

DETAILED SUMMARY OF OTHER AGENCY OVERSIGHT

This appendix provides summaries of the audits listed in Section 4. All information provided is current, as of June 30, 2010.

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 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. Table G.1 shows both the Iraq-related audits closed during FY 2009 and the audits closed and still open in FY 2010 (as of June 30, 2010).

TABLE G.1
DCAA AUDITS RELATED TO IRAQ FOR FY 2009 AND FY 2010

DESCRIPTION OF AUDIT AREA	FY 2009	FY 2010	
	CLOSED	CLOSED	OPEN
Price Proposals (1)	119	72	15
Other Special Requested Audits (2)	33	32	60
Incurred Cost (3)	25	40	217
Labor Timekeeping (4)	67	23	43
Internal Controls (5)	29	26	70
Pre-award Accounting Survey (6)	5	7	5
Purchase Existence and Consumption (7)	28	5	18
Cost Accounting Standards (8)	22	31	121
Other (9)	30	21	106
Total	358	257	655

Note:

- Price Proposals**—Audits of price proposals submitted by contractors in connection with the award, modification, or repricing of government contracts or subcontracts
- Other Special Requested Audits**—Audit assistance provided in response to special requests from the contracting community based on identified risks
- Incurred Cost**—Audits of costs charged to government contracts to determine whether they are allowable, allocable, and reasonable
- Labor Timekeeping**—Audits to determine if the contractor consistently complies with established timekeeping system policies and procedures for recording labor costs
- Internal Controls**—Audits of contractor internal control systems relating to the accounting and billing of costs under government contracts
- Preaward Accounting Survey**—Preaward audits to determine whether a contractor's accounting system is acceptable for segregating and accumulating costs under government contracts
- Purchase Existence and Consumption**—The physical observation of purchased materials and services and related inquiries regarding their documentation and verification of contract charges
- Cost Accounting Standards**—Audits of Contractor Disclosure Statements and compliance with Cost Accounting Standards
- 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

TABLE G.2
DCIS INVESTIGATIONS

INVESTIGATIVE STATUS	PROCUREMENT FRAUD	PUBLIC CORRUPTION	THEFT/TECH PROTECT/OTHER	TOTAL
Open	10	25	7	42
Closed	4	3	1	7
Totals	14	28	8	50

Defense Criminal Investigative Service

DCIS continues to conduct criminal investigations in support of DoD GWOT efforts through investigative resources in Southwest Asia; Wiesbaden, Germany; and continental U.S. task force investigations focusing on public corruption and fraud in the Southwest Asia theater. In conjunction with DoD OIG's renewed emphasis on oversight of spending related to Iraqi development, DCIS has continued to deploy special agents to Iraq, Kuwait, and Afghanistan to conduct criminal investigations in support of DoD operations. Six-month rotational details to Iraq and Kuwait commenced in September 2006. Six-month rotations to Afghanistan commenced in 2008. As of June 2010, DCIS has deployed 5 special agents and one administrative staff member to Iraq, 1 special agent to Kuwait, and 7 special agents to Afghanistan.

Open Cases

DCIS currently has 42 open investigations being worked jointly with SIGIR, including four projects. No cases were closed during this period. Table G.2 shows the DCIS open and closed investigations, as of June 30, 2010.

Department of Defense Office of Inspector General

DoD continues to face many challenges in executing its Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). The Department of Defense Office of Inspector General (DoD OIG) has identified priorities

based on those challenges and high-risks and has responded by expanding coverage of OCO operations and its presence in Southwest Asia. As the Department continues its OCO, such as Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, DoD OIG plans to stay focused on issues important to accomplish the mission and ensure that the Department makes efficient use of its resources to support the warfighter.

The DoD OIG-led Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group coordinates and deconflicts federal and DoD OCO-related oversight activities. The Group held its thirteenth meeting in May 2010. During the May 2010 Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group, the Army Materiel Command briefed its Southwest Asia efforts, including supporting the shifting of forces in Southwest Asia. Through the Group, the members continue to coordinate, collaborate, and deconflict their respective and joint oversight efforts including working with the Commission on Wartime Contracting and its respective mission.

Completed Audits/Reviews

Central Issue Facility at Fort Benning and Related Army Policies

(D-2010-069, ISSUED JUNE 21, 2010)

The Army generally provided DoD civilians and contractor employees deploying to Iraq and Afghanistan with proper clothing and equipment. The value of recoverable clothing and equipment that was not returned by civilians was unavailable. However, DoD OIG determined that, of 940 contractor employees who deployed during FYs 2006

and 2007 and returned, 749 (about 80 percent) did not return recoverable clothing and equipment, valued at about \$2.5 million, issued to them. Items were not recovered because the Army lacked adequate internal controls for recovering clothing and equipment issued to civilians and contractors. If adequate controls had been in place, the Army could have put at least \$2.5 million to better use. Additionally, inadequate controls could allow sensitive items such as body armor to end up in the wrong hands.

Government Oversight of Field Service Representative and Instructor Services in Support of the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Program

(D-2010-068, ISSUED JUNE 17, 2010)

Marine Corps Systems Command contracting officials did not provide adequate Government oversight of Field Service Representative and New Equipment Training Instructors as required by Government regulations. This occurred because contracting officials used the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle production contracts, which did not contain the necessary controls for providing Government oversight when acquiring these services. As a result, Joint Program Office MRAP officials ordered \$815.4 million in Field Service Representative and New Equipment Training Instructor services without a written quality assurance process to ensure that the services provided were performed in accordance with contract requirements. Instead, the Joint Program Office MRAP officials relied on the contractors to monitor themselves.

Drawdown and Reset of Equipment in Iraq—Operation Clean Sweep

(D-2010-060, ISSUED JUNE 11, 2010)

According to documents provided by the 13th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) (ESC), the Mobile Redistribution Teams (MRT) processed and re-established accountability for about \$768 million of excess equipment from October

2009 to April 10, 2010. DoD OIG commends the 13th ESC and the MRTs for those results.

However, not all units supported the MRT mission, limiting the effectiveness of Operation Clean Sweep. During DoD OIG site visits to four Forward Operating Bases, DoD OIG identified units that denied the MRTs access to their excess equipment, did not comply with FRAGO requirements to sort their excess equipment before the MRT's arrival, and did not provide adequate logistical support to the MRTs. This occurred because FRAGO 1022 did not require mandatory participation in Operation Clean Sweep and the MRT's mission and goals were not communicated to all units and commanders.

During DoD OIG's audit, U.S. Forces-Iraq and 13th ESC issued two FRAGOs which addressed DoD OIG's communication concerns; however, neither required mandatory participation in Operation Clean Sweep. Mandatory participation is key to Operation Clean Sweep effectiveness. When units pack and ship excess equipment without MRT assistance, the risk of injury to personnel at the receiving activity is increased and the accountability and visibility of the equipment is delayed. DoD OIG identified containers at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, that were not packed and shipped by the MRTs, which were poorly packed and contained items such as weapons and hazardous material. In addition, those items were not brought to record until reaching Camp Arifjan, delaying the accountability and visibility of equipment that might be needed elsewhere, including Afghanistan.

Public-Private Partnerships at Air Force Maintenance Depots

(D-2010-067, ISSUED JUNE 10, 2010)

The Air Force did not adequately document its public-private partnership decisions for enhancing overall product support and the type of partnership arrangement selected; and did not adequately monitor the partnerships once they were established. Specifically, 35 of the 40 partnerships and 49 of 61 implementation agreements reviewed were not supported by business case analyses. In addition, 51

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of 61 implementation agreements reviewed had not established baselines and 40 of 61 had not established metrics. Also Air Force Materiel Command did not adequately monitor revenues and expenses on partnership work performed, and the private industry partner owes \$3.1 million to Warner Robins Air Logistics Center.

As a result, there is not sufficient assurance that the Air Force's use of partnerships is obtaining best value for its maintenance support decisions and recovering all its expenses. This situation stemmed from prior conflicting Air Force guidance, insufficient Air Force Materiel Command oversight, and partnership decisions made above the Air Logistics Center level for bringing depot maintenance workload back to the depots to satisfy public laws on core capability and 50/50 compliance.

