and oversight for JIEDDO operations and activities?

Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) Technology Assessment Management*(PROJECT NO. 351231, INITIATED JUNE 2008)*

The DoD Joint IED Defeat Organization's (JIEDDO's) mission is to improve the U.S. military's capability for defending against improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, by quickly and flexibly identifying, evaluating, selecting, developing, and fielding counter-IED solutions, including technological solutions. These are the key questions:

- To what extent has JIEDDO developed its processes to identify, evaluate, select, and develop appropriate and effective counter-IED technologies and other solutions?
- To what extent has JIEDDO developed processes and mechanisms necessary to anticipate and rapidly respond to current and future threats?

Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) Processes to Coordinate Counter IED Intelligence Support*(PROJECT NO. 351016, INITIATED MARCH 2007)*

Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are the number-one killer of U.S. troops in Iraq. In

response to this threat, DoD established the Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) to improve the U.S. military's capabilities to defend against IED attacks. Because of concerns over JIEDDO's rapid growth in structure, scope, and funding over the past two years, the Congress directed GAO to perform a comprehensive review of JIEDDO's efforts to address IEDs.

This is the key question: Does JIEDDO have effective processes in place for coordinating counter-IED intelligence support with other DoD and non-DoD organizations to leverage existing capabilities and prevent duplication of efforts?

U.S. Department of the Treasury

During this period, the Department of Treasury did not conduct any work related to, in support of, or in Iraq. Additionally, as of December 31, 2008, the Department of Treasury has no plans to conduct any work in the future. As of December 31, 2008, the Department of Treasury has no auditors in Iraq and no ongoing audits related to Iraq.

Department of Commerce

During this period, the Department of Commerce did not conduct any work related to, in support of, or in Iraq. Additionally, as of December 31, 2008, the Department of Commerce has no plans to conduct any work in the future. As of December 31, 2008, the Department of Commerce has no auditors in Iraq and no ongoing audits related to Iraq.