

WORK PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2019-2020



Office of Inspector General
United States Department of State

OIG-ERM-19-02

Message from the Inspector General



Steve A. Linick

I am pleased to present the Office of Inspector General (OIG) 2-year work plan for Fiscal Years (FYs) 2019–2020. This publication describes the audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigative activities planned in support of OIG’s vision, mission, and strategic goals and objectives. These activities will advance our oversight agenda for the U.S. Department of State (Department) and the U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM).

OIG is dedicated to delivering timely, high-quality products and work that promote accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness; working with stakeholders to hold accountable those who engage in fraud, waste, or abuse; communicating effectively to support informed decision-making and effect positive change; and increasing collaboration to increase the benefits of OIG’s work.

OIG’s goal is to ensure that our work strengthens accountability and integrity and promotes positive change in the Department, USAGM, and the broader foreign affairs community.

OIG uses several criteria to identify the activities to focus on each year, including:

- Goals and objectives contained in our strategic plan
- Major management challenges facing the Department and USAGM as identified each fiscal year by OIG
- Stakeholder priorities that promote efficiency and effectiveness in the execution of foreign policy
- Results from organizational risk assessments
- Congressional mandates
- New or changing conditions affecting the programs and operations of the Department and USAGM
- Availability of resources and expertise

This work plan supersedes previously issued work plans and will evolve, as necessary, to ensure that OIG oversight operations remain relevant, timely, and responsive to the priorities of the administration and Congress and the changing demands of our global oversight mission.

We look forward to continuing to work with the Department, USAGM, and the Congress in meeting our goals and fulfilling our mission.



Steve A. Linick
Inspector General
April 22, 2019



OUR VISION

To be a world-class organization and a catalyst for effective management, accountability, and positive change in the Department, the U.S. Agency for Global Media, and the foreign affairs community.

OUR MISSION

To conduct independent audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations to promote economy and efficiency and to prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in the programs and operations of the Department and the U.S. Agency for Global Media.

OUR VALUES

ACCOUNTABILITY

We accept responsibility for our work products, services, and performance.

RESPECT

We promote diversity in the workplace and treat people with dignity and respect. We expect civility as we conduct our work and in our interactions with each other.

COMMUNICATION

We clarify expectations and encourage candor. We communicate with purpose and strive to align our words and our actions and to be aware of the effect we have on others. We look for ways to improve ourselves and our work by expressing appreciation and by giving and accepting constructive feedback.

TEAMWORK

We foster a diverse, inclusive, collaborative, and trusting culture where people can share their ideas and opinions. We empower and engage our colleagues to achieve outstanding organizational results.

INTEGRITY

We maintain our independence and act with courage, honesty, and professionalism. Our work is fact-based, objective, and supported by sufficient evidence that meets professional standards.

CURIOSITY

We are committed to learning about and listening to others' perspectives, objectives, and challenges. We seek new information to inspire creative and analytical thinking. We foster an environment that fuels innovation and results.

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Oversight Responsibilities and Organization

OIG's mandate is broad and comprehensive, involving oversight of the full scope of State Department (Department) and U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM) programs and operations, including more than 75,000 employees and 275 overseas missions and broadcasting networks, as well as the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC). These agencies are funded through combined annual appropriations of approximately \$14.4 billion and nearly \$8.6 billion in consular fees and other income. OIG also is responsible for full or partial oversight of an additional \$18.5 billion in Department-managed foreign assistance. In total, OIG is responsible for overseeing more than \$73 billion in Department and USAGM programs and operations.

Although based in Washington, DC, OIG operates overseas offices in Afghanistan and Iraq to strengthen its oversight of high-cost, high-risk Department activities in South and Central Asia and the Near East. The Middle East Region Operations (MERO) Directorate within the Office of Audits and the Office of Investigations dedicate on-the-ground resources, expertise, and oversight to critical Department programs and U.S. interests in front-line states and other crisis and post-conflict countries.

OIG's office in Frankfurt, Germany, co-locates audit and investigative staff with the Department's regional support operations. The Frankfurt office provides oversight of Embassy Baghdad's relocated Regional Contract Support Office (RCSO), the Regional Procurement Support Office (RPSO), and other regional operations.

Investigative staff are also co-located with the Department's Global Financial Service Center in Charleston, SC. In addition, OIG closely collaborates with the Department of Defense (DoD) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIGs and with the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) to ensure that its Middle East resources are used efficiently and effectively.

OIG Office Locations



Overseas Contingency Operations



OIG has a statutorily mandated responsibility to oversee current and future overseas contingency operations (OCOs). Section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-239) amended the Inspector General Act of 1978 to provide for the designation of a lead inspector general (Lead IG) for overseas contingency operations (OCOs) from the inspectors general of DoD, the Department, and USAID. As of March 2019, there are six ongoing OCOs requiring joint oversight by OIG in coordination with the DoD and USAID OIGs: Operation Inherent Resolve to defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS); Operation Freedom's Sentinel to train, advise, and assist Afghan security forces and conduct counterterrorism missions against the remnants of al-Qaeda, ISIS, and other terrorist groups in Afghanistan; Operation Pacific Eagle-Philippines to provide assistance to Philippine security forces in their fight against ISIS-Philippines (ISIS-P) and other violent extremist organizations; and three additional classified OCOs.

As required under Section 8L of the Inspector General Act, OIG participates actively in oversight of these OCO missions in close collaboration with the inspectors general of DoD and USAID. Joint activities in support of each OCO include (1) strategic planning to provide comprehensive oversight of all OCO programs and operations; (2) program management to track, monitor, and update OCO-related information; and (3) collaboration to collect and analyze interagency information and prepare periodic reports for Congress on the whole-of-government effort in support of each OCO.

For each OCO, the three OIGs coordinate and conduct joint and individual audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations to provide independent, effective oversight of all programs and operations of the U.S. Government in support of that OCO. OIG also inspects leadership, policy implementation, and resource management at overseas embassies and domestic bureaus related to OIG's Lead IG oversight mandate.

Specific projects planned for FYs 2019 and 2020 in support of OIG's OCO oversight mission are, to the extent permissible in an unclassified setting, listed in the following table; projects are described in more detail on pages 7-26.

Planned FYs 2019–2020 OIG Oversight Activities in Support of the Lead IG OCO Oversight Mandate

- Audit of The Department of State’s Foreign Assistance In The Philippines
- Audit of Fuel Acquisition And Distribution In Lebanon And Turkey
- Audit of The Financial Management of Embassy Air
- Audit of The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program (TSCTP)
- Audit of Global Engagement Center (GEC) Coordination of U.S. Government Efforts To Counter Terrorist Messaging And Influence
- Review of Personal Property Accountability Audit of U.S. Mission Iraq
- Audit of New Consulate Construction – Erbil, Iraq
- Audit of New Embassy Compound Construction – Ankara, Turkey
- Audit of The Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) In Afghanistan
- Audit of INL Program Pipeline Funding
- Audit of The Department’s Use of Undefined Contract Actions
- Audit of The Partnership For Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) Program
- Audit of Construction And Physical Upgrades of U.S. Diplomatic Facilities In Jerusalem
- Audit of Antiterrorism Assistance Program In The Philippines
- Audit of Property Accountability And Transfer In Support of The Diplomatic Support Services Contract

Strategic Plan Framework



OIG Work Planning Process

OIG assesses relative risks in the programs for which it has oversight authority. OIG does so to identify areas most in need of attention and, accordingly, to set priorities for the sequence and proportion of resources to be allocated. This work plan identifies the projects, priorities, and initiatives that will support OIG's ability to achieve its strategic goals and objectives through fiscal year 2020 by:

- Providing independent products and services that promote integrity and positive change
- Engaging stakeholders to conduct effective oversight and addressing Department and USAGM priorities and challenges
- Strengthening OIG's workforce and internal operations

Work planning is a dynamic process, and adjustments are made throughout the year to meet priorities and to anticipate and respond to emerging issues with the resources available. The projects and plans presented in this work plan are contingent upon availability of funds, budget decisions, and priorities and are, therefore, subject to revision.