Oversight of the U.S. Air Forces Central War Reserve Materiel Contract

(D-2010-066, ISSUED MAY 28, 2010)

Acquisition Management and Integration Center (AMIC) officials properly awarded the \$419 million WRM contract and improved management of the new WRM contract. However, AMIC and AFCENT needed a formal structure to address the following problems. Specifically, AMIC and AFCENT did not have a formal agreement that clearly defined the roles, responsibilities, and accountability of AMIC and AFCENT personnel regarding the WRM program because AMIC and AFCENT personnel could not agree on language describing program management and functional area roles, responsibilities, and accountability. In addition, AMIC and AFCENT did not develop written standard operating procedures for the WRM program's internal control processes. AFCENT officials lacked defined processes while ineffectively managing the former WRM contract and had no formal processes for the new contract. This occurred because AMIC officials did not foresee the need to formalize the processes to ensure continuity. These problems could later result in delayed WRM requirements ex-

ecution, ineffective quality assurance surveillance, and failure in other internal control processes.

During the base year of the WRM contract, the total estimated contract value increased by approximately \$24 million (6 percent) because of fluctuations in WRM requirements. Troop withdrawals in Iraq and troop surges in Afghanistan could cause the estimated contract value to exceed the scope of the original competition, requiring AMIC to re compete the contract.

Controls Over Funds Appropriated for Assistance to Afghanistan and Iraq Processed Through the Foreign Military Sales Network

(D-2010-062, ISSUED MAY 24, 2010)

DSCA ensured that funds appropriated for assistance to Afghanistan and Iraq placed under its oversight were used for their intended purpose and were properly reported in the DoD Cost of War Report. However, improvements are necessary to ensure effective management of these appropriated funds. Specifically, \$6 million was not returned to DoD or the Military Departments before the funds' cancellation date and were not properly accounted for. In addition, \$31.6 million were not returned to Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I) before the funds expired. Also, DSCA needs to fully review and determine the proper disposition of at least an additional \$25.7 million of expired unobligated funds held in the FMS Trust Fund.

These management exceptions occurred because DSCA did not have existing procedures on managing canceled funds and did not comply with existing procedures on monitoring and notifying funds holders of excess amounts on a timely basis. As a result, some appropriated funds were not available for other use.

Army Vessels Maintenance Contracts in Southwest Asia

(D-2010-064, ISSUED MAY 21, 2010)

The Mission and Installation Contracting Command-Fort Eustis (MICC-EU) adhered to the surveillance and acceptance requirements for contracts reviewed. However, MICC-EU contracts did not have adequate contract competition, price reasonableness determinations, and funding. Specifically, MICC-EU contracting officers: did not adhere to competition requirements for all 15 contracts because they relied on an incorrect legal opinion from Naval Regional Contracting Command Naples, Detachment Bahrain (NRCC); as a result, they may not have obtained the best price for approximately \$51.8 million in contracting actions; did not ensure price reasonableness determinations were performed because they did not follow the Federal Acquisition Regulation; as a result, they may not have obtained the lowest price for more than \$29.9 million in sole-source contracting actions; and incorrectly funded one contract because the contracting officer used \$2.9 million in FY 2006 funds instead of FY 2007 funds; as a result, they violated the bona fide needs rule and may have violated the Antideficiency Act.

Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) Program

(D-2010-061, ISSUED MAY 21, 2010)

This report is classified.

Contingency Contracting: A Framework for Reform

(D-2010-059, ISSUED MAY 14, 2010)

DoD OIG reviewed 34 reports DoD OIG issued from October 1, 2007, through April 1, 2010, that involve high-risk areas of contract management and found 10 systemic issues related to contracting deficiencies with the top five issue areas being: Requirements, Contract Pricing, Oversight and Surveillance, Property Accountability, and Financial Management. Additionally, DoD OIG reviewed

19 fraud investigations and determined that the criminal offenses occurred during the award and contract administration phases.

The “Key Aspects of the Contracting Process” flowchart on page iii and the “Fraud Indicators and Poor Practices in Relation to the Contracting Process” flowchart on page iv are useful resources to DoD field commanders and contract managers. These flowcharts provide: a useful snapshot of key contract issues and fraud indicators related to contingency operations, and a visual tool for Commanders and contracting officers to assess the strengths and weaknesses in their contracting approaches and real-time awareness of areas that might be susceptible to fraud and contributors to waste and abuse.

Review of the Joint Task Force Guantanamo Inclusion of Detainee Mental Health Information in Intelligence Information Reports

(10-INTEL-04, ISSUED MAY 4, 2010)

This project was developed as a result of information obtained during the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations (09-INTEL-13, issued September 23, 2009). Present regulatory guidance authorizes health-care providers to share detainee medical information with interrogators, but does not provide specific guidance on how to do so. As a result execution of these policies at Guantanamo has been inconsistent, resulting in confusion for both health-care providers and interrogation elements. The Vice Director, Joint Staff concurred with DoD OIG’s recommendation and proposed that corrective measures should be expanded by updating JCS policy and doctrine to effect training modifications for the more efficient conduct of incorporating essential medical information into interrogation operations.

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

(D-2010-055, ISSUED APRIL 29, 2010)

Terms and conditions for the Medical/Surgical Prime Vendor contract were adequately developed to meet users' needs. DoD OIG reviewed selected aspects of the contract based on concerns raised by the primary customers and stakeholders. DoD OIG found the terms and conditions did not need improvement. In addition, Defense Supply Center Philadelphia solicits input from primary customers and stakeholders within the DoD logistics support community to ensure key requirements are incorporated into the contract.

Controls over monitoring the performance of the prime vendor contractor for the Global North Region were generally adequate. However, procedures to monitor credits to ensure DoD obtains the benefit of credits need improvement. The prime vendor did not apply FY 2008 overcharge credits resulting from price verification analyses performed by Defense Supply Center Philadelphia. As a result, the primary ordering facility for medical/surgical supplies used in Iraq and Afghanistan did not obtain the benefit of an estimated \$65,000 of overcharge credits for FY 2008. In addition, other ordering organizations in the Global North Region and the other regions may not be obtaining due overcharge credits.

Assessment of Intra-Theater Transportation Planning, Capabilities and Execution for the Drawdown from Iraq

(SPO-2010-002, ISSUED APRIL 20, 2010)

DoD OIG determined that U.S. Central Command and its subordinate and supporting organizations' intra-theater logistical planning and selected capabilities appeared to be sufficient to effectively manage and support the movement of materiel being withdrawn from Iraq. Additionally, DoD OIG observed that the logisticians in these organizations were continuing to gain efficiencies in their planning processes, which DoD OIG anticipates

will progressively improve and enhance intra-theater transportation capabilities.

Efforts to Prevent Sexual Assault/Harassment Involving DoD Contractors During Contingency Operations

(D-2010-052, ISSUED APRIL 16, 2010)

Of the 10 DoD contractors reviewed, 8 did not have policies or training requirements for sexual assault prevention and response. This condition occurred because contractual requirements were not established to ensure that contractors were aware of DoD's definition of sexual assault or that contractors should report sexual assault complaints to Military law enforcement during contingency operations. In addition, sexual assault prevention and response policy was not applied to contractors and contractors were not required to complete such training as part of theater-specific individual requirements training.

The Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, and Air Force contracting officers did not provide adequate oversight of contractor deployment training for sexual assault prevention and response. This condition occurred because the Kellogg, Brown, and Root Services, Inc. Continental United States Replacement Center (CRC) and Fluor Corporation CRC operations were inappropriately approved, despite the contractors' sexual assault awareness and reporting training not meeting the minimum training requirements. Further, contractor employees were processed through predeployment sites without ensuring that sexual assault prevention and response training was completed.

Defense Contract Management Agency Acquisition Workforce for Southwest Asia

(D-2010-051, ISSUED APRIL 8, 2010)

DCMA could not determine its resource requirements for contractor oversight and contract administration in SWA because DCMA is reactive rather than proactive in assuming its role to provide contractor oversight and contract administration; DCMA did not define its acquisition

workforce requirements to support contracting operations in SWA; AT&L does not require Defense agencies to document acquisition workforce requirements; and, DCMA must be delegated contractor oversight and contract administration responsibility for work in SWA.

DCMA Southwest Asia personnel did not have the proper training and certification for contingency contracting positions in SWA. Specifically, of the 221 DCMA personnel training records reviewed from a universe of 1,170 from FY 2004 through FY 2009: 103 DCMA personnel were not fully qualified for the position occupied, and 57 quality assurance representatives did not have or could not produce proof of Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act certification. In addition, of the 75 position descriptions DCMA provided, 30 position descriptions were either incorrect or did not have a requirement for certification.

