



OIG Office of Inspector General
U.S. Department of State • Broadcasting Board of Governors

Work Plan

FY 2016–FY 2017



OIG Office of Inspector General

U.S. Department of State • Broadcasting Board of Governors

OUR VISION

To be a world-class organization and a catalyst for effective management, accountability, and positive change in the Department, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and the foreign affairs community.

OUR MISSION

To conduct independent audits, evaluations, inspections, 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 Broadcasting Board of Governors.

OUR VALUES

Integrity

We remain independent, striving to maintain the highest level of trust, integrity, and professionalism. Our work is fact-based, objective, and supported by sufficient, appropriate evidence in accordance with professional standards.

Teamwork

Our success depends on working together and fostering an inclusive and mutually supportive environment. Our work environment encourages collaboration, innovation, flexibility, and integration of OIG resources.

Accountability

We accept responsibility for our work products and services, upholding the highest professional standards by evaluating and measuring our results against stated performance measures and targets. We strive to ensure that our work is relevant, credible, and timely.

Communication

We clarify expectations up front and communicate openly, honestly, and accurately with our associates and our stakeholders. We look for ways to improve ourselves and our work products by seeking, giving, and using both praise and constructive feedback.

Respect

We promote diversity and equal opportunity throughout the organization. We value and respect the views of others.

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 (FY) 2016–2017. 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 Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG).

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

OIG’s goal is to ensure that our work makes a meaningful and productive contribution to strengthening accountability and integrity and promoting positive change in the Department, BBG, and the broader foreign affairs community.

This OIG work plan for FY 2016–2017 focuses on the following areas that, among others, constitute top management challenges for the Department:

- physical security
- information security
- contracts and grants
- overseas contingency operations (OCO), including programs and operations in front-line states such as Afghanistan and Pakistan

OIG utilized the institutional knowledge of its staff and feedback from Department and BBG officials, Members of Congress, and other external stakeholders to identify and select the audits, inspections, and evaluations included in its FY 2016–2017 work plan. Like OIG’s Strategic Plan for FY 2015–2017, this work plan is an evolving document, which will be revised and updated, as necessary, to ensure that OIG oversight operations remain relevant, timely, and responsive to the priorities of the administration and Congress and the evolving demands of our global oversight mission.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Steve Linick'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Steve A. Linick
Inspector General

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Oversight Responsibilities and Organization

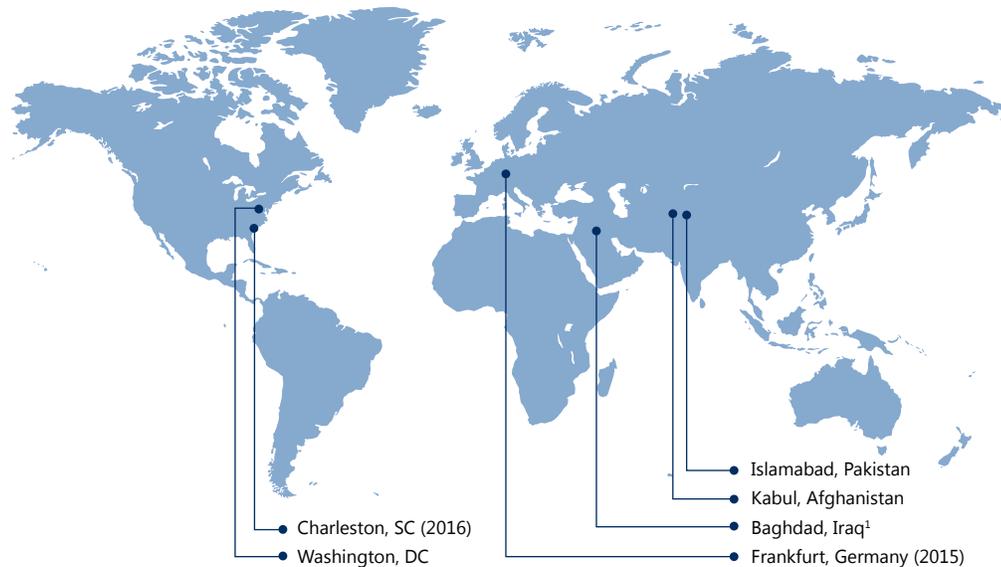
OIG's mandate is broad and comprehensive, involving oversight of the full scope of Department and BBG programs and operations, including more than 75,000 employees and 280 overseas missions and broadcasting networks, as well as the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission. These agencies are funded through combined annual appropriations of approximately \$15 billion and nearly \$7 billion in consular fees and other income. OIG also is responsible for full or partial oversight of an additional \$17 billion in Department-managed foreign assistance. In total, OIG is responsible for overseeing approximately \$40 billion.

Although based in Washington, DC, OIG operates long-standing overseas offices in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq¹ 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 the front-line states and other crisis and post-conflict countries.

OIG recently opened a new office in Frankfurt, Germany, to co-locate audit and investigative staff with the Department's regional support operations. The new OIG Frankfurt office will provide oversight of Embassy Baghdad's relocated Contract Management Office, which is expected to manage some \$3.5 billion in contracts over the next several years, and of the Department's Regional Procurement Support Office (RPSO) and other regional operations.

Investigative staff also has been co-located with the Department's Global Financial Service Center in Charleston, South Carolina, where OIG is in the process of establishing a new office. In addition, OIG closely collaborates with the Department of Defense (DoD) and the 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 in coordination with other oversight agencies in the region.

OIG Office Locations



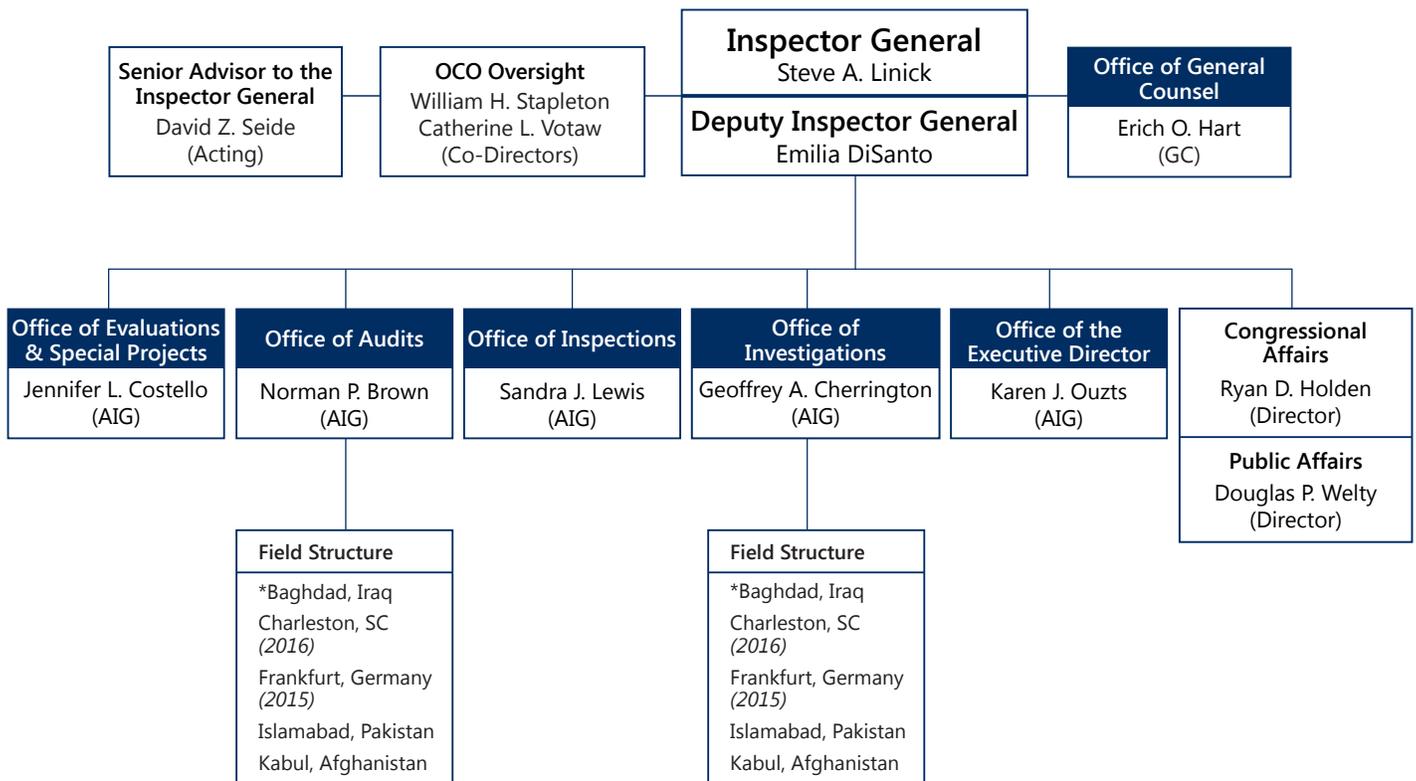
¹ As of June 2014, OIG temporarily vacated the Baghdad office as a result of security concerns over increased threats in the region.