Compliance Process

Implementing recommendations issued by OIG to correct problems and vulnerabilities identified in the course of an audit, inspection, evaluation, or other review is one of the most important effects of OIG's oversight activities. After a final report is issued, each entity assigned with corrective action must respond in writing to the formal recommendations in the published report. When Department or USAGM management agrees to implement a recommendation, it is considered resolved. A recommendation is closed once OIG determines that the recommended action has been completed. Benefits of implemented recommendations include improved physical and information security, stronger management controls and accountability, more efficient programs and operations, and monetary benefits from questioned costs and funds that can be put to better use. OIG also carries out compliance follow-up reviews (CFRs), which generally are conducted 6 to 24 months following the completion of an audit, inspection, or evaluation. The CFR process reviews the implementation of recommendations in the original report to determine whether all necessary corrective actions were implemented, as reported. Recommendations that have not been implemented are reissued in the CFR report, along with recommendations on additional problems and vulnerabilities identified in the course of the CFR.

Posts Identified in FYs 2019–2020 Work Plan



Office of Audits

The Office of Audits (AUD) comprises the Audit Directorate and the MERO Directorate. The Audit Directorate is responsible for conducting audits and program evaluations of the management and financial operations of the Department and USAGM, including their financial statements, information security, internal operations, and external activities funded by the Department or USAGM through contracts or Federal assistance. The MERO Directorate is responsible for performing audits and program evaluations in the Middle East region, as well as in North Africa and South and Central Asia. Many of the projects that AUD performs each year focus on high-risk management challenges within the Department and USAGM. Because of limited resources, AUD generally focuses its work on high-cost programs, key management challenges, and vital operations that will provide Department and USAGM managers with information that will assist them in, for example, making sound operational decisions. In addition to performing discretionary work, AUD uses a significant amount of its resources to fulfill mandatory requirements, such as annual financial statement and information security audits, or to respond to congressional and Department requests.

AUDIT DIRECTORATE

**Identifies project that State OIG is required to complete by law or OMB regulation*

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
Contracts, Grants, and Infrastructure		
Department, USAGM	<p><i>Single Audit Act (Desk) Reviews*</i></p> <p>Subpart F of the Uniform Grant Guidance establishes audit requirements for state and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations receiving Federal awards. Under this guidance, covered entities that expend \$750,000 or more a year in Federal funds must obtain an annual, organization-wide “single audit” that includes the entity’s financial statements and compliance with Federal award requirements. OIG is mandated to review selected audit reports for findings and questioned costs related to Department and USAGM awards and to help the Department and USAGM ensure that reports comply with the requirements of the circular.</p>	2019
Department, USAGM, USIBWC	<p><i>Purchase and Travel Card Risk Assessment (Department, USAGM, and USIBWC)*</i></p> <p>Risk assessments of credit card programs are mandated under the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012. The objective of the assessments is to identify and analyze the risk of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments.</p>	2019
OBO, Administration	<p><i>Audit of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations’ Closeout of Selected Construction Contracts</i></p> <p>The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) awarded construction contracts to build new embassy compounds (NEC) in London, England; Ashgabat, Turkmenistan; N’Djamena, Chad; and Pristina, Kosovo; and a new consulate general in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. The projects are estimated to have a combined cost of \$1.9 billion. The objective of the audit is to determine whether OBO executed construction project closeout procedures in accordance with Federal, Department, and project-specific requirements.</p>	2019
Administration	<p><i>Audit of the Bureau of Administration Facilities Management Services’ Contract Administration</i></p> <p>Department officials contact Facilities Management Services (FMS) for many domestic facilities-related needs. This includes repairs, lighting, fire safety, indoor air quality, plumbing, safety, ergonomics, grounds maintenance, snow removal, custodial services, and pest control. FMS uses contracts to provide operations and maintenance services for domestic buildings used by the Department. OIG was alerted to possible noncompliance with acquisition requirements related to FMS contracting. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Bureau of</p>	2019

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	Administration administered and oversaw domestic FMS contracts in accordance with Federal and Department guidance.	
J/TIP	<i>Audit of the Administration and Oversight of Grants Within the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons</i>	2019
	The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons' (J/TIP) centrally-managed grant program is the only foreign assistance program dedicated solely to combating human trafficking outside of the United States and is critical to the U.S. Government's global effort to combat human trafficking. J/TIP manages an annual foreign assistance budget of approximately \$18 million and typically awards a portion of its foreign assistance funding to nongovernmental organizations, institutions of higher education, and for-profit entities. A 2012 OIG report noted that J/TIP staff had 168 active grants in 68 countries that total \$64.2 million. The objective of this audit is to determine whether J/TIP's administration and oversight of grants were in accordance with applicable Federal acquisition regulations and Department guidance.	
Department	<i>Risk Assessment of the Department of State Grant Closeout Process*</i>	2019
	The goal of the Grants Oversight and New Efficiency Act is to ensure Federal agencies identify and close certain expired grants that have not been properly closed out from the Federal financial payment system. The Act requires that the OIG for agencies with more than \$500 million in grant funding conduct a risk assessment of their agencies' grant closeout process. The objective of this assessment is to identify and analyze the risks related to the Department's grant closeout processes.	
Department, USAGM	<i>Single Audit Act (Desk) Reviews*</i>	2020
	Subpart F of the Uniform Grant Guidance establishes audit requirements for state and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations receiving Federal awards. Under this guidance, covered entities that expend \$750,000 or more a year in Federal funds must obtain an annual, organization-wide "single audit" that includes the entity's financial statements and compliance with Federal award requirements. OIG is mandated to review selected audit reports for findings and questioned costs related to Department and USAGM awards and to help the Department and USAGM ensure that reports comply with the requirements of the circular.	
Department, USAGM, USIBWC	<i>Purchase and Travel Card Risk Assessment (Department, USAGM, and USIBWC)*</i>	2020
	Risk assessments of credit card programs are mandated under the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012. The objective of the assessments is to identify and analyze the risk of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments.	

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
Administration, WHA	<i>Audit of Selected Contracts and Grants within the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs</i>	2020
	<p>OIG has identified the management of contracts, acquisition, and grants as a major management challenge in the Department. This audit—one in a series of audits related to the Department’s administration of contract and grants—will focus on the administration and oversight of contracts within the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA). The objective of this audit is to determine whether WHA administered and oversaw selected contracts and grants in accordance with applicable Federal regulations and Department guidance.</p>	
Department	<i>Audit of the Department of State’s Oversight of Selected Grants That Include Cost Sharing</i>	2020
	<p>Cost sharing or matching refers to the portion of a grant project’s costs that is not borne by the U.S. Government. The “cost share” pledge by the award recipient may be either a fixed amount of money or a percentage of the project cost. Many grants include elements of cost sharing. Recent OIG audits have identified cost sharing as an area of concern. Ensuring that cost sharing mechanisms are properly used and monitored reduces risk and increases the probability that programs and grants will achieve their intended results. The objective of this audit is to determine whether selected grantees fulfilled cost sharing requirements included in the grant agreement.</p>	
Department	<i>Audit of the Department of State’s Management and Control of Overseas Fuel Acquisition</i>	2020
	<p>Fuel usage at posts includes fuel for both personnel housing needs and motor pool needs. While the Department does not provide exact numbers on fuel usage at overseas posts, facility- or mission-support contracts ordinarily include provisions for fuel supply. For example, under one contract in Iraq, the Department paid a fuel contractor \$428 million. Fuel is a commodity used by all and is highly vulnerable to possible theft, fraud, waste, and abuse. OIG has issued several reports on country-specific fuel acquisition that have identified significant issues. This audit will assess the Department’s overall management and control of fuel acquisition. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department has adequately safeguarded and accounted for fuel used at overseas posts.</p>	
OBO	<i>Audit of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations’ Contract Administration for the Design and Construction of the New Embassy Compound Mexico City</i>	2020
	<p>NEC Mexico City is being built as part of a larger overhaul of embassy facilities across the globe spurred by the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999. The new embassy complex will be built on 8 acres and will cost almost \$500 million. The main building will be about 515,000 square feet, making it one of the largest embassies owned by the</p>	