Standard Procurement System Synchronization Utility

(D-2010-050, ISSUED APRIL 2, 2010)

This report is classified.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Use of Award Fees on Contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan

(D-2010-049, ISSUED APRIL 1, 2010)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Transatlantic Programs Center (TAC) contracting and award fee officials did not properly manage and oversee the award fee process for the 15 CPAF task orders reviewed, valued at \$116.4 million. Specifically, officials did not: develop adequate award fee plans for incentivizing and evaluating contractor performance; adequately conduct oversight and evaluation responsibilities; or adequately document and support award fee ratings. This occurred because USACE did not have policies and procedures for administering award fees consistently and in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements. In addition, USACE did not adopt Army best practices documented in the Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Award Fee Contracts

Handbook. As a result, TAC contracting officers and award fee personnel awarded fees, totaling approximately \$20.6 million, without sufficient support, justification, or assurance that contractors were paid award fees commensurate with their level of performance.

Material Purchases Made Through Partnership Agreements at Corpus Christi Army Depot

(MEMORANDUM, ISSUED MARCH 25, 2010)

DoD OIG identified issues that led us to question whether partnership agreements were effective in minimizing the cost of direct materials to Corpus Christi Army Depot. DoD OIG's review of the Boeing contract led us to ask Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command personnel about the potential, unreasonable unit prices for material and about the process for returning deficient material. DoD OIG also questioned whether procedures for performing, documenting, and monitoring Original Equipment Manufacturer physical inventories were specific enough to ensure adequate inventory management. Finally, DoD OIG determined that Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command needed a standardized, well-defined process for considering and adjusting material requirements on follow-on contracts for Government-Furnished Material and the same material available through other DoD sources of supply. The latter is to be the subject of two announced audits: Material Purchases Made Through the Partnership Agreement with Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation at Corpus Christi Army Depot (D2010-D000CH-0077.001, initiated November 18, 2009) and Material Purchases Made Through the Partnership Agreement with the Boeing Company at Corpus Christi Army Depot (D2010-D000CH-0077.000, initiated November 17, 2009).

Ongoing Audits

Evaluation of the DoD Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program

(PROJECT NO. D2009-DIPoE3-0260.000, INITIATED AUGUST 5, 2010)

DoD OIG plans to review Department of Defense compliance with CTIP statutes, executive direction, and department policy. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to: 1) review a sample of Department of Defense contracts for compliance with the “Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000,” (Title 22, U.S. Code, Chapter 78), as amended, 2) summarize Department of Defense CTIP investigative efforts, and 3) evaluate Department of Defense component compliance with and performance to DoDI 2200.01.

Drawdown and Reset of Equipment in Iraq—Supply Support Activity and Central Receiving and Shipping Point Operations in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000JB-0219.000, INITIATED MAY 7, 2010).

DoD OIG is conducting this audit in response to a U.S. Central Command request to focus oversight on asset accountability to ensure that U.S. funded assets are properly accounted for and that there is a process for the proper transfer, reset, or disposal of assets. The overall objective is to determine whether DoD is effectively managing operations at the Supply Support Activities and Central Receiving and Shipping Points in Iraq. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to evaluate the process for the disposition of equipment leaving Iraq and whether that process ensures timely accountability, visibility, and redistribution of the equipment to efficiently and effectively meet DoD needs. DoD OIG plans to also determine whether adequate security procedures are in place to ensure that equipment shipped from Iraq is received at its intended destination.

Realignment of Contractor Support in Response to the Drawdown of U.S. Forces from Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000JB-0211.000, INITIATED MAY 6, 2010)

DoD OIG is reviewing the planning and management of actions taken to adjust contractor support in response to the drawdown of U.S. forces from Iraq. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to evaluate the process and methodology used to determine descope actions associated with the LOGCAP contract.

Material Purchases Made Through Partnership Agreements at Anniston Army Depot

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000CE-0190.000, INITIATED MARCH 23, 2010)

DoD OIG is evaluating material purchases made at Anniston Army Depot through partnership agreements with private-sector firms. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether the partnership agreements with original equipment manufacturers are effective in minimizing the cost of direct materials to the depot.

Contracting for U.S. Facilities in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000JB-0158.000, INITIATED FEBRUARY 17, 2010)

DoD OIG is determining whether ongoing and planned contracts to build or refurbish U.S. facilities in Iraq are based on valid requirements and in consideration of the drawdown of the U.S. forces from Iraq.

DoD Countermine and Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Systems Interrogation Arm

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000AE-0139.000, INITIATED JANUARY 29, 2010)

This audit is the continuation of the audit initiated under D2009-D000AE-0102.000, “DoD Countermine and Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Systems Contracts,” announced on December 9, 2008. The overall audit objective is to determine whether DoD procurement efforts for countermine

and improvised explosive device defeat systems used in Iraq and Afghanistan were developed, awarded, and managed in accordance with Federal and Defense acquisition regulations. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization and Army procurement efforts for the interrogation arm used on Husky and RG-31 vehicles in Iraq and Afghanistan were developed, contracted, and managed in accordance with Federal and Defense acquisition regulations.

Update to the Summary Report on Challenges, Recommendations, and Initiatives Impacting OEF/OIF As Reported by Federal and Defense Oversight Organizations for FY 2003-FY 2009

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000IG-0073.000, INITIATED DECEMBER 7, 2009)

DoD OIG is updating the summaries of issues and actions taken or planned on recommendations identified in audit reports and testimonies on Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom by major oversight organizations that are members of the Southwest Asia Joint Planning Group. DoD OIG plans to also update the report on the program management initiatives and corrective actions taken and still pending by the respective organizations and agencies. Additionally, DoD OIG plans to gather information on oversight initiatives planned or underway by the oversight community. This effort reannounces and expands the scope of DoD OIG summary project D2008-D000JC-0274.000 to include the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, Department of State, and U.S. Agency for International Development at the request of the Commission on Wartime Contracting. This effort updates the first summary report, D-2008-086, which focused on Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom-related reports and testimonies issued from FY 2003 through FY 2007.

Material Purchases Made Through the Partnership Agreement with Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation at Corpus Christi Army Depot

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000CH-0077.001, INITIATED NOVEMBER 18, 2009)

DoD OIG is evaluating material purchases made at Corpus Christi Army Depot through partnership agreements with private-sector firms. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether the partnership agreements in place with original equipment manufacturers are effective in minimizing the cost of direct materials to the depot.

Material Purchases Made Through the Partnership Agreement with the Boeing Company at Corpus Christi Army Depot

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000CH-0077.000, INITIATED NOVEMBER 17, 2009)

DoD OIG is evaluating material purchases made at Corpus Christi Army Depot through partnership agreements with private-sector firms. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether the partnership agreements in place with original equipment manufacturers are effective in minimizing the cost of direct materials to the depot.

Management of Operations in the Theater Retrograde, Camp Arifjan, Kuwait

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000JA-0055.000, INITIATED OCTOBER 27, 2009)

DoD OIG is conducting this audit in response to a U.S. Central Command request to focus oversight on U.S.-funded assets to ensure that they are properly accounted for and that there is a process for their proper transfer, reset, or disposal. DoD OIG is determining whether DoD is effectively managing operations in the Theater Retrograde, Camp Arifjan, Kuwait. Specifically, DoD OIG is determining whether adequate policies and procedures are in place at the Retro Sort, General Supply Warehouse, and Theater Redistribution Center for proper reutilization and disposition of equipment. DoD OIG is also determining whether adequate resources are available to effectively process the current and

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anticipated volume of equipment at the Theater Retrograde during the drawdown of U.S. forces from Iraq.

Controls Over the Disposition of Equipment at the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000JA-0054.000, INITIATED OCTOBER 27, 2009)

DoD OIG is conducting this audit in response to a U.S. Central Command request to focus oversight on U.S.-funded assets to ensure that they are properly accounted for and that there is a process for their proper transfer, reset, or disposal. DoD OIG is evaluating whether adequate policies and procedures are in place to ensure the proper disposition of equipment at the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait. Specifically, DoD OIG is evaluating whether adequate controls exist to ensure the proper receipt, inspection, coding, and disposition of equipment in accordance with applicable guidance.