Management Alerts and Assistance Reports

In FY 2014, OIG launched a new series of rapid-response products to address critical, time-sensitive issues. Management Alerts and Management Assistance Reports supplement and enhance the work of OIG audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations by alerting senior Department leadership to systemic, high-risk issues or deficiencies that require immediate corrective action. These oversight products are developed by collaborative teams from across the organization in response to major concerns identified in the course of scheduled or requested reviews, or to summarize trends and systemic issues from a broader range of oversight activities.

Management Alerts typically are issued by the Inspector General. Management Assistance Reports are issued by the Assistant Inspectors General. OIG publishes these alerts and reports on its website at oig.state.gov, along with Department responses and subsequent actions taken to resolve outstanding issues.

OIG Organization Chart



*As of June 2014, OIG temporarily vacated the Baghdad office as a result of security concerns over increased threats in the region.

Overseas Contingency Operations



OIG recently assumed new, statutorily mandated responsibilities for overseeing current and future Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). 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 for overseas contingency operations (LIG-OCO) from the Inspectors General of DoD, the Department, and USAID. As of July 2015, there are two 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 the Levant (ISIL); and Operation Freedom's Sentinel, to train, advise, and assist Afghan security forces and conduct counterterrorism missions against the remnants of Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. A third OCO—Operation United Assistance, to provide support to civilian-led humanitarian assistance and consequence management efforts related to the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa—was terminated by the President on June 30, 2015.

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) communications, to collect information and prepare periodic reports for Congress on OCO projects and activities.

For each OCO, OIG coordinates and conducts 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 LIG-OCO oversight mandate. During FY 2016, OIG plans to conduct inspections of U.S. missions in Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, and Pakistan; BBG's Middle East Broadcasting Network, which broadcasts television and radio programs to Middle East audiences; and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, which is responsible for leading the Department's response to humanitarian crises worldwide, including in Syria and Iraq. Oversight of these activities is expected to carry over into FY 2017 and future fiscal years, and to increase with the expansion of current OCOs and the establishment of any new OCOs.

Specific projects planned for FY 2016 and 2017 in support of OIG's OCO oversight mission are summarized below; audit projects are described in more detail on pages 25–28.

Completed and Planned OIG Oversight Activities in Support of the LIG-OCO Mandate

- *Audit of Department of State Vetting of Syrian Non-Lethal Aid Recipients*
- *Audit of Afghanistan Life Support Services (ALiSS) Contract*
- *Audit of Embassy Kabul Planning for the Transition to a Civilian-led Mission in Afghanistan*
- *Audit of Task Orders for the Baghdad Life Support Services (BLiSS) Contract*
- *Audit of Department of State Vetting of Non-U.S. Contractors in Afghanistan*
- *Audit of Department of State Use of DUNS Number 12-345-6787 (Miscellaneous Foreign Awardees) in Afghanistan*
- *Audit of Contract and Grant Oversight Staffing in Iraq*
- *Audit of Contract and Grant Oversight Staffing in Afghanistan*
- *Audit of Department of State Compliance with Critical Environment Contracting Policies*
- *Audit of Antiterrorism Assistance Program Planning and Monitoring for Countries under NEA and SCA*
- *Inspection of BBG's Middle East Broadcasting Network (MBN)*
- *Inspection of Embassy Cairo, Egypt, and Constituent Post*
- *Inspection of Mission Iraq's Implementation of the Supporting Governance in Iraq Line of Effort*
- *Inspection of Mission Iraq's Implementation of the Exposing ISIL's True Nature Line of Effort*
- *Inspection of Embassy Ankara, Turkey, and Constituent Posts*
- *Inspection of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration*
- *Inspection of Embassy Islamabad, Pakistan, and Constituent Posts*
- *Investigations - continued efforts with the LIG-OCO Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group under the Memorandum of Understanding*
- *Investigations - continued OIG Hotline efforts under the LIG-OCO Memorandum of Agreement*

OIG Strategic Framework

OIG's strategic plan affirms its commitment to providing quality oversight to the agencies it serves and informing the public and other stakeholders of how OIG is safeguarding taxpayer resources. The plan also emphasizes OIG's obligation to continually improve its own operations and to ensure that its workforce is highly motivated and well trained to carry out its responsibilities. The strategic goals and objectives below provide the framework that guides OIG's work plan for FY 2016 and 2017.

Strategic Goal 1: Value—OIG delivers independent, accurate, timely, and balanced information to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of Department and BBG programs and operations and to identify the best use of taxpayer dollars.

Objectives:

- 1.1** OIG delivers timely, persuasive, and relevant products and oversight that increase accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness in Department and BBG programs and operations.
- 1.2** OIG collaborates internally and with the oversight community to leverage the impact of its activities and products.

Strategic Goal 2: Positive Change—OIG establishes and maintains effective communication channels with stakeholders and customers, enabling them to make informed decisions to address priorities and challenges of the Department and BBG.

Objectives:

- 2.1 OIG works and communicates effectively with stakeholders to deliver information and services that support informed decision-making and effect positive change.
- 2.2 OIG works with the Department, BBG, and other stakeholders to hold accountable those who engage in fraud, waste, abuse, misconduct, or criminal activity.

Strategic Goal 3: Advance Excellence and Innovation—OIG recruits, invests in, and retains a highly motivated, skilled, and agile workforce empowered through a robust infrastructure, enhanced technology, and flexible, work-life balance friendly policies.

Objectives:

- 3.1 OIG aligns planning, resources, and internal controls to support the most efficient and effective use of resources and to improve organizational performance.
- 3.2 OIG attracts, develops, and maintains a highly qualified, motivated, results-oriented, and diverse workforce focused on mission accomplishment, teamwork, professional development, continuous improvement, and meaningful results.

OIG Work Planning Process

OIG has established an integrated approach to coordinating and prioritizing its work across its functional offices, while creating opportunities for longer range planning. This document presents OIG's first 2-year work plan, which more closely aligns with the Federal budget process by identifying work in support of resources being requested for FY 2016 and FY 2017. This work plan identifies the projects, priorities, and initiatives that will support OIG's ability to achieve its strategic goals and objectives during the next 2 years by:

- providing independent products and services that promote integrity and positive change;
- engaging stakeholders to conduct effective oversight and addressing Department and BBG priorities and challenges; and
- strengthening OIG's workforce and internal operations.

During FY 2015, OIG launched a new work planning process to strengthen engagement in OIG's vision and mission by encouraging input from all employees through an open call for project proposals. Selection criteria—including congressional and agency concerns, major management challenges, and program cost and risk factors—were used to compare projects from an agency-wide perspective to determine immediate and long-term priorities. The new planning process uses a web-based database system to consolidate all project information in an integrated inventory, allowing projects to be updated, adjusted, and re-prioritized in keeping with changing environments, requirements, and opportunities.

The projects and plans presented in this work plan are contingent upon availability of funds, budget decisions, and changes in priorities, and are, therefore, subject to revision.

The Compliance Process

One of the primary impacts of OIG's oversight activities comes from the implementation of recommendations issued by OIG to correct problems and vulnerabilities identified in the course of an audit, inspection, evaluation, or other review. Following the issuance of a final report, each entity tasked with corrective action must respond in writing to the formal recommendations in the published report. When OIG and Department or BBG management agree on the proposed corrective actions, they are considered resolved. Recommendations are closed once OIG verifies that corrective actions have 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 a program of compliance follow-up reviews (CFRs) and audits (CFAs), which generally are conducted 6 to 24 months following the issuance of an inspection report, and up to 48 months after the issuance of an audit or evaluation report. CFRs/CFAs determine the extent to which, 1) the Department has taken appropriate action to implement the recommendations from the original report, and 2) final corrective actions have addressed the report's original deficiencies. Recommendations that have not been implemented are reissued, and modified as needed, in the CFR/CFA report, along with new recommendations on additional problems and vulnerabilities identified in the course of the review or audit.