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	Department. The Department anticipates its completion by 2019. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department administered the design and construction contract for NEC Mexico City in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and whether the contractor fulfilled the contract terms and conditions.	
CA, Administration	<p data-bbox="423 478 1300 541"><i>Audit of the Contract to Modernize the Technology Services Provided by the Bureau of Consular Affairs</i></p> <p data-bbox="423 562 1300 877">The Bureau of Consular Affairs, Office of Consular Systems and Technology (CST), provides IT resources to support over 300 Consular locations, including approximately 230 overseas posts, 29 domestic passport agencies, and 2 visa processing centers. CST posted a solicitation in May 2017 to award up to \$850 million to modernize CA's IT tools and technology in a new initiative called "ConsularOne." The objective of this audit is to determine whether CST complied with Federal regulations and Department policy in the award and administration of the contract for the "ConsularOne" initiative.</p>	2020
Financial Management Division		
Department	<p data-bbox="423 953 1040 980"><i>Audit of Department of State Financial Statements*</i></p> <p data-bbox="423 1003 1317 1283">This audit is required by the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990, as amended. The CFO Act requires agencies to annually submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) financial statements covering all accounts and associated activities of the agency. The act also requires OIG to audit the financial statements. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department's financial statements and related notes are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.</p>	2019
USAGM	<p data-bbox="423 1308 1146 1335"><i>Audit of U.S. Agency for Global Media Financial Statements*</i></p> <p data-bbox="423 1358 1284 1602">This audit is required by the CFO Act of 1990, as amended. The CFO Act requires agencies to annually submit to the Director of OMB financial statements covering all accounts and associated activities of the agency and also requires OIG to audit the financial statements. The objective of this audit is to determine whether USAGM's financial statements and related notes are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.</p>	2019
USIBWC	<p data-bbox="423 1627 1312 1690"><i>Audit of International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section, Financial Statements*</i></p> <p data-bbox="423 1713 1284 1879">This audit is required by the CFO Act of 1990, as amended. The CFO Act requires agencies to annually submit to the Director of OMB financial statements covering all accounts and associated activities of the agency and also requires OIG to audit the financial statements. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the financial statements and related</p>	2019

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	notes are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.	
CGFS	<i>Audit of Department of State Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements*</i>	2019
	Over the past decade, the Federal Government has implemented safeguards to reduce improper payments. In October 2014, OMB updated guidance for agencies to report on the risk of improper payments by the agency. Since July 2010, OIGs have been required to annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.	
USAGM	<i>Audit of U.S. Agency for Global Media Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements*</i>	2019
	Over the past decade, the Federal Government has implemented safeguards to reduce improper payments. In October 2014, OMB updated guidance for agencies to report on the risk of improper payments by the agency. Since July 2010, OIGs have been required to annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this audit is to determine whether USAGM is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.	
Department	<i>Audit of Department of State Compliance with the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act*</i>	2019
	The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) expands the requirements for Federal agencies to disclose agency expenditures and link contract, loan, and grant spending information to programs of agencies to enable taxpayers and policy makers to track Federal spending more effectively. The law also requires the establishment of government-wide data standards for financial data and consistent, reliable, searchable government-wide spending data that is displayed accurately. The objectives of this audit are to assess the completeness, timeliness, quality, and accuracy of spending data submitted by the Department and to assess the Department's implementation and use of data standards required by the DATA Act.	
USAGM	<i>Audit of U.S. Agency for Global Media Compliance with the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act*</i>	2019
	The DATA Act expands the requirements for Federal agencies to disclose agency expenditures and link contract, loan, and grant spending information to programs of agencies to enable taxpayers and policy makers to track Federal spending more effectively. The law also requires the establishment of government-wide data standards for financial data and consistent, reliable, searchable government-wide spending data that is displayed accurately. The objectives of this audit are to assess the completeness, timeliness, quality, and accuracy of spending data submitted	

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	by USAGM and to assess the implementation and use by USAGM of data standards required by the DATA Act.	
CGFS	<p data-bbox="430 371 946 399"><i>Audit of Special Needs Education Allowance</i></p> <p data-bbox="430 422 1317 804">By law, for employees serving in foreign areas, the Department must provide a Special Needs Education Allowance (SNEA) for children who meet the requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act. This allowance assists employees in meeting the extraordinary and necessary expenses incurred in providing adequate education for dependent children at overseas posts. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department has established and applied select internal control requirements from the Government Accountability Office’s Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government to effectually administer SNEA in accordance with Federal law and Department requirements.</p>	2019
Department	<p data-bbox="430 831 1040 858"><i>Audit of Department of State Financial Statements*</i></p> <p data-bbox="430 882 1325 1157">This audit is required by the CFO Act of 1990, as amended. The CFO Act requires agencies to annually submit to the Director of OMB financial statements covering all accounts and associated activities of the agency. The act also requires OIG to audit the financial statements. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department’s financial statements and related notes are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.</p>	2020
USAGM	<p data-bbox="430 1184 1146 1211"><i>Audit of U.S. Agency for Global Media Financial Statements*</i></p> <p data-bbox="430 1234 1284 1478">This audit is required by the CFO Act of 1990, as amended. The CFO Act requires agencies to annually submit to the Director of OMB financial statements covering all accounts and associated activities of the agency and also requires OIG to audit the financial statements. The objective of this audit is to determine whether USAGM’s financial statements and related notes are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.</p>	2020
USIBWC	<p data-bbox="430 1505 1312 1568"><i>Audit of International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section, Financial Statements*</i></p> <p data-bbox="430 1591 1312 1829">This audit is required by the CFO Act of 1990, as amended. The CFO Act requires agencies to annually submit to the Director of OMB financial statements covering all accounts and associated activities of the agency and also requires OIG to audit the financial statements. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the financial statements and related notes are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.</p>	2020

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
CGFS	<i>Audit of Department of State Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements*</i>	2020
	Over the past decade, the Federal Government has implemented safeguards to reduce improper payments. In October 2014, OMB updated guidance for agencies to report on the risk of improper payments by the agency. Since July 2010, OIGs have been required to annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.	
USAGM	<i>Audit of U.S. Agency for Global Media Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements*</i>	2020
	Over the past decade, the Federal Government has implemented safeguards to reduce improper payments. In October 2014, OMB updated guidance for agencies to report on the risk of improper payments by the agency. Since July 2010, OIGs have been required to annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this audit is to determine whether USAGM is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.	
CGFS, BP	<i>Audit of Department of State Use of Appropriated Funds Prior to Expiration and Cancellation*</i>	2020
	The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019 states that Congress is concerned about the Department’s management of appropriated funds within the period of availability, including the need to improve fund management to avoid expired and canceled funds. The Act required OIG to conduct an audit of the Department’s use of appropriated funds prior to expiration and cancellation. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether selected bureaus used appropriated funds within the deadlines of the appropriations and whether obligations using expired funds were made in accordance with Federal requirements.	
Administration	<i>Audit of Foreign Per Diem Rates Established by the Department of State</i>	2020
	The Department establishes foreign per diem rates, which consist of a lodging portion and a meal and incidental expenses portion, for all U.S. Government civilians traveling on official business in foreign areas. The Department processed approximately \$292 million of foreign per diem in travel vouchers from FY 2014 to FY 2016. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department established appropriate foreign per diem rates in accordance with Federal regulations and Department policies.	