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program IV Support Contract

(PROJECT NO. D2010-D000AS-0031.000, INITIATED OCTOBER 27, 2009)

DoD OIG is determining whether the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program IV support contract was managed and administered in accordance with federal and DoD guidance.

Commercial Vendor Services Compliance With Federal Tax Reporting Requirements for Contractors Supporting Operations in Southwest Asia

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000FH-0292.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 23, 2009)

DoD OIG is determining whether the Commercial Vendor Services in Iraq complied with federal tax reporting requirements for payments to contractors in support of operations in Southwest Asia for calendar years 2006 through 2008.

Ministerial Capacity Development of the Iraqi Ministries of Defense and Interior Inspectors General

(PROJECT NO. NOT REPORTED, DATE INITIATED NOT REPORTED)

DoD OIG has embedded a senior level liaison with the Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq to: 1) develop and strengthen the Iraqi Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defense IG oversight capabilities, 2) provide support to the U.S. Mission's Interagency Anti-Corruption Program, and 3) institutionalize MOI IG Weapons Accountability Inspections Program.

Controls Over the Accountability and Disposition of Government Furnished Property in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000JB-0307.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 16, 2009)

DoD OIG is conducting this audit in response to a U.S. Central Command request to focus oversight on asset accountability to ensure that U.S.-funded assets are properly accounted for and that there is a process for the proper transfer, reset, or disposal of assets. The objective is to determine whether DoD has adequate controls over government-furnished property as it prepares to drawdown forces from Iraq. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether DoD properly accounted for government-furnished property, whether policies and procedures exist for the proper transfer, reset, or disposal of government-furnished property, and whether those policies and procedures are being executed adequately.

Review of Army Response to Sodium Dichromate Exposure at Qarmat Ali Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2009-DIPOE3-0306.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 11, 2009)

The project plans to review the U.S. Army's actions regarding the exposure of personnel to sodium dichromate at the Qarmat Ali water injection facility in 2003. The review is being conducted in response to a request from seven members of the United States Senate questioning efforts of the U.S. Army

and contractors to protect the safety and health of government and contractor personnel at this site.

Assessment of Intra-Theater Transportation Planning, Capabilities, and Execution for the Drawdown from Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D00SPO-0310.000, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 10, 2009)

DoD OIG is conducting this assessment to determine whether U.S. Central Command and its subordinate and supporting organizations' intra-theater logistical planning, selected capabilities, and execution are adequate to support and manage the movement of cargo and equipment being drawdown from Iraq.

Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Transition the Security Assistance Mission Supporting the Government of Iraq from Department of Defense Authority to Department of State Authority

(PROJECT NO. D2009-DOOSPO-0287.000, DATE INITIATED NOT REPORTED)

DoD OIG plans to determine whether: 1) U.S. government goals, objectives, plans, and guidance are issued and operative for the transition of the Iraqi Security Assistance Mission from Department of Defense authority to an office of security cooperation under Department of State authority, and 2) ongoing U.S. efforts to provide security assistance to the Government of Iraq are adversely impacted by the drawdown plans of U.S. Forces-Iraq and the implementation of those plans.

Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Develop the Logistics Sustainment Capability of the Iraq Security Forces

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D00SPO-0286.000, INITIATED AUGUST 11, 2009; AMENDED FEBRUARY 19, 2010)

DoD OIG plans to assess determine whether: 1) the planning and operational implementation of efforts by U.S. forces to train, advise and assist in the development of an enduring logistics sustainability

capability for ISF are effective, and 2) the plans, training, preparations, and designated missions of the U.S. Forces-Iraq A&T, the U.S. advisory and assistance brigades, and sustainment brigades to train, advise, and assist in the development of an enduring logistics sustainability capability for Iraqi Security Forces are synchronized with in-country plans, operational assumptions and needs.

Contracts Supporting Base Operation in Kuwait

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000AS-0266.000, INITIATED JULY 31, 2009)

DoD OIG plans to determine whether DoD properly managed and administered contracts supporting base operations in Kuwait. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether the contract management and administration complied with federal and DoD policies.

Contracts Supporting the Broad Area Maritime Surveillance Program

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000AS-0247.000, INITIATED JULY 10, 2009)

DoD OIG plans to determine whether DoD officials properly managed and administered the contracts supporting the Broad Area Maritime Surveillance Program. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether the contract management and administration complied with federal and DoD policies.

International Oil Trading Company Contracts to Supply Fuel to U.S. Troops in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000CH-0244.000, INITIATED JULY 7, 2009)

DoD OIG initiated this audit in response to a request from Congress. DoD OIG is reviewing the Defense Energy Support Center's decision to award the International Oil Trading Company a series of contracts for the delivery of fuel through Jordan to U.S. troops in Iraq. Specifically, DoD OIG is determining whether prices paid were fair and reasonable, whether an exclusive supply

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arrangement had an impact on prices, and whether the fuel needs to be supplied through Jordan.

Air Cargo Transportation Contracts in Support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000LC-0237.000, INITIATED JUNE 11, 2009)

DoD OIG plans to determine whether air cargo transportation contracts in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom are administered in accordance with applicable federal and DoD regulations. Specifically, DoD OIG plans to determine whether the decision to use air transportation was justified, whether delivery orders were awarded in accordance with vendor selection criteria, and whether the cargo transported by air was delivered within required time frames.

Assessment of the Defense Hotline Allegations Concerning Traumatic Brain Injury Research Integrity in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000SPO-0242.00, INITIATED JUNE 11, 2009)

DoD OIG is conducting an inquiry of Research Integrity Misconduct in Iraq at the request of the DoD Hotline to determine if clinical research using an unapproved medication was conducted on U.S. service members with Traumatic Brain Injury in Iraq.

Assessment Research on Enlisted Administrative Separations

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000IG-D00SPO.0226.000, INITIATED MAY 15, 2009)

DoD OIG is conducting a research focused on Enlisted Administrative Separations for service members who served in Iraq or Afghanistan. This project resulted from concern expressed by a member of Congress that U.S. Marines with multiple combat tours in Iraq were being administratively separated under Other than Honorable Conditions, making them ineligible for benefits from the

Department of Veterans Affairs. In addition, the project is assessing whether service members were evaluated for combat-related mental health conditions before being separated.

Marine Corps Fulfillment of Urgent Universal Need Statements for Laser Dazzlers

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000AE-0210.000, INITIATED APRIL 28, 2009)

DoD OIG initiated this audit in response to the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps request for addressing allegations of mismanagement in fulfilling Urgent Universal Need Statements for laser dazzlers. DoD OIG is determining whether acquisition managers in the U.S. Marine Corps effectively responded to the urgent needs of deployed Marines in acquiring a nonlethal laser dazzler capability in accordance with federal and Defense acquisition regulations.

Allowances and Differentials Paid to DoD Civilian Employees Supporting the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000FC-0199.000, INITIATED APRIL 17, 2009)

DoD OIG is determining whether civilian pay disbursed in support of the Global War on Terror is paid in accordance with established laws and regulations. Specifically, DoD OIG is determining whether eligible DoD civilian employees properly received authorized allowances and differentials.

FY 2008 Marine Corps Global War on Terror-Related Costs Processed Through the Standard Accounting, Budgeting and Reporting System

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000FG-0183.000, INITIATED APRIL 7, 2009)

DoD OIG plans to determine whether the Marine Corps accurately reported FY 2008 costs related to the Global War on Terror. DoD OIG plans to review whether Marine Corps documentation substantiates operation and maintenance obliga-

tions processed through the Standard Accounting, Budgeting and Reporting System.

Controls Over Unliquidated Obligations for Department of the Army Contracts Supporting the Global War on Terror

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000FC-0176.000, INITIATED MARCH 19, 2009)

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

Army and Navy Small Boats Maintenance Contracts

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000AS-0163.000, INITIATED MARCH 2, 2009)

DoD OIG is determining whether contracts providing ship repair and maintenance to the U.S. Army operations in Bahrain and Navy operations in Bahrain, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates were properly managed and administered. Specifically, DoD OIG is reviewing competition, contract type, and contract oversight. A series of reports is planned. DoD OIG issued Report No. D-2010-064, issued May 21, 2010, regarding Army Vessels Maintenance Contracts in Southwest Asia. In addition, DoD OIG issued Report No. D-2010-005, issued November 3, 2009, regarding internal controls weaknesses with securing classified information. DoD OIG plans to issue additional reports for this project.