Office of Audits

The Office of Audits (AUD) comprises the Audit Directorate and the Middle East Region Operations (MERO) Directorate. The Audit Directorate is responsible for conducting audits and program evaluations of the management and financial operations of the Department and BBG, including their financial statements, information security, internal operations, and external activities funded by the Department or BBG through contracts or financial assistance. The MERO Directorate is responsible for performing engagements in the Middle East region, as well as in North Africa and Central and South Asia.

Many of the projects that AUD performs each year focus on high-risk management challenges within the Department and BBG. Because of limited resources, AUD generally focuses its work on high-cost programs, key management challenges, and vital operations that will provide Department and BBG managers with information that will assist them in, for example, making sound operational decisions. In addition to performing discretionary work, a significant amount of AUD's resources are used to fulfill mandatory requirements, such as annual financial statement and information security audits, or to respond to congressional and Department requests.

Audit Directorate

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
Contracts, Grants and Infrastructure		
A/OPE	<p data-bbox="553 386 1182 438"><i>Audit of Suspension and Debarment Process and Other Internal Remedies Within the Department of State</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 449 1182 951">Agencies have many different tools at their disposal to protect U.S. Government interests. Suspension and debarment supports the policy that agencies shall only solicit offers from, award contracts to, and consent to subcontracts with responsible contractors. The decision to suspend or debar a contractor also represents a significant step in a process that identifies, refers, and takes action, in some cases, to ban contractors from receiving future government contracts. Alternatively, a contractor may enter into an administrative agreement with an agency instead of being suspended or debarred. Administrative agreements generally require that a contractor meets certain agency-imposed requirements in order to not be suspended or debarred and remain eligible for new contracts. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department has designed its suspension and debarment policies and procedures in accordance with Federal requirements and is appropriately applying the policies and procedures to protect the government's interest.</p>	February 2016
OBO	<p data-bbox="553 968 1182 1020"><i>Audit of the Contract Administration for the Design and Construction of the New Embassy Compound Mexico City</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1031 1182 1377">The New Embassy Compound (NEC) in 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 eight 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 Department. The Department anticipates its completion by 2019. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department has administered the design and construction contract for NEC Mexico City in accordance with Federal acquisition regulations and whether the contractor has fulfilled the contract terms and conditions.</p>	February 2016
Geographic Bureaus, ECA, A, AQM	<p data-bbox="553 1394 1182 1446"><i>Audit of J. William Fulbright Scholarship Fund Grants in Selected Countries</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1457 1182 1829">The Fulbright Program, which is administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, awards grants to students, scholars, and teaching professionals. The program was established to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge, and skills. Congress appropriates more than \$230 million annually to this program. In addition, the program receives contributions from other governments. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether Fulbright Scholarship Fund grants are effectively and efficiently administered and monitored within established policies and procedures, and whether mechanisms are in place to track and perform follow-up actions to achieve desired program results.</p>	March 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
A/LM/AQM, EAP	<p data-bbox="553 285 1179 338"><i>Audit of Selected Contracts and Grants within the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 352 1179 590">OIG has identified the management of contracts, acquisitions, 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 in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP). The objective of the audit is to determine whether EAP administered and oversaw selected contracts and grants in accordance with applicable Federal laws and Department guidance.</p>	July 2016
Functional and Geographic Bureaus, BBG	<p data-bbox="553 604 1122 657"><i>2016 OMB Circular A-133–Single Audit Act (Desk) Reviews (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 672 1179 1014">The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations,” establishes audit requirements for state and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations receiving Federal awards. Under this circular, covered entities that expend \$500,000 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 BBG awards and to help the Department and BBG ensure that reports comply with the requirements of the circular.</p>	September 2016
DS, A/LM/AQM	<p data-bbox="553 1029 1138 1081"><i>Audit of Torres Advanced Enterprise Solutions, A Local Guard Force Contractor</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1096 1179 1308">Torres Advanced Enterprise Solutions is a local guard force contractor serving the Department at high-threat posts in Africa and the Middle East. As of March 2015, Torres Advanced Enterprise Solutions has received more than \$75 million in Department local guard force contracts. The objective of the audit is to determine whether Torres Advanced Enterprise Solutions complied with contract terms and conditions at selected overseas posts.</p>	September 2016
A, CGFS, BBG, USIBWC	<p data-bbox="553 1323 1179 1428"><i>FY 2016 Risk Assessments of Travel- and Purchase-Card Programs in the Department of State, Broadcasting Board of Governors, and International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1442 1179 1596">Risk assessments of credit card programs are mandated under the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (Act). This will be the third annual iteration of assessments under the Act. The objective of the assessments is to identify and analyze the risk of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments.</p>	September 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
Geographic and Functional Bureaus, A/LM, CGFS	<p><i>Audit of Department Compliance With Federal and Department of State Premium-Class Air Travel Policies</i></p> <p>Extensive travel is necessary for the Department to carry out its mission. Federal and Department policies require that travelers use coach or economy class accommodations for official domestic and international travel, except when a traveler is specifically authorized to use premium class. According to Department regulations, business class air travel by Department employees is only permitted under limited circumstances. In addition, the Department is required to report all premium class air travel to the General Services Administration on an annual basis. The overall objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department complied with Federal and Department premium-class air travel policies.</p>	January 2017
A/LM/AQM, WHA	<p><i>Audit of Selected Contracts and Grants within the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs</i></p> <p>OIG has identified the management of contracts, acquisitions, 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 the audit is to determine whether WHA administered and oversaw selected contracts and grants in accordance with applicable Federal laws and Department guidance.</p>	February 2017
BBG	<p><i>Audit of the Administration and Oversight of Grants Within the Broadcasting Board of Governors</i></p> <p>BBG funds three grantees through annual grant agreements: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks. The grantees are responsible for developing broadcast content (radio and television news programs), which is distributed by BBG. The three grantees annually receive approximately \$245 million, one-third of BBG’s total funding. The overall objective of the audit is to determine whether BBG’s administration and oversight of grants was performed in accordance with applicable Federal laws and Department guidance.</p>	May 2017
A/LM/AQM, Selected Bureaus	<p><i>Audit of Department of State Oversight and Accountability of Selected Grants to Public International Organizations</i></p> <p>Public International Organizations (PIOs) are international organizations that the U.S. Government participates with as a result of treaties or acts of Congress. For FY 2012 and 2013, the Bureau of Administration, Office of the Procurement Executive, identified grants in excess of \$100 million awarded to PIOs. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the Department is overseeing and holding PIOs accountable for complying with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and, if not, whether it is taking appropriate action to protect its foreign assistance funds.</p>	August 2017

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
Functional and Geographic Bureaus, BBG	<p><i>2017 OMB Circular A-133–Single Audit Act (Desk) Reviews (mandated)</i></p> <p>OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations," establishes audit requirements for state and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations receiving Federal awards. Under this circular, covered entities that expend \$500,000 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 awards and to help the Department ensure that the reports comply with the requirements of the circular.</p>	September 2017
A, CGFS, BBG, USIBWC	<p><i>FY 2017 Risk Assessments of Travel- and Purchase-Card Programs in the Department of State, Broadcasting Board of Governors, and International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section (mandated)</i></p> <p>Risk assessments of credit card programs are mandated under the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (Act). This will be the fourth annual iteration of assessments under the Act. The objective of the assessments is to identify and analyze the risk of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments.</p>	September 2017
OBO	<p><i>Audit of Department of State Use of Cost-Shared Leases Overseas</i></p> <p>The Department manages approximately 15,700 real property leases throughout the world, including office and functional properties and residential units. The majority of the Department's leases are short-term operating leases. The Department manages approximately 6,100 of these real property leases on behalf of other agencies conducting business overseas. The Department has agreements with other Federal agencies to share the costs of operating leases with other Federal agencies that occupy leased space. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department has applied cost-sharing requirements to overseas operating leases.</p>	September 2017