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
Administration	<p data-bbox="431 300 1317 363"><i>Audit of the Department of State's Domestic Property Location Information Contained in the Integrated Logistics Management System</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 384 1317 730">In FY 2017, the total value of domestic accountable property totaled more than \$400 million and included assets such as vehicles, security equipment, and computer equipment. The Department's Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS) contains location information to help enable timely identification of where a domestic accountable property is physically located. The Department performs an annual inventory of domestic accountable assets, but prior audits have found errors and inconsistencies in the location information. The objective of this audit is to determine the validity, accuracy, and completeness of domestic property location information in ILMS.</p>	2020
Administration	<p data-bbox="431 772 1317 835"><i>Compliance Follow-Up Audit of Select Cost-of-Living Allowances for American Employees Stationed in Foreign Areas</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 856 1317 1245">In August 2017, OIG issued a report on the <i>Audit of Select Cost-of-Living Allowances for American Employees Stationed in Foreign Areas</i> (AUD-FM-17-51). OIG reported that the Department did not establish appropriate post allowance rates primarily because the methodology used to calculate post allowance rates was flawed and policies and procedures were insufficient. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the actions taken by the Department to close recommendations have corrected the original deficiencies found in the OIG report and whether actions taken to address the recommendations that remain open are sufficient to close those recommendations or whether the findings should be modified and recommendations reissued.</p>	2020
Administration, HR, CGFS	<p data-bbox="431 1266 1317 1297"><i>Audit of Post Assignment Travel</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 1318 1317 1814">Post assignment travel (PAT) is crucial for staffing the Department's overseas missions with trained personnel and ensuring effective management of human resources. PAT supports the permanent change of station requirements for Foreign Service and Civil Service personnel, ensuring timely deployment of personnel, families, and personal effects. The costs can include travel, shipment, and storage costs and training per diem and accommodation. In FY 2016, the Department received approximately \$320 million for this activity. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department is paying for travel costs in compliance with PAT policies, whether the Department is monitoring contractors providing PAT services in compliance with applicable regulations, and whether the Department has performed acquisition planning in the selection of contractors providing relocation services in accordance with applicable regulations.</p>	2020

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
Information Technology Division		
MED, Administration, CGFS, HR	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for Sensitive Compartmented Information Systems at the Department of State*</i></p> <p>The E-Government Act of 2002, as amended by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies' information security programs. This audit will focus specifically on the Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) systems. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for SCI systems and compliance with Department policies; intelligence community directives of the Director of National Intelligence; and Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	2019
Department	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for the Department of State*</i></p> <p>The E-Government Act of 2002, as amended by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies' information security programs. This audit will focus on the Department's information security program. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for selected information systems and compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	2019
USAGM	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for the U.S. Agency for Global Media*</i></p> <p>The E-Government Act of 2002, as amended by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies' information security programs. This audit will focus on USAGM's IT security program. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for selected information systems and compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	2019
USIBWC	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for the International Water and Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section*</i></p> <p>The E-Government Act of 2002 requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies' information security programs. This audit will focus on the USIBWC's IT security program. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for selected information systems and compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	2019
IRM, Regional Bureaus	<p><i>Audit of the Department of State's Local Configuration Boards</i></p> <p>The Department uses a variety of IT systems to execute its global mission. Agencies are supposed to develop and implement controls to ensure IT</p>	2019

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	<p>security requirements are met. One requirement is configuration change control, which ensures that changes requested for IT systems are performed with management’s knowledge and consent and that unnecessary changes, or changes that could introduce security weaknesses, are prevented. Changes that only impact a local network can be approved by a Local Configuration Control Board, which can be at a post or within a domestic bureau. The objective of this audit is to determine whether Local Configuration Control Boards are controlling changes to the Department’s IT systems in accordance with Federal requirements and Department policy.</p>	
IRM, DS, Regional Bureaus	<p><i>Audit of Selected Post Efforts To Track and Remediate Deficiencies Identified During Blue Team Risk Assessments</i></p> <p>The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) performs periodic vulnerability assessments of the Department’s systems. For each post selected, DS’s Blue Team performs a risk assessment, works with the post to remediate weaknesses, and issues a report with recommendations to improve the post’s security posture. The objective of this audit is to determine whether selected posts are tracking and addressing deficiencies identified during Blue Team risk assessments in accordance with Department policies and National Institute for Standards and Technology guidance.</p>	2019
DS, IRM, INR	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for Sensitive Compartmented Information Systems at the Department of State*</i></p> <p>The E-Government Act of 2002, as amended by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies’ information security programs. This audit will focus specifically on SCI systems. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for SCI systems and compliance with Department policies; intelligence community directives of the Director of National Intelligence; and FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	2020
Department	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for the Department of State*</i></p> <p>The E-Government Act of 2002, as amended by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies’ information security programs. This audit will focus on the Department’s information security program. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for selected information systems and compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	2020
USIBWC	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for the International Water and Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section*</i></p> <p>The E-Government Act of 2002 requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies’ information security programs. This audit will focus on the USIBWC’s IT security program. The objective of this audit is to</p>	2020

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	<p>evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for selected information systems and compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	
USAGM	<p><i>Audit of the Information Security Program for the U.S. Agency for Global Media*</i></p>	2020
	<p>The E-Government Act of 2002, as amended by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies' information security programs. This audit will focus on USAGM's IT security program. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and techniques for selected information systems and compliance with FISMA and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	
IRM, DS, M/PRI	<p><i>Audit of the Department of State's Implementation of Cloud Computing</i></p>	2020
	<p>The Department is taking steps to move its systems to the cloud. Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. Using cloud-based systems presents unique risks, such as set-up, loss of control over the data, security, and access issues that need to be properly managed. These risks can be mitigated by taking precautionary and proactive steps, such as negotiating contractual provisions to protect the data, interests, and resources of the Department. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department's efforts to adopt cloud-computing technologies and cloud service providers comply with Department policies and Federal standards.</p>	
IRM	<p><i>Compliance Follow-Up Audit of the Department of State's Implementation of a Process to Select and Approve IT Investments</i></p>	2020
	<p>In March 2016, OIG issued a report on the <i>Audit of the Department of State Process to Select and Approve Information Technology Investments</i> (AUD-FM-16-31). OIG reported that the Department generally did not select IT investments in accordance with OMB requirements and the Department did not always report to OMB accurate and complete information on its IT investments. Because of these issues, OIG stated that stakeholders lack visibility into the Department's IT portfolio, the Department made duplicative IT investments, and the Department was not well-positioned to implement new IT mandates. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the actions taken by the Department to close recommendations have corrected the original deficiencies found in the OIG report and whether actions taken to address the recommendations that remain open are sufficient to close those recommendations or whether the findings should be modified and recommendations reissued.</p>	

Agency	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
Bureau		
Security and Intelligence Division		
Administration, Regional Bureaus	<p data-bbox="431 333 1114 361"><i>Audit of the Department of State's Fleet of Motor Vehicles</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 386 1312 804">The Department operates a worldwide fleet of motor vehicles to support its overseas and domestic missions. The fleet consists of approximately 8,700 vehicles, with the net book value of approximately \$387 million (an acquisition value of more than \$972 million) and annual operating costs of \$200 million. OIG's inspections and audits have identified weaknesses in the management of motor vehicles throughout the Department. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Bureau of Administration managed the Department's overseas motor vehicle fleet in accordance with Federal guidelines and Department policy and to determine whether selected overseas posts acquired, accounted for, used, maintained, and disposed of motor vehicles in accordance with applicable policy and guidelines.</p>	2019
GAC	<p data-bbox="431 831 1295 894"><i>Audit of the Department of State's Coordination and Oversight of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 919 1321 1299">Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. Government is leading efforts to implement interventions that control the human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome epidemic. PEPFAR is a broad inter-agency effort that involves the Department, U.S. Agency for International Development, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, Treasury, and Labor. The objective of the audit is to determine whether PEPFAR Country Coordinators at selected posts effectively coordinated with interagency partners and whether the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy has overseen selected overseas posts' performance toward achieving PEPFAR goals.</p>	2019
Administration, GAC	<p data-bbox="431 1327 1308 1390"><i>Audit of Department of State Cooperative Agreement Awarded To Support the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 1415 1321 1795">In 2016, the Department awarded approximately \$78.5 million in federal assistance funding through a cooperative agreement to the John Snow Research and Training Institute, Inc. (JSI) to disburse, manage, and monitor the use of funds for the PEPFAR-supported Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored and Safe (DREAMS) Innovation Challenge. The objective of this audit is to determine whether sub-recipients under the DREAMS Innovation Challenge cooperative agreement award administered by JSI accurately reported financial information, expended funds in accordance with Federal requirements and the award terms and conditions, accurately reported performance information, and achieved performance goals.</p>	2019