Controls Over the Common Access Card in Non-Department of Defense Agencies

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000A-0136.000, INITIATED JANUARY 30, 2009)

DoD OIG is determining whether controls over common access cards provided to civilians and contractors working for non-Department of Defense agencies were in place and worked as intended.

Deployment of the Standard Procurement System in the Joint Contracting Command Iraq/Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. D2009-D000FB-0112.000, INITIATED JANUARY 5, 2009)

DoD OIG is determining whether the deployment of the Standard Procurement System (to include the Standard Procurement System-Contingency configuration) in the Joint Contracting Command Iraq/Afghanistan, was properly planned and executed. A series of reports is planned. DoD OIG issued Report No. D-2010-050, a classified report, on May 21, 2010, regarding the Standard Procurement System Synchronization Utility.

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 mine resistant ambush protected vehicle program and contracting officials are adequately supporting mine resistant ambush protected vehicle maintenance requirements and appropriately awarding and administering maintenance contracts. A series of reports is planned. DoD OIG issued Report No. D-2010-050, a classified report, on May 21, 2010, regarding the government oversight of field service representative and instructor services in support of the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Program.

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.

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. Specifically, DoD OIG is evaluating 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.

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 Global War on Terror. In addition, DoD OIG is determining whether DoD exercised adequate operational test and live-fire test oversight of the Army's High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) program. DoD OIG issued Report D-2010-039 on January 29, 2010. DoD OIG plans on issuing a follow-on report to this project.

DoD Body Armor Contracts

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

DoD OIG is 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. DoD OIG's review of the quality assurance process plans to include reviewing the results of First Article Testing and Lot acceptance Testing

for the body armor contracts. DoD OIG issued Report No. D-2010-029 on December 21, 2009, discussing the contract award of DoD body armor contracts. DoD OIG plans to issue additional reports related to this project.

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 plans to review DoD military pay disbursements to determine whether U.S. Air Force military personnel on Active Duty status are paid accurately and timely.

Internal Controls and Data Reliability in the Deployable Disbursing System

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

The overall objective is to determine whether the internal controls over transactions processed through the Deployable Disbursing System are adequate to ensure the reliability of the data processed. The audit series plans to include financial information processed by disbursing stations supporting the Global War on Terror and plans to also follow up on "Internal Controls Over Out-of-Country Payments," (Project No. D2006-D000FL-0208.000). The first report, D-2009-054, addresses U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) processed disbursement transactions that contain classified information into unclassified DoD systems.

Department of State Office of Inspector General

Completed Audits

The Department of State Office of Inspector General (DoS OIG) completed one audit related to Iraq for the quarter ending June 30, 2010.

Property Inventory and Accountability for Embassy Baghdad

(MERO-A-10-07, ISSUED MAY 4, 2010)

The objectives were to evaluate the Department of State's controls for inventorying, recording, and safeguarding U.S. government equipment and property in Iraq.

Ongoing Audits

Audit of Embassy Baghdad Overtime Procedures and Costs

(PROJECT NO. 10AUD3004, INITIATED OCTOBER 2009)

The objectives are to determine whether Embassy supervisory personnel properly authorized and approved for Embassy Baghdad employees and whether Embassy supervisory personnel and employees complied with Department regulations and standards concerning overtime. This review is in the final report stage.

De-mining Programs in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. 10-ISP-3013, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 2009)

The objectives are to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of de-mining programs in Iraq. This review is in the final report stage.

LOGCAP Task Order for Embassy Baghdad

(PROJECT NO. 09MERO3016, INITIATED JUNE 2009)

The objectives are to evaluate and assess the contractor's compliance with contract terms and conditions, task order terms and conditions, and

applicable laws and regulations. This review is in the final report stage.

Government Accountability Office

Completed Reports

Warfighter Support: Improvements to DoD's Urgent Needs Processes Would Enhance Oversight and Expedite Efforts to Meet Critical Warfighter Needs

(GAO-10-460, ISSUED APRIL 30, 2010)

This report discusses the extent to which DoD has a means to assess the effectiveness of its urgent needs processes, and what challenges, if any, have affected the overall responsiveness of DoD's urgent needs processes. Principally, this report found that DoD is unable to manage the urgent needs process and cannot assess how well the process addresses critical deficiencies in the field. Also in this report, GAO made several recommendations to DoD to improve guidance, procedures, and oversight mechanisms for the urgent needs process.

Operation Iraqi Freedom: Actions Needed to Facilitate the Efficient Drawdown of U.S. Forces and Equipment from Iraq

(GAO-10-376, ISSUED APRIL 19, 2010)

In this report, GAO examined (1) the extent to which DoD has planned for the drawdown from Iraq in accordance with set timelines, and (2) factors that may impact the efficient execution of the drawdown. Principally, this report found that DoD has not (1) fully included contracted support in its operational planning for the drawdown, (2) allowed sufficient time in its guidance to ensure that all contracted services can be put on contract in a responsible manner, or (3) clearly defined the roles and responsibilities of various contract validation review boards. Also in this report, GAO made several recommendations to the DoD, such as ensuring that joint doctrine regarding operational planning

for contract support is followed, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the various contract review boards in the CENTCOM theater, and developing plans for mitigating risks during contractor transitions as the Iraq drawdown continues.

Military Training: Actions Needed to Further Improve the Consistency of Combat Skills Training Provided to Army and Marine Corps Support Forces

(GAO-10-465, ISSUED APRIL 16, 2010)

Per the House report to the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2010, GAO assessed the extent to which (1) Army and Marine Corps support forces are completing required combat skills training; (2) the services and CENTCOM have information to validate completion of required training; and (3) the services have used lessons learned to adjust combat skills training for support forces. Principally this report found that additional actions could help clarify CENTCOM's training requirements, ensure the services fully incorporate those requirements into their training requirements, and improve the consistency of training. Also in this report, GAO made several recommendations to DoD to clarify training requirements, standards, and the training tracking system.

Human Capital: Status of Actions Needed to Improve the Timely and Accurate Delivery of Compensation and Medical Benefits to Deployed Civilians

(GAO-10-615T, ISSUED APRIL 14, 2010)

GAO testified regarding the status of improvements being made to the delivery of compensation and medical benefits to deployed civilians. Principally, GAO found that while policies concerning compensation for deployed civilians are generally comparable among agencies, there are some issues that can lead to differences in the amount of compensation and the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of this compensation. GAO made ten recommendations for agencies to take actions such as reviewing

compensation laws and policies, establishing medical screening requirements, and creating mechanisms to assist and track deployed civilians.

Contingency Contracting: Improvements Needed in Management of Contractors Supporting Contract and Grant Administration in Iraq and Afghanistan

(GAO-10-357, ISSUED APRIL 12, 2010)

As mandated in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, GAO reviewed (1) the extent to which DoD, State, and USAID rely on contractors to perform such contractors and whether the decisions are guided by strategic workforce planning; and (3) whether agencies considered and mitigated related risks. Principally, this report found DoD, State, and USAID's use of contractors to help administer contracts and grants was substantial, although the agencies did not know the full extent of their use of such contractors and that the agencies had obligated nearly \$1 billion through March 2009 on 223 contracts and task orders active during fiscal year 2008 or the first half of fiscal year 2009 that included the performance of administration functions for contracts and grants in Iraq and Afghanistan. Also in this report, GAO made several recommendations to State and USAID to improve contractor management, such as developing guidance and clarifying policies related to the use of contractors.

Ongoing Audits

Not reported

(PROJECT NO. 320752, INITIATED JUNE 2010)

Since 2003, Congress has appropriated more than \$23 billion to support the training and equipping of Iraq's military and police, most of which has been provided through the Iraq Security Forces Fund. As part of its FY 2010 supplemental budget proposal and FY 2011 budget request, the Administration is seeking an additional \$3 billion to provide equipment, training, and other services to the Iraq's security forces. In light of a forthcoming GAO report which

assesses Iraq's financial resources and examines the extent to which Iraq has spent these resources on security costs, this engagement plans to review the Administration's justification for requesting additional funding for the Iraq Security Forces Fund and identify possible reductions or modifications.