Financial Management

A, HR, CGFS	<p><i>Audit of Cost-of-Living Allowances</i></p> <p>Foreign Service Officers overseas can receive five general types of allowances and benefits, including cost-of-living allowances that are designed to reimburse employees for certain excess costs that they incur as a result of their employment overseas. This group includes the Post Allowance (more commonly referred to as the COLA), Foreign Transfer Allowance, Home Service Transfer Allowance, Separate Maintenance Allowance, Education Allowance, and Educational Travel. Cost-of-living allowances are not considered part of taxable income. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether cost-of-living allowances were provided to employees in accordance with Department policies, and whether the cost-of-living allowance rates were sufficient for employees to cover additional costs required to live in a certain location.</p>	November 2015
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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
INL	<p data-bbox="553 285 1174 363"><i>Review of FY 2015 Accounting and Authentication of Drug Control Funds and Related Performance Report for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 375 1174 772">The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Its principal purpose is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the nation's drug control program. The Director of ONDCP requires agencies to submit annually a detailed accounting of all funds expended by the agencies for National Drug Control Program activities during the previous fiscal year. For example, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) annually obligates more than \$500 million in ONDCP funds. In addition, the Director requires that OIG authenticate the information prior to submission. The objective of this audit is to authenticate the Department's FY 2015 accounting of drug control funds and related performance, in compliance with ONDCP guidance.</p>	December 2015
Department	<p data-bbox="553 789 1162 842"><i>Department of State FY 2015 Compliance With the Improper Payments Information Act (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 854 1162 1089">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 their agency. This guidance also requires that OIGs annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this mandated audit is to determine whether the Department is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.</p>	December 2015
BBG	<p data-bbox="553 1106 1182 1159"><i>Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2015 Compliance With the Improper Payments Information Act (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1171 1182 1407">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 their agency. This guidance also stipulates that OIGs annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this mandated audit is to determine whether BBG is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.</p>	December 2015
Department	<p data-bbox="553 1423 1174 1476"><i>Audit of Department of State FY 2016 Financial Statements (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1488 1174 1724">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 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 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>	February 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
BBG	<p><i>Audit of the Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2016 Financial Statements (mandated)</i></p> <p>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>	February 2016
USIBWC	<p><i>Audit of International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section, FY 2016 Financial Statements (mandated)</i></p> <p>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>	May 2016
A, HR, CGFS	<p><i>Audit of Post Assignment Travel</i></p> <p>Post Assignment Travel (PAT) supports the Department's worldwide change of station costs (including travel, shipment, and storage costs) and training per diem and accommodation. In FY 2014, the Department received almost \$170 million for this function, which is crucial to staffing the Department's overseas missions with competently 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 objectives of this audit are 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>	July 2016
A, CGFS	<p><i>Audit of Department of State FY 2016 Compliance With the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (mandated)</i></p> <p>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 mandated audit are to assess the completeness, timeliness, quality, and accuracy of spending data submitted by the Department, and to assess the implementation and use by the Department of data standards required by the DATA Act.</p>	December 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
BBG	<p data-bbox="553 285 1170 363"><i>Audit of Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2016 Compliance With the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 380 1170 695">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 mandated audit are to assess the completeness, timeliness, quality, and accuracy of spending data submitted by BBG, and to assess the implementation and use by BBG of data standards required by the DATA Act.</p>	December 2016
INL	<p data-bbox="553 711 1170 789"><i>Review of FY 2016 Accounting and Authentication of Drug Control Funds and Related Performance Report for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 806 1170 1121">ONDCP was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Its principal purpose is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the nation's drug control program. The Director of ONDCP requires agencies to submit annually a detailed accounting of all funds expended by the agencies for National Drug Control Program activities during the previous fiscal year. For example, INL annually obligates more than \$500 million in ONDCP funds. In addition, the Director requires that OIG authenticate the information prior to submission. The objective of this audit is to authenticate the Department's FY 2016 accounting of drug control funds and related performance in compliance with ONDCP guidance.</p>	December 2016
Department	<p data-bbox="553 1138 1170 1215"><i>Department of State FY 2016 Compliance With the Improper Payments Information Act (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1232 1170 1442">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 their agency. This guidance also stipulates that OIGs annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this mandated audit is to determine whether the Department is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.</p>	December 2016
BBG	<p data-bbox="553 1459 1170 1537"><i>Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2016 Compliance With the Improper Payments Information Act (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1554 1170 1753">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 their agency. This guidance also stipulates that OIGs annually review and report on improper payments reporting. The objective of this mandated audit is to determine whether BBG is in compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, as amended.</p>	December 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
Department	<p data-bbox="553 281 1130 333"><i>Audit of Department of State FY 2017 Financial Statements (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 348 1182 583">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>	February 2017
BBG	<p data-bbox="553 600 1182 653"><i>Audit of the Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2017 Financial Statements (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 667 1182 903">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 BBG'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>	February 2017
M/PRI	<p data-bbox="553 919 1000 947"><i>Audit of Overseas Cost Containment Initiative</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 961 1182 1304">A significant effort to cut waste at the Department is the Overseas Cost Containment Initiative (OCCI). OCCI was developed to provide a strategic, collaborative, and measurable program for containing diplomatic platform support costs. OCCI is intended to reduce the rate of growth in the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) budgets while supporting growth in the Department's overseas presence. OCCI focuses on the Building Operations and General Services ICASS lines of business. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether OCCI is achieving its goals related to cost savings and whether the Department is reporting accurate and complete information on OCCI cost savings.</p>	February 2017
IRM, BP	<p data-bbox="553 1320 1073 1373"><i>Audit of the Control Phase of the Department of State Information Technology Capital Planning Process</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1388 1182 1751">According to Federal guidance, an information technology (IT) capital planning and investment control (CPIC) process should include three phases: selection, control, and evaluation. In FY 2015, OIG audited the selection phase of the process. After selection, all of the projects in the portfolio should be consistently controlled and managed. If a project is late, over cost, or not meeting performance expectations, senior executives must decide whether it should be continued, modified, or canceled, and actions should be quickly taken to mitigate the effects of changes in risks and costs. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department has implemented the control phase for IT capital planning in accordance with OMB and other Federal guidance.</p>	March 2017

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
USIBWC	<i>Audit of International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section, FY 2017 Financial Statements (mandated)</i> 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.	May 2017
A	<i>Audit of the Equitable Adjustment Process</i> Government contracts generally contain a changes clause that permits the contracting officer to make unilateral changes, in designated areas, within the general scope of the contract through a change order. When a change order is issued, the contractor must proceed with the work as changed. Such changes may result in an appropriate upward or downward adjustment in the contract price, delivery schedule, or time for performance. If there is an increase in the cost of the work or the time for performance, the contractor must submit a claim for an equitable adjustment within 30 days, and must do so prior to final payment. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the process used by the Department to reach equitable adjustments with contractors complied with Department policies and procedures, and whether equitable adjustments were needed because of constructive changes to contracts.	September 2017
Information Technology		
DS, INR	<i>FY 2016 Audit of the Information Security Program for Sensitive Compartmented Information Systems at the Department of State (mandated)</i> The E-Government Act of 2002 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 the 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.	February 2016
Department	<i>FY 2016 Audit of the Information Security Program at the Department of State (mandated)</i> 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 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.	March 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
USIBWC	<p data-bbox="553 281 1154 359"><i>FY 2016 Audit of the Information Security Program at the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 373 1154 583">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>	March 2016
BBG	<p data-bbox="553 600 1154 653"><i>FY 2016 Audit of the Information Security Program at the Broadcasting Board of Governors (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 667 1154 848">The E-Government Act of 2002 requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies' information security programs. This audit will focus on BBG's IT security program. The objective of the 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>	April 2016
IRM	<p data-bbox="553 865 1154 917"><i>Audit of Department of State Data Center Security and Consolidation</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 932 1154 1377">In 2010, the Federal Chief Information Officer (CIO) established the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI) because the number of Federal data centers had increased significantly. The focus of the initiative is to reduce the overall energy and real estate footprint of Government data centers; reduce the cost of data center hardware, software, and operations; increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and shift IT investments to more efficient computing platforms and technologies. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the Department has instituted security controls that are appropriate for its data centers and whether the Department is effectively consolidating data centers to fulfill the mandate. This audit is also intended to help the Department improve security operations within established data centers by determining the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's efforts to comply with the FDCCI.</p>	November 2016
DS, INR	<p data-bbox="553 1394 1154 1472"><i>FY 2017 Audit of the Information Security Program for Sensitive Compartmented Information Systems at the Department of State (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1486 1154 1724">The E-Government Act of 2002 requires OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of its agencies' information security programs. This audit will focus specifically on SCI systems. The objective of the 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; FISMA; and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines.</p>	February 2017