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
DS	<i>Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Controls Over Special Protective Equipment</i>	2019
	<p>DS is responsible for providing a safe and secure environment for the conduct of U.S. foreign policy, both domestically and overseas. DS special agents and Regional Security Officers carry and utilize Special Protective Equipment (SPE), such as firearms and body armor, in the performance of their law enforcement duties. The Foreign Affairs Manual specifies requirements for the receipt, management, and disposal of all Government property, including firearms and other SPE. In April 2011, OIG issued a report on the <i>Audit of Department of State Controls Over Bureau of Diplomatic Security Firearms and Optics</i> (AUD/SI-11-25). In this report, OIG stated that not all DS divisions track and account for their SPE in a consistent and consolidated manner to safeguard and control these materials. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether DS is adhering to Department policies relative to the proper accountability for, maintenance of, and control over SPE and to determine whether the actions taken by the Department to close recommendations from OIG's 2011 report have corrected the original deficiencies.</p>	
DS, Regional Bureaus	<i>Audit of Department of State's Implementation of the Post Security Program Reviews</i>	2020
	<p>DS manages the oversight of regional security offices at all U.S. missions through the Post Security Program Review (PSPR) process. The purpose of the PSPR is to ensure posts manage life safety, emergency preparedness, and information security programs with full mission support and participation, adequate personnel, sufficient resources, and appropriate management controls. The DS High Threat Program Directorate conducts a PSPR annually for all high-threat high-risk posts and every 3 years for all other posts. The objective of this audit is to determine whether DS manages the PSPR process in accordance with Department policies and guidelines.</p>	
DS	<i>Audit of the Department of State's Security Engineering Program</i>	2020
	<p>DS's Office of Security Technology (ST) has technical security personnel posted at 65 locations overseas. In FY 2017, DS spent over \$129 million in security engineering operations. Security Engineering Officers (SEO) are skilled engineers that are responsible for technical programs at overseas posts. For example, SEOs provide for technical security systems development, installation, and project management. SEOs are vital to address technical deficiencies at posts to decrease the risk of vulnerabilities. The objective of this audit is to determine whether ST is managing the Security Engineering program in accordance with Department policy.</p>	

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
Administration, DS	<p data-bbox="431 300 1227 327"><i>Audit of the Department of State Domestic Guard Services Contract</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 348 1321 695">The Department has a requirement for uniformed domestic guard services to protect domestic properties. Since 2015, the Department has entered into two contracts with one company for domestic guard services, totaling approximately \$239 million. DS’s Domestic Facilities Protection Office (DFP) is responsible for administering the guard contracts. OIG’s Office of Inspections identified concerns with the administration of this contract. The objective of this audit is to determine whether invoices submitted by the domestic guard services contractor were supported and contained allowable costs as required by Federal guidance and whether the contractor met performance requirements included in the contract.</p>	2020
DS, INL, Administration	<p data-bbox="431 726 1024 753"><i>Audit of the Armored Vehicle Procurement Process</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 774 1321 1052">As of May 2016, the Department reported 4,560 armored vehicles within the official inventory record. On average, a single armored vehicle procurement costs approximately \$150,000, and the Department procures a significant number of armored vehicles each year. OIG has identified significant issues with the Department’s procurement process for armored vehicles during recent projects. The objective of this audit is to determine whether Department contractors providing armoring services to the Department comply with contract terms and conditions.</p>	2020
DS	<p data-bbox="431 1083 1263 1110"><i>Audit of the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response</i></p> <p data-bbox="431 1131 1321 1474">The Benghazi Accountability Review Board noted that, at some locations, there was a lack of host country capability to protect foreign diplomatic missions. In response, DS created the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response (SPEAR) in April 2014. SPEAR was designed to enhance the professional capabilities of host nation security forces responding to emergencies at U.S. diplomatic facilities and residences in high threat countries. The objective of this audit is to determine whether DS effectively implemented SPEAR in high threat countries and ensured the maintenance, operability, and accountability of loaned equipment to host governments.</p>	2020

MIDDLE EAST REGION OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
M/PRI	<p><i>Review of the Department of State Organizational Redesign Effort</i></p> <p>President Trump issued an Executive Order (EO 13781) directing the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to submit a comprehensive plan to reorganize Executive Branch departments and agencies in 2017. In response, the Department initiated a redesign effort. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 required reorganization and redesign oversight. Specifically, OIG was asked to review the processes by which the Department “developed and implemented reorganization and redesign efforts and plans.” The objective of this review is to determine whether the processes employed by the Department to develop and implement its organizational redesign effort and plan complied with applicable Federal law and OMB guidance.</p>	2019
EAP, Embassy Manila, CT	<p><i>Audit of the Department of State’s Foreign Assistance in the Philippines</i></p> <p>To support the long-term rehabilitation of battle-torn Marawi, the Department received \$100.5 million in FY 2017, requested \$52.3 million in FY 2018, and requested \$92.1 million in FY 2019, for a total of \$244.9 million. This funding was intended to establish an environment for peace, stability, and economic recovery; to counter the spread of violent extremism; and to prevent the re-emergence of pro-ISIS elements seeking to establish a safe haven in the southern Philippines. With the funds, the Department will work to improve delivery of public services, public participation, and local government transparency through good governance programs and to reduce the drivers of violent extremism through vocational training and social media campaigns that counter radicalization propaganda for youth in areas targeted by ISIS for recruitment. The objective of this audit will be to determine whether Department of State-funded foreign assistance programs executed in the Philippines are monitored and evaluated in accordance with Federal and Department requirements.</p>	2019
Embassy Beirut, NEA, Embassy Ankara, Consulate General Istanbul, EUR, Administration	<p><i>Audit of Fuel Acquisition and Distribution in Lebanon and Turkey</i></p> <p>Fuel is a critical resource, which requires significant controls to mitigate fraud, waste, and abuse and ensure the safety and security of post personnel. From 2016 to 2018, OIG audits of fuel acquisition and distribution resulted in questioned costs paid to contractors in Kabul, Iraq, and Jordan, including \$64 million related to the Iraq fuel contract. In addition, since 2014, OIG has completed four investigations related to fuel and has additional ongoing investigations. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department’s oversight personnel in Lebanon and Turkey have implemented adequate controls to ensure that the fuel contractor performed acquisition, storage, and</p>	2019