DoD Iraq Drawdown Planning

(PROJECT NO. 351476, INITIATED APRIL 2010)

This review focuses on four key questions:

- To what extent have DoD's retrograde processes and IT systems ensured the accountability, visibility, and timely disposition of equipment?
- To what extent has DoD planned for and begun to execute the tasks necessary to draw down the remaining U.S. military personnel and equipment from Iraq between September 1, 2010, and December 31, 2011?
- To what extent has DoD met its goal of increasing the proportion of local national contractors performing work in Iraq and ensured adequate oversight?
- What other factors may impact DoD's ability to effectively and efficiently complete the withdrawal of forces and equipment, and what contingency plans does the department have in place?

U.S. Military Withdrawal from Iraq

(PROJECT NO. 351475, INITIATED APRIL 2010)

This review focuses on two key questions:

- To what extent is DoD able to efficiently draw-down materiel from Iraq and close bases in Iraq in accordance with established goals and timelines?
- To what extent plans to factors (i.e., the build-up in Afghanistan, resetting the U.S. force, Iraqi domestic politics, etc.) impact the efficient draw-down of U.S. forces in accordance with established timelines and goals, and the department's ability to effectively transition to the final phase of the drawdown which is scheduled to begin on September 1, 2010?

U.S. Strategy and Joint Campaign Plan for Iraq

(PROJECT NO. 320734, INITIATED NOVEMBER 2009)

GAO's key questions are:

- To what extent does the 2010 Joint Campaign Plan for Iraq include key planning elements called for by military doctrine for campaign planning as defined by Joint Publication?
- What are the current conditions and projected needs for the security situation in Iraq and the capability of the Iraqi Security Forces?
- To what extent have the Departments of Defense and State developed plans to address risks to the campaign?

Annual Mandated Review of Contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. 120874, INITIATED NOVEMBER 2009)

This review plans to focus on four key questions:

- What is the number and value of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements issued by, or for, DoD, State, and USAID with performance in Iraq or Afghanistan during FY 2009 and the first half of FY 2010, and to what extent were they competitively awarded?
- How many contractor/grantee/agreement personnel, including those performing security functions, worked on these contracts/grants/agreements?
- How many contract/grant/agreement personnel were killed or injured?
- What is the status of the agencies' efforts to implement the July 2008 MOU on contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan?

Availability of Trained and Ready Forces to Support Military Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. 351388, INITIATED OCTOBER 2009)

This review plans to focus on the extent to which DoD has identified requirements for supporting ongoing operations, developed an approach to manage deployment of forces to meet requirements, and DoD's ability to meet other commitments.

Iraq Cost Sharing Arrangements

(PROJECT NO. 320638, INITIATED OCTOBER 2009)

This review focuses on three main questions:

- What mechanisms is the United States using to share or transfer security costs to the Iraqi government and what results have these mechanisms produced?
- How do other foreign governments support the presence of U.S. forces in their countries and to what extent could features of these arrangements be applied to Iraq?
- What financial resources does Iraq have to pay for its reconstruction and security, to what extent has it expended these resources, and what is Iraq's budget surplus/deficit?

Readiness of Air Force Combat and Expeditionary Combat Forces

(PROJECT NO. 351376, INITIATED SEPTEMBER 2009)

GAO's key questions are:

- How do the services determine the appropriate level of training to provide to their non-combat compared to combat forces?
- What, if any, unique factors have the services considered when determining the appropriate level of training to provide to non-combat arms forces deploying to Iraq and Afghanistan?
- To what extent is the current training of support forces consistent with identified service-specific and theater-specific training requirements for an asymmetric combat environment?
- To what, if any, extent have the services collected information about the effectiveness of pre- and post-deployment training from non-combat arms forces that have deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan?
- To what extent have the services adjusted the training of their non-combat arms forces based on lessons learned from ongoing combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan?

U.S. Military Burns of Solid Waste in Open Pits at Some Locations in Iraq and Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. 361123, INITIATED AUGUST 2009)

This review focuses on three key questions:

- To what extent is open pit burning taking place at U.S. military installations in Iraq and Afghanistan?
- What pollutants are emitted during open pit burning? What monitoring does the U.S. government conduct of open pit emissions? How extensive is the air pollution caused by open pit burning and what is the exposure level to U.S. personnel?
- What are the alternatives to open pit burning? To what extent has the U.S. government pursued these alternatives?

DoD Medical Wartime Personnel Requirements

(PROJECT NO. 351393, INITIATED AUGUST 2009)

DoD's military health care professionals are needed to support combat contingency operations to treat injured military personnel and save lives. For current contingency combat operations, the key questions are:

- To what extent have DoD and the services identified their wartime health care personnel requirements?
- What challenges, if any, are DoD and the services encountering in meeting their wartime health care personnel requirements?
- To what extent do DoD and the services have or use the tools they need to meet their wartime health care personnel requirements?

Army and Marine Corps Training Capacity

(PROJECT NO. 351387, INITIATED JULY 2009)

This review plans to focus on the extent to which the DoD, the Army, and the Marine Corps have identified differences in ground force training requirements for Iraq and Afghanistan, and developed plans to adjust training capacities to meet requirements for changing forces levels in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Civilian Agency Plans for Programs, Security, and Logistics during/after the U.S. Drawdown from Iraq

(PROJECT NO. 320691, INITIATED JULY 2009)

This review focuses on three key questions:

- How have U.S. civilian agencies planned for the U.S. military drawdown, including prioritizing post-drawdown missions and programs, right-sizing civilian staff for these missions; and planning for their future security and logistical needs?
- How effectively have civilian agencies planned for continuing programs previously funded by DoD?
- What are the estimated additional costs to maintain a civilian presence in Iraq as U.S. forces drawdown?

U.S., Iraqi, and International Efforts to Address Challenges in Reintegrating Displaced Iraqis

(PROJECT NO. 320654, INITIATED MARCH 2009)

The UN reports that over 4.8 million Iraqis have been displaced, including about 2.8 million within Iraq. In April 2009, GAO issued a report on assistance to Iraqi refugees in Jordan and Syria. In anticipation of a growing number of returns from within and outside Iraq, the international community has encouraged Iraq to develop plans to reintegrate displaced Iraqis. This engagement plans to focus on challenges in reintegrating Iraqis returning from other countries and those displaced within Iraq. This report plans to address the following:

- What challenges do the United States, Iraq, and the international community face in reintegrating displaced Iraqis?
- What actions have they taken to address these challenges?
- What gaps remain, and what more needs to be done to address these challenges?

Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) Strategic Management

(PROJECT NO. 351230, INITIATED JUNE 2008)

DoD Joint IED Defeat Organization's (JIEDDO) 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 regarding JIEDDO's ability to strategically manage and to achieve its objectives. The key questions are:

- To what extent has JIEDDO made progress in developing a strategic plan?
- To what extent has JIEDDO developed a process to identify, evaluate, select, and develop counter-IED initiatives?
- To what extent has the Office of the Secretary of Defense provided direction and oversight for JIEDDO operations and activities?

U.S. Army Audit Agency

As of June 30, 2010, USAAA had 19 auditors deployed to Southwest Asia: 9 in Iraq, 5 in Afghanistan, and 5 in Kuwait.

Completed Audits

Retrograde Operations in Southwest Asia, Donation and Transfer of Excess Materiel and Supplies

(A-2010-0098-ALL, ISSUED MAY 7, 2010)

The Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 requested this multi-phased audit. USAAA reported the Army didn't effectively utilize donation and transfer programs in Iraq to reduce excess Army Working Capital Funded (AWCF) supplies and materiel as part of the retrograde process. Between September and November 2007 auditors identified an average of \$22 million of serviceable AWCF items on hand at the Forward Redistribution Point. During this same time period, an average of \$105 million of serviceable materiel was projected to be received from retrograde. Though the Army had donation and

transfer programs in place, they were limited at the time of the audit because (1) HQDA policy only permitted the donation and transfer of such items as part of forward operating base closures, (2) AWCF business rules prevented donation and transfer of items that were on Army stock records, and (3) the Defense Utilization and Marketing Office in Iraq accepted only unserviceable items. Instead of fully utilizing donation and transfer programs, the Army transported serviceable items out of Iraq to Kuwait using limited transportation assets. Command took actions in response to recommendations made by the auditors that should assist in resolving the backlog in the retrograde pipeline.