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
Department	<p><i>FY 2017 Audit of the Information Security Program at the Department of State (mandated)</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 Department'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>	March 2017
USIBWC	<p><i>FY 2017 Audit of the Information Security Program at the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section (mandated)</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>	March 2017
BBG	<p><i>FY 2017 Audit of the Information Security Program at the Broadcasting Board of Governors (mandated)</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 BBG's IT security program. The objective of the 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>	April 2017
Security and Intelligence		
DS, CGFS	<p><i>Audit of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security Armored Vehicle Program</i></p> <p>The Department uses armored vehicles at overseas locations to protect its officials while they are being transported between locations. As of June 2014, the Department reported owning almost 5,000 armored vehicles that cost more than \$650 million. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is responsible for the armored vehicle fleet. Recent audits of the Department's financial statements have identified deficiencies in how DS accounts for security equipment, and a recent OIG inspection identified an excess of armored vehicles. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether: 1) DS complied with Federal and Department standards for providing armored vehicles to overseas posts; 2) posts have a need for all armored vehicles that have been provided or need additional armored vehicles; 3) armored vehicles are properly inventoried, maintained, and disposed of in accordance with Department policies; and 4) the complete and accurate costs of armored cars are entered into the accounting system, as required by accounting standards.</p>	October 2015

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
A, DS, FSI, INR, IRM	<p data-bbox="553 285 1170 363"><i>Evaluation of Department of State Implementation of Executive Order 13526, Classified National Security Information (mandated)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 380 1170 772">This evaluation is required by Public Law 111 258, Reducing Over-Classification Act, which requires that OIG conduct no fewer than two reviews of the Department's system for managing classified information. In March 2013, OIG issued its first evaluation, which included six recommendations to the Bureau of Administration. The objective of this evaluation is to determine whether the Department has implemented the recommendations from OIG's first evaluation of Department compliance with Executive Order 13526. Specifically, the evaluation will 1) assess the Department's actions to implement the open recommendation from the prior report and determine whether the recommendation should be closed or reissued and 2) determine whether the Department's actions on the five closed recommendations have corrected the original deficiencies identified.</p>	October 2015
ECA	<p data-bbox="553 789 1187 842"><i>Audit of Department of State Oversight of the Exchange Visitor Program (J-1 Visa)</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 856 1187 1171">The J-1 visa is for people who want to take part in work-and-study-based exchange and visitor programs in the United States. These programs are sponsored by an educational or other non-profit institution, which must be accredited through the Exchange Visitor Program (EVP). The J-1 visa guest worker program, which admits foreign-born workers into full- or part-time job positions, is the largest of its kind in the United States. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs has overseen the J-1 visa program in accordance with Department guidance and whether program sponsors have complied with program.</p>	February 2016
DS	<p data-bbox="553 1188 943 1220"><i>Audit of the Rewards for Justice Program</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1234 1187 1675">The Rewards for Justice Program was established by Public Law 98-533, the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism. Under this program, the Secretary of State may authorize rewards of up to \$25 million for information that 1) leads to the arrest or conviction of anyone who plans, commits, or attempts international terrorist acts against U.S. persons or property; 2) prevents such acts from occurring; 3) leads to the location of a key terrorist leader; or 4) disrupts terrorism financing. The program's public website states that, since the inception of the program in 1984, the U.S. Government has paid more than \$125 million to more than 80 people who provided actionable information regarding terrorists. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether DS is managing the Rewards for Justice program in accordance with applicable guidance and whether the information reported to Congress regarding reward payments is accurate and complete.</p>	May 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
PRM	<p data-bbox="553 285 1127 338"><i>Audit of Department of State Refugee Admissions Program Resettlement Support Centers</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 352 1182 747">According to the Department's budget for FY 2016, the United States runs the largest refugee resettlement program of any country. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Office of Migration and Refugee Assistance (PRM/MRA), provides funding for refugee resettlement using grants and cooperative agreements to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These NGOs assist refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle into communities across the United States. PRM-funded Resettlement Support Centers (RSCs) are located in nine cities overseas, including Amman, Jordan; Bangkok, Thailand; Havana, Cuba; and Moscow, Russia. The objective of this audit is to determine whether PRM has administered the Refugee Admissions Program at RSCs in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.</p>	May 2016
DS	<p data-bbox="553 762 1133 814"><i>Audit of Local Guard Force Personal Services Agreements at Selected Posts</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 829 1182 1146">A personal services agreement is an employment mechanism that is not subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Multiple overseas posts employ local guards under individual agreements. The use of these agreements can be an expensive option, one that places the greatest risk of liability on the part of the U.S. Government, and makes the most time-consuming demands on the regional security officer, who is the guards' overall supervisor. The objective of this audit is to determine whether local guard force personnel under personal services agreements at selected posts are complying with the terms and conditions of the agreements.</p>	October 2016
CT	<p data-bbox="553 1161 1101 1213"><i>Audit of the Department of State Terrorist Screening and Interdiction Programs</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1228 1182 1621">The Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), Terrorism Screening and Interdiction Programs, leads the Department's efforts to disrupt terrorist networks and enhance the capability of the United States and its foreign partners to detect terrorists and to secure borders. Bilateral information-sharing agreements strengthen U.S. terrorism screening capabilities, while foreign assistance provides partner countries border security assistance to identify, disrupt, and deter terrorist travel. In FY 2015, this program was budgeted at \$21.5 million. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether bilateral information-sharing agreements have strengthened U.S. terrorist-screening capabilities and whether the foreign assistance provided to our partners has achieved the desired results in disrupting terrorism and securing borders.</p>	November 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
DS	<p><i>Audit of Diplomatic Security Oversight of the Department of State's Communications Security Program</i></p> <p>The Overseas Security Policy Board is responsible for establishing an effective Communications Security Program to minimize the risk of compromise of classified information. DS is required to conduct inspections and reviews of the program. The objective of this audit is to determine whether DS has complied with the program policy and requirements for the management and oversight of the Department's Communications Security Program.</p>	November 2016
CA	<p><i>Audit of Overseas Consular Fraud Prevention Units</i></p> <p>The Department's visa issuance process is the first line of defense against fraudulent or unlawful entry into the United States. Consular officers abroad have the sole legal authority to adjudicate visa applications. Visa fraud is a serious problem that threatens the integrity of the entry process and may facilitate illegal activities in the United States, including crimes of violence, human trafficking, and terrorism. To help detect and prevent fraud, consular officers work with Fraud Prevention Units. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether consular Fraud Prevention Units: 1) liaise with other missions in the host country, local law enforcement, and the general public to verify facts and produce leads; 2) develop standard operating procedures and prescreening techniques that generate appropriate case referrals; 3) evaluate case referrals based on the post's fraud prevention strategy; and (4) use visa validation studies and other reporting to improve adjudications.</p>	March 2017
PM	<p><i>Audit of Department of State's Export Controls Program</i></p> <p>The sale, export, and re-transfer of defense articles and defense services is an integral part of safeguarding U.S. national security and furthering U.S. foreign policy objectives. In accordance with the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), has the responsibility for controlling the export and temporary import of defense articles and defense services covered by the United States Munitions List. The objective of this audit is to determine whether DDTC is managing the Department's export control programs in accordance with applicable requirements and the extent to which it is achieving the program's goals and objectives.</p>	May 2017
DS, OBO	<p><i>Audit of the Secure Construction Program Planning and Approval Process at Selected Posts</i></p> <p>Controlled access areas are the only areas in an embassy where classified information or materials may be handled, stored, discussed, or processed. All new construction or renovation of these secure areas must comply with certain security standards. For example, these projects require review and approval from a variety of stakeholders and adherence to standards established by the Department and by other affected organizations. The objective of this audit is to determine whether secure construction projects at selected diplomatic facilities have complied with applicable security guidelines and standards.</p>	May 2017