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	distribution of fuel in accordance with contract terms, Federal regulations, and Department guidance and whether the bureaus are adhering to policies and procedures to ensure the safety and security of post personnel.	
A, INL, DS, NEA, SCA, Embassy Baghdad, Embassy Kabul	<p data-bbox="453 457 1276 520"><i>Audit of the Cost Management and Recovery Efforts of Embassy Air in Iraq and Afghanistan</i></p> <p data-bbox="453 541 1295 1247">In FY2019, the Department is projected to spend over \$350 million on Embassy Air operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, which is funded through the Aviation Working Capital Fund (AWCF). Federal regulations and Department policies require that working capital funds charge customers sufficient fees to cover all operating and overhead expenses, which is known as “full cost recovery.” Although the AWCF was initiated in 2012, the Department has not yet attained full cost recovery. In an effort to achieve full cost recovery, ticket prices for end users have risen significantly within the past year. The users of Embassy Air now report that they are unable to pay for necessary trips to conduct oversight of Department programs; and contractors and other agencies look to other means for transportation of their staff. As a result, ridership and fee collections are declining, which further reduces the ability to fund Embassy Air operations via a working capital fund operation at full cost recovery. The objectives of the audit are: 1) to determine whether the methodology used to calculate ticket fees for Embassy Air operations in Afghanistan and Iraq is designed to achieve full cost recovery, and 2) to determine whether Embassy Air services are being managed to maintain cost reasonableness in support of embassy operations and mission.</p>	2019
AF, CT/CVE, INL, NEA, PM	<p data-bbox="453 1272 1219 1335"><i>Audit of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program (TSCTP)</i></p> <p data-bbox="453 1356 1295 1917">The TSCTP is an interagency program designed to eliminate terrorist safe havens in Northwest Africa by promoting regional partnerships, strengthening criminal justice institutions, countering violent extremist messaging and recruitment, monitoring and countering terrorist financing, and training foreign governments’ military and law enforcement forces in counterterrorism procedures. The Department received a combined total of \$54.1 million for TSCTP from FY 2016 to FY 2017 and requested a combined total of \$85.9 million for FY 2018 and FY 2019. Successful operations under TSCTP require coordinating actions among several Department bureaus, including AF, CT/CVE, INL, NEA, and PM, as well as with interagency partners. The objective of this audit is to determine the extent to which the Department is effectively administering the TSCTP programs by: 1) Monitoring financial and programmatic performance and 2) Adequately designing, measuring, and evaluating indicators to measure program effectiveness, in accordance with Federal regulations and Department policies.</p>	2019

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
GEC	<p data-bbox="451 296 1224 363"><i>Audit of Global Engagement Center (GEC) Coordination of U.S. Government Efforts To Counter Terrorist Messaging and Influence</i></p> <p data-bbox="451 384 1292 982">The Secretary of State established the GEC in April 2016 pursuant to Executive Order 13721 to “lead, synchronize, and coordinate efforts of the Federal Government to recognize, understand, expose, and counter foreign state and non-state propaganda and disinformation efforts aimed at undermining United States national security interests.” From 2016 to 2018, the GEC received \$200 million to coordinate U.S. Government counter-messaging efforts to ensure they are streamlined and to eliminate duplication, and to consult with allied governments, nongovernmental organizations, civil society, and private-sector experts about best practices in confronting state-sponsored propaganda and disinformation. In addition, the GEC provided direct support to foreign nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, and other organizations. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the GEC has demonstrated progress toward achieving its statutory mission of leading, synchronizing, and coordinating U.S. Government efforts to counter foreign-state and non-state actors’ propaganda and disinformation.</p>	2019
Administration, NEA, Embassy Baghdad	<p data-bbox="451 1003 1268 1037"><i>Review of Personal Property Accountability Audit of U.S. Mission Iraq</i></p> <p data-bbox="451 1058 1292 1549">Embassy Baghdad manages approximately \$300 million in government-owned personal property. In 2014, OIG reported that the Department lacked accurate property records for its personal property located throughout Iraq. More recently, according to Department personnel, government personal property maintained by one of the prime contractors at the Embassy may be pilfered and disposed of without proper documentation. Moreover, OIG learned that the contractor does not perform preventive maintenance as required by the contract and instead purchases new equipment that is not needed. The contractor earns an administrative fee on all property purchased. The objective of the audit is to determine whether the Department accounted for and maintained government-furnished property in accordance with contract terms, Federal requirements, and Department regulations.</p>	2019
OBO, Consulate General Erbil	<p data-bbox="451 1570 1024 1604"><i>Audit of New Consulate Construction - Erbil, Iraq</i></p> <p data-bbox="451 1625 1292 1934">In September 2013, the Department and the head of the Department of Foreign Relations for the Kurdistan Regional Government signed an agreement allocating land for the construction of a new consulate general building and compound in Erbil. In March 2014, the Department issued a pre-solicitation notice for the design and construction of offices, housing, and support facilities. In June 2018, it awarded a contract, valued at \$422.5 million, to B.L. Harbert International. As of August 2018, seven modifications to the contract have been made, increasing the value of the contract to \$432.0</p>	2019

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
OBO, Embassy Ankara, EUR	<p>million. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department administered the design and construction contract for the Erbil Consulate in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and whether the contractor fulfilled the contract terms and conditions.</p> <p><i>Audit of New Embassy Compound Construction – Ankara, Turkey</i></p> <p>In December 2016, AQM awarded a \$218 million contract to B.L. Harbert International to construct an NEC in Ankara (modifications could increase the cost of the construction). The design and construction of NEC Ankara are being driven by the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999, which requires the replacement of embassy facilities worldwide. Construction of NEC Ankara commenced in 2017 and is expected to be completed in 2020. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department administered the design and construction contract for NEC Ankara in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and whether the contractor fulfilled the contract terms and conditions.</p>	2019
CT/CVE	<p><i>Audit of the Assistance Provided under the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund (CTPF)</i></p> <p>The CTPF is a key priority within the Bureau of Counterterrorism and Counter Violent Extremism, which works with country and regional partners to disrupt terrorist groups and prevent their establishment of bases of operations. From 2016 to 2018, Congress appropriated approximately \$421 million for CTPF to accomplish three broad goals: (1) to counter terrorist safe havens, (2) to stem the flow of foreign fighters joining extremist groups, and (3) to counter terrorist groups sponsored by Iran. CT addresses these goals by conducting law enforcement training and criminal justice sector training and by providing technical support in the form of grants and cooperative agreements to partnering countries in the Levant, the Lake Chad Basin, the Horn of Africa, and Southeast Asia, among others. The objective of this audit is to determine whether CT has developed and implemented policies and procedures to monitor funds awarded under CTPF and the extent to which the CTPF has achieved its goals.</p>	2019
INL, Embassy Kabul, SCA, Administration	<p><i>Audit of the Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) in Afghanistan</i></p> <p>In 2017, the Department awarded Tetra Tech a 5-year contract, valued at \$116.5 million, to implement the JSSP in Afghanistan. (PAE formerly executed the contract.) The JSSP contract is administered by INL. Deteriorating security conditions in Afghanistan have made it difficult for contractors to effectively meet contract deliverables. The objective of this audit is to determine whether INL 1) performed risk assessments and applied lessons learned from the previous JSSP contract; 2) developed monitoring plans and monitored contract deliverables; 3) made appropriate modifications to the contract to</p>	2020

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	address implementation challenges; and 4) the JSSP is on track to achieve stated goals and objectives in Afghanistan.	
INL	<p data-bbox="453 369 906 401"><i>Audit of INL Program Pipeline Funding</i></p> <p data-bbox="453 422 1295 911">Appropriations law requires that funds be expended for the purposes and fiscal year for which they were appropriated. In 2014, OIG reported that INL had \$268 million in prior-year funds that had not been obligated for a specific purpose, also known as “pipeline” funds. In 2017, OIG reported that pipeline funds of \$55 million for INL’s Pakistan law enforcement program were at risk of being canceled because they had not been used by the end of the fiscal year. However, INL subsequently reprogrammed the funds for other uses before they expired. Maintaining large balances of funds of pipeline funding increases the risk that funds are used for purposes other than those for which they were appropriated. The objective of this audit is to determine whether INL has managed Department funds to ensure that the funds were used for the purposes for which they were appropriated.</p>	2020
Administration	<p data-bbox="453 936 1208 968"><i>Audit of the Department's Use of Undefined Contract Actions</i></p> <p data-bbox="453 989 1295 1444">To meet urgent needs, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and Department guidelines allow the Department to issue undefined contract actions (UCA), which authorize contractors to begin work before reaching a final agreement on contract terms. Prior OIG audits found that A/LM/AQM had not complied with negotiated definitization schedules or with FAR and Department requirements to definitize UCAs and that the Department had paid unallowable fees during the undefined period. As a result, contractors had little incentive to control costs during an undefined period. The objective of this audit is to determine whether A/LM/AQM met FAR requirements and Department guidelines for issuing and subsequently definitizing UCAs and whether fees or profits were paid to the contractor during the undefined period.</p>	2020
AF, CT, DS, INL, PM	<p data-bbox="453 1470 1227 1539"><i>Audit of the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) Program</i></p> <p data-bbox="453 1560 1295 1936">Established in 2009, PRACT is a regional program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of military, law enforcement, and civilian actors across East Africa to counter terrorism in a comprehensive fashion. PRACT's goals focus on improving partner nations' rule of law, border security, ability to counter violent extremism, and ability to counter terrorist financing. The Bureau of African Affairs manages the PRACT program, and other bureaus lead in the design and selection of PRACT activities. PRACT efforts are funded through several Department funding streams: Economic Support Funds, International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs, and Peacekeeping</p>	2020