Controls Over Vendor Payments—Southwest Asia (Phase II)—U.S. Army Contingency Operations (A-2010-0096-ALL, ISSUED MAY 7, 2010)

This report is protectively marked For Official Use Only (FOUO). In June 2008, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) identified and reported the spillage of classified contingency vendor payment information in two unclassified payment repositories. DoD and Army commands took several actions between June 2008 and April 2009 to prevent additional spillage of classified information through unclassified vendor pay operations. These actions significantly decreased spillage incidents associated with contingency payments by about 71 percent. However, in spite of actions taken, auditors found finance and contracting activities continued to process classified information through unclassified vendor pay processes. This occurred because finance and contracting activities included classified information in payment and invoice packages submitted to DFAS Rome for storage and payment. As a result, the Army was at an increased risk for unauthorized access to classified information that could compromise Soldier safety and foreign relations.

Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), Multi-National Force—Iraq, Summary Report

(A-2010-0097-ALL, ISSUED MAY 4, 2010)

This report is protectively marked For Official Use Only (FOUO). The Commander, Multi-National Force-Iraq requested this audit. USAAA reported, based on reviews of 310 projects valued at valued at \$68.2 million, that internal controls were in place to ensure commanders in Iraq implemented the program properly, to include CERP guidance contained in the Multi-National Corps-Iraq *CJ8 Money As A Weapon System* set of standard operating procedures. However, issues existed with the application of CERP guidance to include some instances of incomplete project files, approved projects that may have fallen outside CERP criteria, and insufficient statements of work. These issues occurred primarily because of shortfalls in the training and experience level of personnel performing the fund's management, oversight, and execution actions. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 and the Commander, Multi-National Force-Iraq stated action had been or would be taken to address the recommendations in the report.

Foreign Military Sales Process for Iraq and Afghanistan

(A-2010-0094-ALA, ISSUED MAY 3, 2010)

USAAA reported that the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) process was generally adequate to acquire equipment and services for Afghanistan security forces. However, equipment for Iraqi forces was primarily acquired outside the FMS process. The peacetime FMS process was perceived as too slow and cumbersome for contingency operations. The Iraq Transition Command asked for and received "direct procurement authority" and used the authority to bypass the FMS process. The Army has taken steps to improve the peacetime process and estimates that about 95 percent of the equipment delivered to Iraq and Afghanistan was Army-managed equipment. Also, Army Security Assistance material and services programs didn't

have visibility over equipment procured and transferred to Iraq forces outside the FMS system. The Army has an opportunity to further influence the process by working with the DoD Task Force and a Presidential Blue Ribbon interagency task force established to study and recommend improvements to Security Assistance processes.

Agreed-Upon Procedures Attestation to Evaluate Bulk Fuel Requests for Forward Operating Base Shank, Afghanistan

(A-2010-0088-ALL, ISSUED APRIL 14, 2010)

This report is protectively marked For Official Use Only (FOUO) Law Enforcement Sensitive. The International Contract Corruption Task Force, Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan requested this attestation review. Auditors reconciled initial bulk fuel requests with delivery records kept at the Forward Operating Base (FOB) Shank bulk fuel farm for the period December 1, 2009 through February 18, 2010. These reconciliations were made to determine the number of potential fraudulent bulk fuel requests and the respective amount of fuel losses.

Multi-National Security Transition Command Iraq (MNSTC-I), Iraqi Security Forces Fund (ISFF)

(A-2010-0082-ALL, ISSUED APRIL 12, 2010)

This report is protectively marked For Official Use Only (FOUO). The Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I) requested this audit. Overall, auditors found command's process for planning, budgeting, and reviewing the ISFF to be working efficiently based on established procedures, funding guidance, and automated tools used by command. However, auditors identified the need for improvements in internal controls related to program validation and reporting that included (1) attaching documentation of commander approval for funded projects, (2) maintaining proper separation of duties for approving project purchases and (3) properly tracking all uses of the ISFF. Auditors also identified that the reporting method used by MNSTC-I did not meet the intent of congressional reporting requirements

dealing with the uses of the ISFF on a project-by-project basis.

Followup Audit on Sensitive Items Accountability and Control at Abu Ghraib

(A-2010-0087-ALL, ISSUED APRIL 12, 2010)

The Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, G4 requested this follow-up audit. The initial audit showed that command needed to improve how it monitored and documented contractor performance in accordance with the established Quality Assurance Surveillance Plans (QASP) for contracts associated with the Abu Ghraib Warehouse (AGW) mission. During the follow-up audit auditors found that, instead of closing as planned, the AGW site transitioned from the Commercial Logistics Distribution Agency (CLDA) to the Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I) on July 1, 2009. Auditors found evidence that MNF-I implemented and documented the QASP for only one month between the end of the original audit in February 2009 and the time the warehouse was handed over to MNSTC-I in July 2009. However, in July 2009, MNSTC-I positioned a contracting officer's representative onsite at AGW to monitor contractor performance. Upon review of the contracting files, it appeared that MNF-I was implementing the QASP and had done so since the command assumed responsibility for the AGW site. In addition, auditors found that command allocated sensitive items stored at the warehouse to end users before the disbandment of CLDA. Because of MNF-I's actions, recommendations from the initial audit were closed. This report contains no additional recommendations.

Ongoing Audits

Managing Equipment Reset—U.S. Army Pacific

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-FFP-0188.000,

INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in Hawaii and Alaska. It plans to determine if Army activities in the Pacific have effective processes (accountability/storage,

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inspections, replacement/acquisition, and distribution) to manage Left Behind and Reset equipment.

Agreed-Upon Procedures Attestation for USFOR-A LOGCAP Course of Action—Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0480.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

This attestation is being performed in Afghanistan. It plans to determine if the corrective actions presented in the USFOR-A LOGCAP course of action decision brief were implemented and provide assurance that requirements were processed through the appropriate review board.

Return of Assets from SWA—CONUS

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0086.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine if management controls over assets returned from Southwest Asia were adequate to ensure units only retained authorized quantities and properly reported excess materiel for redistribution.

Deployment Support Systems

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-FFS-0180.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine if (1) procedures and controls for data entry, processing and output adequate to ensure the integrity and reliability of unit movement data for deployment planning and reporting and (2) if the Army's plans for future use of deployment support systems reasonable.

Retrograde Operations in Southwest Asia—Multi Class Supplies

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0260.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to (1) determine if the Army implemented the recommendations from the prior audit and if the

corrective actions were effective and (2) evaluate the Army's capabilities and capacities to effectively reset equipment and material from Iraq as part of the Responsible Drawdown.

Follow-up Audit of Automatic Reset Induction

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALM-0394.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to evaluate whether the Army fully implemented recommendations addressed in the two quick reaction reports (A-2009-0071-ALM and A-2009-0077-ALM) and whether those recommendations corrected the reported problems.

Audit of Retrograde Operations—Class VII Equipment in Iraq

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0258.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to (1) determine if the Army implemented the recommendations from the prior audit and if corrective actions were effective and (2) evaluate the Army's capabilities and capacities to effectively reset equipment and materiel from Iraq as part of the Responsible Drawdown.

Improvised Explosive Device Defeat (IED-D) Home Station Training

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-FFF-0372.000, INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine whether (1) home station training is effectively providing Soldiers proficiency in IED-D tasks in a counter insurgency environment and (2) home station training facilities including training aids, devices and simulators are adequate to conduct effective IED-D individual and unit training.

Excalibur Accountability Gap

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0364.000,
INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if there are adequate processes and procedures for establishing accountability over Excalibur ammunition rounds.

Redistribution Property Assistance Teams

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0338.000,
INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if agreed-upon Redistribution Property Assistance Teams-related recommendations in USAAA Report A-2009-0085-ALL were implemented and corrective actions fixed the problems.

U.S. Equipment Transferred to Iraq

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0312.000,
INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to evaluate whether the theater's process for transferring specific property to the government of Iraq, as part of responsible drawdown, conforms to DoD policies and Title X authority.

Disposal of Army Equipment and Materials Into Dump Sites in Iraq

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0311.001,
INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if: (1) Army units are complying with guidance on the disposal of Army equipment and materials into dump sites in Iraq, and (2) Army units' use of dump sites is enhancing the draw-down mission in Iraq.