Middle East Region Operations Directorate

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
NEA, A/LM/RAM, A/LM/CECA, AQM	<p><i>Audit of Department of State Vetting of Syrian Non-Lethal Aid Recipients Fighting Against ISIL</i></p> <p>As of September 2014, the Department had provided over \$300 million in non-lethal aid to moderate Syrian opposition forces in the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Vetting of non-lethal aid recipients is important to ensure that funds are used as intended and advance U.S. Government goals and objectives. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the Department has complied with the process for vetting non-lethal aid recipients in Syria and whether the assistance provided has been used as intended.</p>	August 2015
A/LM/AQM, A/LM/CECA,S	<p><i>Audit of Department of State Compliance With Critical Environment Contracting Policies</i></p> <p>The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L.112-239) requires the Department, among other things, to 1) perform and document comprehensive risk assessments and to develop risk-mitigation plans, and 2) ensure information on contractor performance is included in databases to be used by executive agencies for making source selection decisions. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the Department is 1) conducting and documenting risk assessments and 2) including information on contractor performance in past performance databases.</p>	January 2016
Embassy Kabul, AQM, SCA	<p><i>Audit of Afghanistan Life Support Services (ALiSS) Contract</i></p> <p>The ALiSS contract, valued at \$750 million, was awarded by the Department in January 2015 to provide life-support services such as food, medical, and fire protection services to U.S. personnel under Chief of Mission authority in Afghanistan. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the Department is administering the ALiSS contract in accordance with Federal law and Department guidance, and whether the contractor is complying with contract terms and conditions.</p>	March 2016
INL	<p><i>Audit of Counter Narcotics and Police Reform Program Compliance Follow-up</i></p> <p>In 2014, OIG issued two audit reports involving INL and its oversight of foreign assistance. One audit focused on INL's efforts in Pakistan and the other report concerned Afghanistan. In both audits, OIG found that INL had not developed plans to measure performance toward program goals and had obligated funds in excess of program needs. The objective of this audit is to determine whether INL has implemented recommendations from OIG's previous reports. Specifically, the audit will 1) assess INL's actions to implement the open recommendations from the previous reports and determine whether the recommendations should be closed or reissued; and 2) determine whether INL's actions regarding the closed recommendations have corrected the original deficiencies identified.</p>	April 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
Embassy Kabul, AQM, DRL, NEA, INL, PRM	<p data-bbox="553 275 1182 327"><i>Audit of Embassy Kabul Planning for the Transition to a Civilian-led Mission in Afghanistan</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 338 1182 604">The Department presently relies on the U.S. military to provide security and transportation in non-permissive areas in Afghanistan. With the scheduled drawdown of U.S. military forces from Afghanistan, it is important that the Department is prepared to lead the transition to a civilian-led mission and is capable of managing and overseeing the continuation of important Afghanistan assistance programs. The objective of this audit is to determine whether planning and coordination mechanisms are in place to effectively transition to a civilian-led mission in Afghanistan.</p>	May 2016
Functional and Geographic Bureaus	<p data-bbox="553 621 1117 674"><i>Audit of the Emergency Action Plan for the U.S. Mission in the Ukraine</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 684 1187 873">This audit is one in a series of audits designed to assess Emergency Action Plans for critical U.S. missions in high-risk areas. Ukraine was selected because of the current unrest in the region. The objective of this audit is to determine whether U.S. Mission Ukraine has developed and tested its emergency action plan in accordance with Department regulations and guidance.</p>	June 2016
Embassy Baghdad, AQM, NEA	<p data-bbox="553 890 1122 942"><i>Audit of Task Order 6 of the Baghdad Life Support Services (BLISS) Contract</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 953 1187 1272">The BLISS contract was awarded to Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE) on July 2, 2013, and provides life-support services to U.S. personnel in Iraq. Multiple task orders have been issued under this contract, to include Task Order 6, which involves the procurement and distribution of fuel to support the U.S. mission in Baghdad. On March 1, 2014, Task Order 6 was issued, at a value of \$89.9 million. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether the Department is administering Task Order 6 of the BLISS contract in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations and whether PAE is complying with contract terms and conditions.</p>	July 2016
NEA, A/LM/RAM, A/LM/CECA, AQM	<p data-bbox="553 1289 1149 1341"><i>Audit of Department of State Vetting of Non-U.S. Contractors in Afghanistan</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1352 1170 1533">To ensure that contractors working on behalf of the U.S. Government do not have 'enemy' affiliations, the Department has established processes for vetting non-U.S. contractors in Afghanistan. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the process used in the vetting of non-U.S. contractors in Afghanistan has complied with Department guidance and has achieved its desired outcomes.</p>	July 2016

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
A, SCA	<p data-bbox="553 275 1138 327"><i>Audit of Department of State Use of DUNS Number 12-345-6787 (Miscellaneous Foreign Awardees) in Afghanistan</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 338 1182 680">Between October 2011 and March 2015, the Department used the DUNS number 12-345-6787 (Miscellaneous Foreign Awardees) to describe 1,300 procurement actions valued at more than \$36 million. While the use of the DUNS number is authorized by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 and Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 4.6, overuse of the Miscellaneous Foreign Awardees category can limit the transparency that Congress intended. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the Department's use of the general DUNS number 12-345-6787 (Miscellaneous Foreign Awardees) is in compliance with Federal regulations and Department guidance.</p>	September 2016
DS, CT, NEA, SCA	<p data-bbox="553 695 1101 747"><i>Audit of Antiterrorism Assistance Program Planning and Monitoring for Countries Under NEA and SCA</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 758 1182 1129">The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program, managed jointly by DS and CT, is conducted through a worldwide contract that costs approximately \$150 million a year. In May 2012, OIG reported that DS and CT had developed neither specific, measureable, and outcome-oriented program objectives for the ATA Program, nor a means for evaluating progress against those objectives. DS and CT had also not assessed the ability of the host countries to sustain the ATA program without U.S. support. The objective of this audit is to determine whether DS and CT 1) have developed and implemented outcome-oriented goals and objectives and are actively evaluating progress for the ATA programs and 2) have established letters of agreement with host countries for sustaining the ATA programs.</p>	October 2016
PRM	<p data-bbox="553 1144 1036 1176"><i>Audit of Humanitarian Assistance to South Sudan</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1186 1182 1423">An outbreak of violence in South Sudan in December 2013 resulted in nearly one million people becoming internally displaced and another 333,000 fleeing the country to neighboring countries. The U.S. has pledged \$434 million for humanitarian assistance in South Sudan. The objectives of this audit are to determine whether PRM has awarded humanitarian assistance funds in accordance with Federal and Department regulations and guidance and has monitored the fund recipients' performance and use of funds.</p>	November 2016
A, AQM, Selected Bureaus	<p data-bbox="553 1438 1078 1465"><i>Audit of Contract and Grant Oversight Staffing in Iraq</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 1476 1182 1717">OIG has reported repeatedly that contract and grant monitoring weaknesses in Iraq are due, in part, to the insufficient number of qualified oversight staff assigned to monitor contracts and grants in Iraq. As a result, OIG has identified tens of millions of dollars in questioned costs associated with contracts and grants in Iraq. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the number of contract and grant oversight staff in Iraq is commensurate with the amount and complexity of funds being expended.</p>	January 2017

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Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
A, AQM, Selected Bureaus	<p data-bbox="553 247 1154 273"><i>Audit of Contract and Grant Oversight Staffing in Afghanistan</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 285 1179 548">OIG has reported repeatedly that contract and grant monitoring weaknesses in Afghanistan are due, in part, to the insufficient number of qualified oversight staff assigned to monitor contracts and grants in Afghanistan. As a result, OIG has identified tens of millions of dollars in questioned costs associated with contracts and grants in Afghanistan. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the number of contract and grant oversight staff in Afghanistan is commensurate with the amount and complexity of funds being expended.</p>	January 2017

Office of Evaluations and Special Projects

The Office of Evaluations and Special Projects (ESP) conducts independent and objective analyses of Department and BBG 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 BBG.
- 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, requiring that its operations be responsive to swiftly changing Department and BBG priorities and time-sensitive congressional requests.