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	<p>Operations. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department has solicited, managed, and monitored assistance awards and projects made under the PRACT program in accordance with Federal laws and Department guidance and whether the PRACT program has achieved its program performance goals and objectives.</p>	
OBO, Embassy Jerusalem, DS	<p><i>Audit of Construction and Physical Upgrades of U.S. Diplomatic Facilities in Jerusalem</i></p> <p>In May 2018, the United States officially moved its U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) has planned a multi-phased upgrade of existing U.S. facilities at a value of \$55 million. The construction includes the refurbishment of the U.S. Consulate General facility in Jerusalem, and security upgrades and the construction of an annex to Jerusalem’s Arnona for the executive office. The Arnona Annex will serve as the interim embassy until construction of the planned New Embassy Compound, estimated at \$424 million, is completed. The objective of this audit is to determine whether OBO managed the construction of the interim embassy facilities in Jerusalem in accordance with Federal requirements and Department guidance, and whether the facilities meet Bureau of Diplomatic Security physical security requirements for overseas posts.</p>	2020
Embassy Manila, DS, CT, and EAP	<p><i>Audit of Antiterrorism Assistance Program in the Philippines</i></p> <p>The Department of State’s Antiterrorism Assistance program trains civilian security and law enforcement personnel in counterterrorism techniques that enable them to deal more effectively with security challenges within their borders; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security’s Office of Anti-terrorism Assistance and the Bureau of Counterterrorism manage the program jointly. The Philippines was the third highest ATA funded program in 2016 and was recently designated as a contingency operation by the Department of Defense. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether DS and CT have developed specific, measurable, and outcome-oriented objectives for the Philippine ATA program; whether DS and CT are effectively monitoring and evaluating ATA program participants’ progress toward attaining program goals; and whether DS and CT have established program sustainment goals.</p>	2020
Embassy Baghdad, NEA	<p><i>Audit of Property Accountability and Transfer in Support of the Diplomatic Support Services Contract</i></p> <p>The Department is transitioning its life support, and operations and maintenance (O&M) contracts in support of overseas contingency operations to a new Diplomatic Support Services (DiPSS) contract. Contracts for these services in Iraq, with a combined value of \$6 billion, will be the first to transfer. All of the property acquired or</p>	2020

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Fiscal Year
	<p>maintained within the current contracts will transfer to the new contract. This property includes a combination of accountable property and consumables. Failure to properly account for and transfer property held under the current contracts could result in the unnecessary expenditure of millions of dollars to reacquire property that the Department previously paid for and should already have in its possession. The objectives of this audit will be 1) to determine the extent to which property is accurately accounted for under current life support and O&M contracts in Iraq; and 2) to determine the extent to which AQM and NEA have planned property transfers to the DiPSS contract.</p>	

Office of Evaluations and Special Projects

The Office of Evaluations and Special Projects (ESP) conducts independent and objective analyses of Department and USAGM programs and operations. These management and programmatic evaluations are intended to provide insight into issues of concern to the Department, Congress, and the American public. ESP blends the skills of attorneys, investigators, and analysts to:

- Analyze patterns and practices that contribute to waste and abuse of tax dollars and other funds and resources under the control of the Department and USAGM.
- Fulfill OIG's statutory duties under Federal whistleblower laws.
- Author management alerts.
- Develop capping reports with a focus on thematic and systemic issues.
- Conduct special reviews.

ESP's portfolio includes work that is reactive in nature, which requires its operations to be responsive to swiftly changing Department and USAGM priorities and time-sensitive congressional requests.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

ESP also manages OIG's Whistleblower Protection Program to provide assurance that Department and USAGM employees, contractors, subcontractors, and grantees are protected from reprisal for reporting what they reasonably believe to be evidence of wrongdoing. OIG also is required to investigate whistleblower retaliation allegations by employees of Department contractors, grantees, and subcontractors.

The Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 requires Inspectors General to designate a whistleblower protection coordinator (WPC), who supports OIG in its mandate to receive and investigate complaints or information from employees concerning possible violations of law, rules, or regulations, or mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.

Responsibilities of the WPC include:

- Educating Department and USAGM employees and managers about prohibitions on retaliation for protected disclosures, and educating employees who have made or are contemplating making a protected disclosure about their rights and remedies against retaliation for protected disclosures.
- Ensuring that OIG promptly and thoroughly reviews complaints that it receives and that it responds to whistleblowers in a timely fashion.
- Coordinating with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel, other agencies, and nongovernmental organizations on matters related to whistleblower protection.

The WPC cannot act as a legal representative, agent, or advocate for any individual whistleblower. Employees who are concerned about or believe they may have been subject to reprisal may contact the WPC at: WPEAOmbuds@stateoig.gov.

EVALUATIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Agency/Bureau	Project Title	Fiscal year
DS, OBO, A	<i>Evaluation of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Aegis Construction Contract at Camp Eggers, Afghanistan</i>	2019
	<p>In 2014, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security sought to mitigate the daily threats posed to the high-risk convoy movements conducted by the Kabul Embassy Security Force (KESF) by moving the KESF closer to U.S. Embassy Kabul to minimize dangerous convoy movements to and from the Embassy. To achieve this, it modified Task Order 10, a security contract held by Aegis, to include the construction of a camp for KESF personnel at Camp Eggers with an estimated project cost of about \$173.3 million. However, this contract was eventually terminated without the completion of any significant work.</p> <p>This evaluation will examine how Aegis was selected for the construction of Camp Eggers; what caused multiple cost overruns and delays; why the Department continued using Aegis after non-compliance concerns were identified shortly after award; and what the Department received after spending \$97.6 million on Camp Eggers.</p>	
DS, CT	<i>Evaluation of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Explosive Detection Canine Program – Health and Welfare</i>	2019
	<p>OIG received allegations from a whistleblower that the Department was providing Explosive Detection Canines (EDCs) to foreign partner nations without the proper follow up to ensure the canines were receiving adequate healthcare. These allegations also included reports that one canine had recently died and others were potentially dying due to various medical conditions, lack of veterinary care, and poor working conditions. This evaluation will examine whether the Department effectively manages the health and welfare of canines in the Explosive Detection Canine Program.</p>	
S, IO	<i>Review of Allegations of Prohibited Personnel Practices in the Office of the Secretary and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs</i>	2019
	<p>In response to congressional requests, referrals from the Department, and several hotline complaints, OIG initiated this special review of allegations that political appointees at the Department engaged in prohibited personnel practices against career officials.</p>	
S, OCR	<i>Review of Sexual Harassment Processes</i>	2019
	<p>This evaluation will assess how the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) responds to sexual harassment allegations made against Department employees and whether discipline is taken when allegations are substantiated.</p>	

Office of Inspections

The Office of Inspections (ISP) is comprised of multidisciplinary teams responsible for carrying out OIG’s mandate to inspect overseas missions and domestic entities of the Department and USAGM. Inspections are conducted to provide the Department and USAGM with independent assessments that cover three broad areas, consistent with Section 209 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980:

- **Policy Implementation:** whether policy goals and objectives are being effectively achieved, whether U.S. interests are being accurately and effectively represented, and whether all elements of an office or mission are being adequately coordinated.
- **Resource Management:** whether resources are being used and managed with maximum efficiency, effectiveness, and economy and whether financial transactions and accounts are properly conducted, maintained, and reported.
- **Management Controls:** whether the administration of activities and operations meets the requirements of applicable laws and regulations; whether internal management controls have been instituted to ensure quality of performance and reduce the likelihood of mismanagement; whether instances of fraud, waste, or abuse exist; and whether adequate steps for detection, correction, and prevention have been taken.