Disposal of Army Equipment and Material in Iraq

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0311.000,
INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if Army units are complying with DA guidance on disposal of property to Defense

Reutilization and Marketing Services and other sites.

Follow-up Audit—Body Armor

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALA-0294.000,
INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to: (1) follow-up on recommendations in USAAA Report A-2009-0086-ALA (issued March 30, 2009), as well as recent DoD OIG and GAO reports on body armor to determine if adequate actions were taken to implement key recommendations, and (2) review body armor requirements to determine if requirements clearly define the force protection needs of the soldier against future threats.

Controls Over Vendor Payments Phase II—Afghanistan

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0103.000,
INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in Afghanistan. It plans to determine if the Army has effective controls to ensure the accuracy of vendor payments for contingency operations in Southwest Asia (Afghanistan).

Forward Operating Base Closures—Property Transfers to Government of Iraq

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0232.000,
INITIATED 1Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to evaluate the process for creating forward operating base closure transfer packages and determine if the process can be streamlined.

Contracting Activities in Iraq During and After Force Drawdown

*(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALC-0122.000,
INITIATED 1Q/FY 2010)*

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine if the Army has a workable plan for continuing

DETAILED SUMMARY OF OTHER AGENCY OVERSIGHT

contracting activities in Iraq during and after the force drawdown.

Follow-up Audit on Forward Operating Base Closures—Iraq

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0105.000, INITIATED 1Q/FY 2010)

This follow-up audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if the recommendations from the prior audit were implemented and, if so, if the recommendations fixed the problem.

Life Support Contracts for U.S. Forces at Basra—Iraq

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALL-0087.000, INITIATED 1Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if: (1) the transition of the LOGCAP contract to sustainment contracting was cost-effective and (2) the requirements determination process led to contracts that supported the requesting unit's needs.

Contracting for Maintenance Support—Life Cycle Management Commands

(PROJECT NO. A-2010-ALM-0008.000, INITIATED 1Q/FY 2010)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine if contracts for maintenance services required equipment to be repaired in a timely, technically sound, and cost-effective manner. It plans to also evaluate contract administration controls to determine if appropriate value is received for costs incurred.

Controls over Shipping Container Accountability and Visibility—Iraq

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALL-0593.000, INITIATED 4Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if: (1) controls over shipping container accountability and visibility were effective, (2) Command implemented recommendations in the prior report and, if so, did the corrective actions fix the conditions

identified, and (3) controls over shipping container condition and sea worthiness were effective.

Camp Buehring Fuel Farm Operations—Kuwait

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALL-0590.000, INITIATED 4Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It plans to determine whether controls over fuel farm operations at Camp Buehring were adequate to ensure proper accountability and limit access at fuel points.

Contract for Recycling and Disposing of Waste Material at Camp Steeler, Iraq

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALL-0571.000, INITIATED 4Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if the contractor performed according to the terms, specifications, and conditions of the contract. The sub-objectives are to evaluate the adequacy of controls over (1) payments to the contractor, (2) delivery of material for recycling and costs associated with recycling, and (3) delivery and use of fuel.

Commander's Emergency Response Program—Afghanistan

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALL-0531.000, INITIATED 4Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in Afghanistan. It plans to determine if the program in Afghanistan had adequate internal controls in place to ensure commanders and unit personnel implemented the program properly.

Force Protection—Security Badging in Kuwait

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALL-0133.000, INITIATED 2Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in Kuwait. It plans to evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls at the Area Support Group-Kuwait. Specifically, it plans to determine (1) if procedures were adequate for issuing, accounting for, and using security badges;

and (2) the adequacy of procedures for safeguarding personal information contained in automated systems used in the security badging process.

Controls over Vendor Payments—Southwest Asia (Phase II)

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALL-0118.000, INITIATED 2Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed at various locations in Southwest Asia. It plans to determine if the Army has effective controls to ensure the accuracy of vendor payments for contingency operations in Southwest Asia.

Contracting Operations at the Joint Contracting Command-Iraq/Afghanistan—Jalalabad (Afghanistan)

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALL-0106.000, INITIATED 2Q/FY 2009)

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

Reserve Component Post Mobilization Training

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-FFS-0075.000, INITIATED 2Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine if post-mobilization training requirements were adequately identified and executed by the Army Reserve and National Guard. It plans to also determine if necessary unit and individual training requirements were identified and completed prior to deployment; and if post-mobilization training requirements unnecessarily duplicated pre-mobilization training.

Non-Standard Equipment Sustainment

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALM-0059.000, INITIATED 2Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine if the Army has adequate visibility over

non-standard equipment items, and if it has an effective sustainment plan to ensure that repair sources and repair parts are available to sustain non-standard equipment.

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

(PROJECT NO. A-2009-ALC-0093.000, INITIATED 1Q/FY 2009)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS) and various locations in Southwest Asia. It plans to determine if the Army has procedures and controls in place to effectively close out the LOGCAP III contract to ensure proper payment of its legitimate liabilities and deobligations of unused funds.

Contracting Operations at the Joint Contracting Command-Iraq/Afghanistan—Kandahar and Salerno (Afghanistan)

(PROJECT NO. A-2008-ALL-0401.000, INITIATED 4Q/FY 2008)

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

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

(PROJECT NO. A-2008-ALL-0398.000, INITIATED 4Q/FY 2008)

This audit is being performed in Iraq. It plans to determine if the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program contractor properly managed and accounted for government acquired property.

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

(PROJECT NO. A-2008-ALL-0633.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2008)

This audit is being performed in the continental United States (CONUS). It plans to determine if Defense Base Act insurance, as acquired under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pilot program,

is a cost-effective solution for satisfying overseas workers compensation insurance requirements for the Army.

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

(PROJECT NO. A-2008-ALL-0625.000, INITIATED 3Q/FY 2008)

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

Management of the Prepositioned Fleet at Combat Training Centers

(PROJECT NO. A-2008-FFF-0044.000, INITIATED 2Q/FY 2008)

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

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

Completed Audits

This quarter, the USAID Office of Inspector General (USAID OIG) issued no performance audits related to Iraq reconstruction. In addition, USAID OIG issued one financial audit covering \$22.8 million in costs incurred under a USAID grant, which was performed for USAID OIG by DCAA. This audit included questioned costs of \$65,294. Fifteen financial audits are in process.

Ongoing Audits

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Microfinance Activities Under its Provincial Economic Growth Program

(INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

The objective is to evaluate if USAID/Iraq's microfinance activities are achieving their main goal of increasing access to inclusive and sustainable financial services in Iraq.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Nonexpendable Property

(INITIATED 3Q/FY 2010)

The objective is to determine if USAID/Iraq has managed its nonexpendable property in accordance with USAID guidance.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Payroll Payments to Foreign Service Nationals, Third Country Nationals, and U.S. Personal Services Contractors

(INITIATED 2Q/FY 2010)

The objective is to evaluate if USAID/Iraq properly calculated and disbursed payroll payments to its foreign service national, third country national, and U.S. personal services contractor workforce in accordance with established regulations, policies, and procedures.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Community Action Program III Activities

(INITIATED 1Q/FY 2010)

The objective is to evaluate if USAID/Iraq's Community Action Program III is achieving its main goals.

Audit of USAID/Iraq's Agriculture Private Sector Development—Agribusiness Program

(INITIATED 1Q/FY 2010)

The objective is to evaluate if USAID/Iraq's agribusiness program is achieving its main goals.

Audit of USAID/Iraq’s Implementation of the Iraq Financial Management Information System

(INITIATED 4Q/FY 2009)

The objective is to evaluate if the Iraq Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) has been implemented and its main goals achieved.

Survey of Incidents Reported by Private Security Contractors of USAID/Iraq’s Contractors and Grantees

(INITIATED 4Q/FY 2009)

The objectives are to determine the number of serious security incidents that occurred during the two-year period ending June 30, 2009, and to determine if USAID/Iraq has effectively implemented recommendations made in a prior OIG audit report on private security contractors (“Audit of USAID/Iraq’s Oversight of Private Security Contractors in Iraq,” E-267-09-002-P, dated March 4, 2009).

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 September 30, 2009, the Department of Treasury has no plans to conduct any work in the future and will no longer be reported on in this section.

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 September 30, 2009, the Department of Commerce has no plans to conduct any work in the future and will no longer be reported on in this section. ♦