Whistleblower Protection

ESP manages OIG’s Whistleblower Protection Program to provide assurance that Department and BBG employees, contractors, subcontractors, and grantees are protected from reprisal for reporting what they reasonably believe to be evidence of wrongdoing. OIG is also 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 Ombudsman. The Ombudsman supports OIG in its mandate to receive and investigate complaints or information from employees concerning the possible violations of law, rules, or regulations, instances of mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety. Responsibilities of the Ombudsman include:

- Educating Department and BBG employees and managers about prohibitions on retaliation for protected disclosures, and 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 non-governmental organizations on matters related to whistleblower protection.

The Ombudsman 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 Ombudsman at: OIGWPEAOmbuds@state.gov.

Evaluations and Special Projects

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
DS	<p><i>Review of DS Clearance Duplication</i></p> <p>This review will examine DS's policy for clearing current clearance holders who either join the Department of State from another Federal agency or join the Foreign Service from the Civil Service. The review will evaluate the process for clearing these individuals and identify any unnecessary duplication and cost savings that could be achieved.</p>	January 2016
DS	<p><i>Security at Overseas Posts</i></p> <p>This review will examine 1) DS procedures for assessing and acting on threat intelligence, 2) how DS conducts after-action reviews of significant security incidents, and 3) the role of the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation (M/PRI) and other participants on the Permanent Coordinating Committee (PCC) following a major security incident involving death or significant property destruction.</p>	April 2016
DS	<p><i>OIG and DS Inspections</i></p> <p>The DS Office of the Regional Directors (RD) is responsible for the oversight and support of Regional Security Offices worldwide. As part of this mission, RD conducts Post Security Program Reviews (PSPR). Posts rated critical in at least two of the threat categories (transnational terrorism, indigenous terrorism, political violence, and crime) receive an annual PSPR. Posts rated critical in at least one of these categories or high in at least three receive a biennial PSPR. Otherwise, a post receives a PSPR every three years, although RD may conduct a PSPR after a specific crisis. OIG's Office of Inspections conducts inspections of posts on a 5-year cycle, and these inspections include both physical and information security issues. This evaluation will compare the process of PSPRs and OIG inspections, including the items reviewed during each type of review, and examine ways in which the reviews might be improved or coordinated.</p>	May 2016
S	<p><i>Domestic Worker Visas</i></p> <p>This review will examine the process for suspending the issuance of visas to foreign applicants seeking to work in the United States for officials of a diplomatic mission or an international organization, upon a determination that there is credible evidence that one or more employees of such mission or organization have exploited or abused A-3 or G-5 visa holders in their employment and that the mission or organization tolerated such actions.</p>	July 2016
Selected Bureaus	<p><i>Leadership at the Department</i></p> <p>This review will examine 1) how the Department evaluates leadership and 2) whether there are sufficient criteria in place to assess the performance of, and provide feedback to, senior officials. It will also determine what leadership training has been developed and whether this training is consistent with requirements set forth in the FAM.</p>	October 2016

(continued on next page)

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
DGHR	<p data-bbox="553 260 959 287"><i>Controls Over the Transit Benefits Process</i></p> <p data-bbox="553 300 1162 485">This review will examine the strength of the Department's controls over the provision of transit benefits to Department employees, including the close-out process. It also will attempt to identify any potential unauthorized use of transit Smartcards by existing or former employees that are still receiving automatic monthly reloads after entitlement has expired.</p>	December 2017

Office of Inspections

The Office of Inspections (ISP) is comprised of multidisciplinary teams responsible for carrying out OIG's mandate to inspect all overseas missions and domestic entities of the Department at least once every five years.² Inspections are conducted to provide the Department and BBG 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 instance of fraud, waste, or abuse exist; and whether adequate steps for detection, correction, and prevention have been taken.

In FY 2015, OIG began a project to refine the way it prioritizes, scopes, and conducts inspections, with the overarching goal of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the inspection process and enhancing the integrity of reports. As part of this project, ISP will be pilot testing new inspection models during FY 2016. The results of this project and the associated pilot tests will influence OIG's FY 2017 inspection planning and scheduling. At this time, bureaus and posts being considered for inspection in FY 2017 include the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation; Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator; Bureau of Consular Affairs, Office of Fraud Prevention Programs; and embassies in China, Kenya, South Africa, Sudan, and South Sudan. Once finalized, the FY 2017 inspections schedule will be added to this planning document.

In addition to the FY 2016 inspections listed below, ISP conducts two to four compliance follow-up reviews each year. The subject inspections for these reviews will be identified 30 to 60 days prior to the initiation of the review. ISP's schedule is contingent upon availability of funds, budget decisions, and changes in inspection priorities, and is, therefore, subject to revision.

² This requirement is routinely waived every year by Congress.

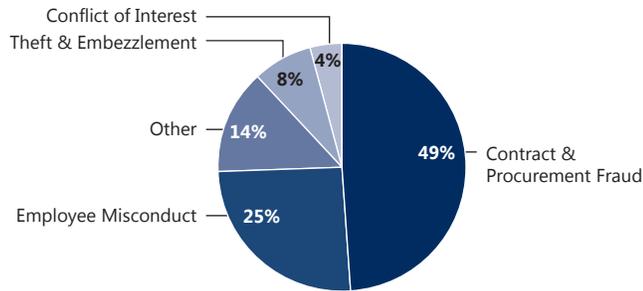
Planned FY 2016 Inspections–By Region

Agency Bureau	Project Title and Description	Initiation Date
Africa	Embassy Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo Embassy Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo	September 2015
East Asia	Embassy Rangoon, Burma Embassy Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	April 2016
	BBG Operations in Burma	April 2016
Europe	Embassy Ankara, Turkey and Constituent Posts	January 2016
	Embassy Belgrade, Serbia Embassy Bratislava, Slovakia Embassy Podgorica, Montenegro Embassy Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina Embassy Skopje, Macedonia Embassy Zagreb, Croatia	April 2016
	BBG Operations in Turkey	January 2016
Near East	Embassy Cairo, Egypt, and Constituent Post Inspection of Mission Iraq's Implementation of the Supporting Governance in Iraq Line of Effort Inspection of Mission Iraq's Implementation of the Exposing ISIL's True Nature Line of Effort	September 2015
	BBG Operations in Egypt	September 2015
	BBG, Middle East Broadcasting Network (MBN)	April 2016
South and Central Asia	Embassy Ashgabat, Turkmenistan Embassy Tashkent, Uzbekistan	September 2015
	Embassy Islamabad, Pakistan, and Constituent Posts	April 2016
	BBG Operations in Pakistan	April 2016
Western Hemisphere	Embassy Belmopan, Belize Embassy Tegucigalpa, Honduras Consulate General Curacao, Netherlands Antilles Embassy Montevideo, Uruguay Embassy Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago Embassy Quito, Ecuador, and Constituent Post	January 2016
Domestic	Bureau of Consular Affairs, Office of Consular Systems and Technology (CA/CST)	April 2016
	Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Threat Investigations and Analysis Division (DS/TIA)	January 2016
	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	April 2016
	Greenville Transmitting Station, Greenville, North Carolina	September 2015

Office of Investigations

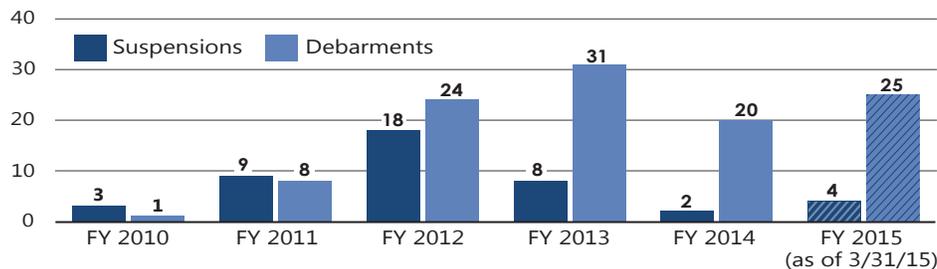
The Office of Investigations (INV) conducts worldwide investigations of criminal, civil, and administrative violations related to programs and operations of the Department, BBG, and USIBWC. Criminal and civil investigations are referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution and restitution or recoveries. In addition, investigations may be referred to the Bureau of Human Resources, DS, 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 2014.