ISP uses a risk-based approach to determine which overseas posts and domestic units to inspect each year, taking into account risk indicators such as mission funding, foreign assistance level, country threat profile, and staff vacancy rate. Under its risk-based approach, OIG also tailors each inspection to better target the Department’s most significant vulnerabilities.

PLANNED FY 2019 INSPECTIONS BY REGION

Region	Inspection	Initiation Date
Africa		
	Embassy Kigali, Rwanda	Fall 2018
	Embassy Libreville, Gabon	
	Embassy Pretoria & Constituent Posts, South Africa	Spring 2019
	Embassy Maseru, Lesotho	
	Embassy Mbabane, Eswatini	
	Embassy N’Djamena, Chad	
	Embassy Nouakchott, Mauritania	
Europe		
	Embassy Helsinki, Finland	Spring 2019
	Embassy Stockholm, Sweden	
	Embassy Ljubljana, Slovenia	

Embassy Tirana, Albania

East Asia and Pacific

Embassy Canberra & Constituent Posts, Australia Spring 2019

Western Hemisphere

Embassy Bogota, Columbia Fall 2018

Embassy Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Embassy Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Embassy Nassau, Bahamas

Embassy Paramaribo, Suriname

Domestic

United States Agency for Global Media Fall 2018

Office of Foreign Missions

Hiring Freeze Impact Assessment

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs Spring 2019

Kentucky Consular Center

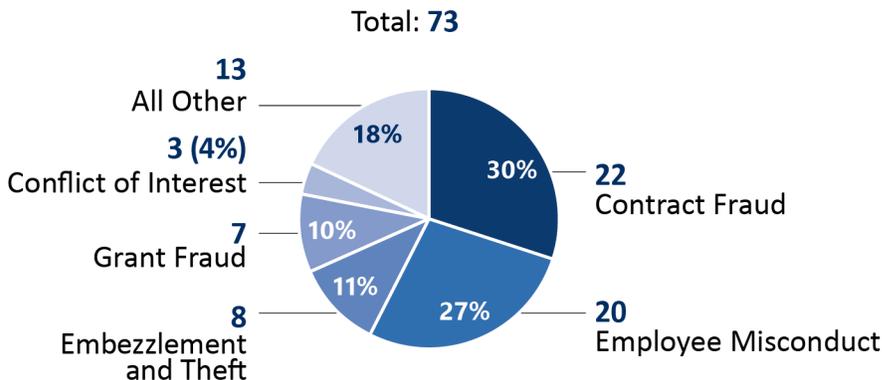
ISP's winter inspection cycle was cancelled due to the lapse in OIG's appropriations that occurred from 11:59 p.m. December 21, 2018, through January 25, 2019. In addition to the inspections listed above, ISP may also conduct targeted inspections, compliance follow-up reviews, or management assistance reports, as necessary. ISP will use its risk-based approach to develop its FY 2020 inspection schedule and will announce that schedule to the Department in July 2019.

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations (INV) conducts worldwide investigations of criminal, civil, and administrative violations related to programs and operations of the Department, USAGM, and USIBWC. Investigations conducted by OIG special agents are usually initiated as a result of allegations received from the following: OIG Hotline, OIG audit or inspection teams, Department or USAGM management or employees, other OIGs, other Federal law enforcement agencies, Congress, or the public. Criminal and civil investigations are referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution. In addition, investigations may be referred to the Bureau of Human Resources, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, the Office of the Procurement Executive, or other agencies for administrative or other appropriate action. Below is a summary of OIG cases closed during FY 2018.

Procurement and grant funds represent a key component of foreign assistance, and OIG plays a critical oversight role to ensure these funds are expended properly and are not subject to fraud, waste, or abuse. Since FY 2011, INV has continued to focus on identifying and referring appropriate cases to the Department and USAGM for suspension and debarment, as shown below.

FY 2018 Cases Closed



FY 2019–FY 2020 AREAS OF EMPHASIS AND PREVENTIVE ACTIONS

INV's top priorities for FY 2019 and FY 2020 continue to be protecting the integrity of Department, USAGM, and USIBWC programs and operations through investigations, including procurement fraud, grant fraud, and public corruption or other criminal or serious noncriminal employee misconduct, as well as enhancing investigative capabilities in order to identify and deter criminal activity and misconduct. INV's field offices in Frankfurt, Germany, and Charleston, SC, play a vital role in OIG's investigative oversight of the Department's high-risk, high-cost programs and operations.

To increase OIG's oversight ability, INV's data analytics team will continue to assist OIG by assuming a pro-active and risk-based approach, supporting efforts to identify potential

fraud and other vulnerabilities, as well as ongoing investigations. This capability allows OIG to more effectively conduct strategic planning and identify work plan priorities.

The Inspector General is charged with fraud prevention and detection. To meet this objective, INV works with the Office of Evaluation and Special Projects to issue management assistance reports that identify systemic weaknesses and vulnerabilities to fraud, waste, and abuse in Department systems and programs and recommend corrective actions to help Department managers address these shortcomings. INV also actively participates in OIG outreach programs by providing fraud awareness briefings to educate Department employee groups and training classes on potential indicators of fraud.

OIG Hotline

INV also maintains the OIG Hotline, a confidential channel for complaints concerning violations of law or regulation, fraud, waste, abuse, or substantial and specific threats to public health and safety. Complaints to the OIG Hotline have generated numerous successful investigations resulting in criminal, civil, and administrative actions. In FY 2018 the hotline processed nearly 2,200 complaints. Allegations may be reported to the hotline by contacting <https://www.stateoig.gov/hotline> or by calling 1-800-409-9926.

Appendix A: Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
A	Bureau of Administration
AF	The Bureau of African Affairs
AIG	Assistant Inspector General
A/LM/AQM	Office of Acquisitions Management
AUD	Office of Audits
AWCF	aviation working capital fund
CA	Bureau of Consular Affairs
CA/CST	Bureau of Consular Affairs, Office of Consular Systems and Technology
CFO Act	Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990
CFR	compliance follow-up review
CGFS	Bureau of Comptroller and Global Financial Services
COR	Contracting Officer's Representatives
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism
DAIG	Deputy Assistant Inspector General
DATA Act	Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014
Department	Department of State
DGC	Deputy General Counsel
DoD	Department of Defense
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
DS	Bureau of Diplomatic Security
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
ESP	Evaluations and Special Projects
EUR	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
EUR/ACE	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs ,Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance for Europe and Eurasia
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
GC	General Counsel
HR	Bureau of Human Resources
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research
INV	Office of Investigations
IRM	Bureau of Information Resource Management
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Syria
ISP	Office of Inspections
IT	Information Technology
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
LIG-OCO	lead inspector general for overseas contingency operations

continued on next page

Abbreviation	Definition
M/PRI	Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation
MERO	Middle East Region Operations
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
NEC	New Embassy Compound
OBO	Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations
OCO	overseas contingency operations
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
PAE	PAE Government Services, Inc.
PAT	post assignment travel
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
PSPR	Post Security Program Review
RSC	resettlement support centers
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy
S/OCR	Office of Civil Rights
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SPE	Special Protective Equipment
ULO	unliquidated obligation
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USIBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section
USAGM	U.S. Agency for Global Media (formally the Broadcasting Board of Governors)
WPC	Whistleblower Protection Coordinator
WPS	Worldwide Protective Services



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If you fear reprisal, contact the
OIG Whistleblower Coordinator to learn more about your rights.
WPEAOmbuds@stateoig.gov