FY 2014 Cases Closed



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's investigative efforts have resulted in an increase in suspensions and debarments of Department and BBG contractors and grantees, as shown below.

Suspension and Debarment Action Taken by the Department as a Result of OIG Referrals, FY 2010–2015



FY 2016–FY 2017 Areas of Emphasis and Preventive Actions

INV's top priorities for FY 2016 will continue to be procurement fraud, grant fraud, and public corruption. INV's newly established field office in Frankfurt, Germany—which includes subordinate offices in Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan—will play a vital role in OIG's investigative oversight of the Department's high-risk, high-cost programs and operations.

To increase OIG's ability to provide oversight and ensure the integrity of Department, BBG, and USIBWC programs and activities, INV is enhancing its data analytics capability to further assist OIG in identifying, as well as investigating, fraud, waste, and abuse. This capability will also allow OIG to more effectively conduct strategic planning and identify work plan priorities. The Inspector General is charged with fraud prevention as well as detection. Toward this objective, INV issues 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. During FY 2015, INV conducted more than 40 outreach presentations to Department groups and training classes involving more than 1,000 Department employees, including, contracting officers, contracting officer representatives, grants officers, and grants officer representatives.

An integral part of INV's top priorities for FY 2016 will be its efforts in support of the LIG-OCO mission. This will be accomplished through INV's newly established field office in Frankfurt, Germany, which will serve as the INV hub for the investigations developed from Operation Inherent Resolve, focusing on ISIL in Iraq and Syria, and Operation Freedom's Sentinel, which continues to support NATO's Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan. For more than a decade during the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, the collective experience of the many law enforcement agencies charged with investigating fraud and corruption in wartime contracting proved that a collaborative team model was the most effective approach. As a result of these lessons learned, during FY 2015, the LIG-OCO OIGs developed and instituted a Memorandum of Understanding for the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group (FCIWG). The mission of the FCIWG is to allow its member agencies to identify, synchronize, and de-conflict fraud and corruption investigations involving U.S. Government contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and other Federal assistance awards related to an OCO; protect the integrity of relevant U.S. Government processes; and deter future crimes. This cooperation increases efficiency by fostering joint investigations, where appropriate, encouraging resource sharing, and eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort. The working group will also act proactively through coordinated outreach efforts to educate stakeholders about fraud indicators and avenues of redress. INV will continue to work with AUD, ISP, and ESP to ensure that, when allegations of criminal wrongdoing are uncovered during the course of an audit, inspection, or evaluation, they are immediately addressed by INV or referred to the appropriate investigative agency.

INV maintains a cooperative relationship with the Office of the Procurement Executive to ensure information developed in the course of investigations is appropriately shared in furtherance of administrative remedies. INV also proactively consults other stakeholders in the Department, BBG, and Congress regarding high-risk areas and management challenges, and appropriately adjusts investigative priorities in line with evolving areas of concern. Certain programs and operations in the Department and BBG are periodically identified as high priority, or of particular importance, and investigative resources are concentrated in those areas.

OIG Hotline

INV also maintains the OIG Hotline, a confidential channel for receiving complaints concerning violations of law or regulation, fraud, waste, abuse, or substantial and specific threats to public health and safety. 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 BBG management or employees, other OIGs, other Federal law enforcement agencies, confidential informants and sources, Congress, or the public.

Complaints to the OIG Hotline have generated numerous successful investigations resulting in criminal, civil, and administrative sanctions. In FY 2015, the Hotline processed over 1,400 complaints. OIG recently refocused its Hotline collection and referral processes to more efficiently identify significant issues, including whistleblower complaints.

During FY 2015, the LIG-OCO OIGs initiated a Memorandum of Agreement for joint management and coordination of the OCO Hotline operations. This agreement established procedures for the timely and efficient management and coordination of contacts, and to facilitate accurate data collection and reporting, in conjunction with supporting and promoting the statutory mission of each of the LIG-OCO OIGs.

Allegations may be reported to the Hotline by contacting oig.state.gov/hotline, or by calling 1-800-409-9926. Written information may be mailed to: Office of Inspector General Hotline, U.S. Department of State, Post Office Box 9778, Arlington, Virginia 22219-1778. If you fear reprisal, contact the OIG Whistleblower Ombudsman to learn more about your rights at OIGWPEAOmbuds@state.gov.

Appendix A: Oversight of the Broadcasting Board of Governors

Below is a summary of audits and inspections of BBG programs and operations planned for FY 2016 and 2017.

FY 2016 Planned Projects for Broadcasting Board of Governors

- FY 2016 Risk Assessments of Travel- and Purchase-Card Programs in the Broadcasting Board of Governors
- Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2015 Compliance With the Improper Payments Information Act
- Audit of the Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2016 Financial Statements
- Audit of Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2016 Compliance with the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014
- FY 2016 Audit of the Information Security Program at the Broadcasting Board of Governors
- 2016 OMB Circular A-133–Single Audit Act (Desk) Reviews
- Inspection of BBG Operations in Burma
- Inspection of BBG Operations in Turkey
- Inspection of BBG Operations in Egypt
- Inspection of BBG’s Middle East Broadcasting Network (MBN)
- Inspection of BBG Operations in Pakistan
- Inspection of BBG’s Greenville Transmitting Station, Greenville, North Carolina

FY 2017 Planned Projects for Broadcasting Board of Governors

- Audit of the Administration and Oversight of Grants Within the Broadcasting Board of Governors
- FY 2017 Risk Assessments of Travel- and Purchase-Card Programs in the Broadcasting Board of Governors
- Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2016 Compliance With the Improper Payments Information Act
- 2017 OMB Circular A-133–Single Audit Act (Desk) Reviews
- Audit of the Broadcasting Board of Governors FY 2017 Financial Statements
- FY 2017 Audit of the Information Security Program at the Broadcasting Board of Governors
- Inspections of BBG Operations–locations to be determined

Appendix B: Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
A	Bureau of Administration
AF	Bureau of African Affairs
AIG	Assistant Inspector General
ALiSS	Afghanistan Life Support Services
AQM	Office of Acquisitions Management
ARB	Accountability Review Board
AUD	Office of Audits
BBG	Broadcasting Board of Governors
BLiSS	Baghdad Life Support Services
CA	Bureau of Consular Affairs
CFO Act	Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990
CGFS	Bureau of Comptroller and Global Financial Services
CGI	Contracts, Grants and Infrastructure
CI	Counterintelligence
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIWG	Counterintelligence Working Group
CSO	Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism
DCP	Diplomatic Courier Program
Department	Department of State
DoD	Department of Defense
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
DS	Bureau of Diplomatic Security
DSSR	Department of State Standardized Regulations
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources
ESP	Evaluations and Special Projects
EVP	Exchange Visitor Program
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Programs
FAM	Foreign Affairs Manual
FASTC	Foreign Affairs Security Training Center
FDCCI	Federal Data Center Collection Initiative
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FSI	Foreign Service Institute
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GC	General Counsel
HHE	household effects
IIP	Bureau of International Information Programs
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

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Abbreviation	Definition
INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research
INV	Office of Investigations
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs
IP	International Programs Directorate
IRM	Bureau of Information Resource Management
IRM/VMO	Bureau of Information Resource Management, Vendor Management Office
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation Affairs
ISP	Office of Inspections
IT	Information Technology
LE	locally employed
LEAP	Law Enforcement Availability Pay
M/PRI	Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation
MED	Office of Medical Services
MEIB	Middle East Investigative Branch
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MERO	Middle East Region Operations
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
NEC	New Embassy Compound
NED	National Endowment for Democracy
OBO	Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OSPB	Overseas Security Policy Board
PCC	Permanent Coordinating Committee
PIO	public international organizations
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
S/OCR	Office of Civil Rights
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SDLC	System Development Life Cycle
SECCA	Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999
SED	Standard Embassy Design
SI	Security and Intelligence
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SLEP	Shelf Life Extension Program
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USIBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, U.S. Section
UN	United Nations

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Abbreviation	Definition
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP	World Food Program
WPS	Worldwide Protective Services



FRAUD. WASTE. ABUSE.

1-800-409-9926

OIG.state.gov/HOTLINE

If you fear reprisal, contact the
OIG Whistleblower Ombudsman
to learn more about your rights:

OIGWPEAOmbuds@state.gov

Questions regarding this publication should be addressed to:
OIG-Reports@state.gov

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