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United States Department of State
and the Broadcasting Board of Governors
Office of Inspector General

Report of Audit

Survey of Department of State's Funding for Iraq

Report Number AUD/CG-05-18, February 2005

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SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) survey of Department of State (Department) funding for Iraqi-related activities. OIG's objectives in conducting the survey were to identify and quantify funding received by the Department that was earmarked for Iraq, ascertain methods or instruments used to convey such funds to others (e.g. contractors, grantees), and compile an inventory of auditable entities. OIG included in this survey funding received and obligated between October 1, 2002, and June 28, 2004, the date of the transfer of authority from the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) to the Department.

According to the Bureau of Resource Management's Office of Foreign Assistance Programs and Budget (RM/FA), as of the end of June 2004, the Department had been apportioned about \$1.2 billion in Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Funds (IRRF),¹ which included related program funding specifically supporting Iraqi-associated activities. Of this amount, RM reported that seven bureaus within the Department had obligated cumulatively about \$768 million as of June 2004. OIG's survey results showed, however, that 17 of 31 bureaus obligated about \$1 billion for Iraqi-related activities, as shown in Appendix A. Of the remaining 14 bureaus, 13 did not obligate funds for Iraqi activities, and one did not respond. Owing to differences in the scope of data captured, OIG could not fully reconcile RM/FA's and the survey data. The difference of nearly \$262 million between the amount reported by RM/FA and the survey results may be attributed to survey respondents not always identifying the source of funding for activities, nor limiting their response to obligations using IRRF funding. OIG did not attempt to quantify the amount of non-IRRF funds or other operational funds available for use by the Department.

¹These funds were provided under Pub. L. No. 108-11, *Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act*, 2003 (referred to by Department officials as IRRF 1 funds) and Pub. L. No. 108-106, *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan*, 2004 (IRRF 2 funds).

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Of the various methods the Department employed to obligate funds, OIG's survey results found that procurement instruments, such as contracts and purchase orders, were utilized most frequently. Department bureaus and offices obligated about 65 percent (or about \$674 million), of the approximate \$1 billion, in procurement transactions. Other methods and instruments the Department utilized to obligate funds included, but were not limited to, grants, cooperative agreements, contributions, transfers, and interagency acquisition agreements. OIG also consolidated the information provided by the responding bureaus and offices into a database, which will facilitate future audit efforts.

Although some bureaus or offices could provide OIG with meaningful, usable end-use data, others, such as NEA, could not provide the basic details requested. In a previous audit examining the Department's management of financial assistance,² OIG experienced similar difficulties in obtaining data and found a lack of uniformity in the systems that the bureaus and offices were using to manage grants. In that report, OIG recommended modifications to Department systems, and until the Department implements its new systems, it will continue to have difficulty gathering the type of data sought in this survey. The Bureau of Administration, Office of Acquisitions, has been able to provide timely information related to contractors receiving funding for Iraq. Thus, OIG is not making a recommendation in this report. However, the lack of a centralized source for data remains an area of concern, which OIG may revisit at another time.

²*Review of the Department's Management of Financial Assistance* (AUD/CG-03-29, March 2003).

BACKGROUND

On March 20, 2003, coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. Approximately one month after the United States and coalition forces took control of Baghdad, the CPA began to provide for the temporary governance of a free Iraq until it assumed sovereignty.

Congress has appropriated more than \$23 billion since April 2003 to support rebuilding efforts in Iraq. This represents the largest aid initiative since the Marshall Plan. Congress passed two emergency supplemental appropriations that provided almost all of the Iraq assistance funds, nearly \$21 billion out of \$23.7 billion.³ The funds have supported a variety of projects of multiple federal agencies, including but not limited to, improving the security capabilities of the Iraqi police and armed forces, improving the infrastructure, and promoting democratization efforts.

On May 11, 2004, President Bush issued a directive that upon the termination of the CPA, "...the Secretary of State shall be responsible for the continuous supervision and general direction of all assistance for Iraq...". Thus, with the transfer of power from the CPA to the Iraqi interim government on June 28, 2004, authority over the Iraq effort transferred to the Department. On June 29, 2004, President Bush issued a memorandum directing that all unobligated funds appropriated for the operating expenses of the former CPA be transferred to the Secretary of State.

Section 2207 of Public Law 108-106 requires the submission of a report (2207 report) to Congress every three months that updates the estimates and assumptions for the IRRF funds appropriated in the act. Before the transfer of responsibility from the CPA to Embassy Baghdad, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and CPA worked together on the preparation of the required reports with input from participating agencies, such as the Department. As of October 2004, the 2207 report was prepared and submitted by the Department rather than OMB.

³ Pub. L. No. 108-11 and Pub. L. No. 108-106.

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OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

OIG's objectives in conducting the survey were to identify and quantify earmarked funding received by the Department for Iraq, ascertain methods or instruments used to convey such funds to others (i.e. contractors, grantees, etc.) and compile an auditable universe of contracts, grants, and other instruments, thereby facilitating future OIG work. OIG examined funding received and obligated between October 1, 2002, and June 28, 2004, the date of the transfer of authority from the CPA to the Department.

To gather this information, OIG developed a questionnaire, distributed it to 31 bureaus and offices within the Department, listed in Appendix A, and compiled the data submitted. OIG did not specifically request data from overseas missions; however, if a bureau included this information in its submission, OIG included it in the computations. In addition, some bureaus forwarded information on administrative costs (travel, danger pay, etc.) related to Iraqi activities. When provided, OIG included these data as well. The totals noted in the results section are based on unaudited information provided by Department bureaus and offices. Although OIG was able to reconcile certain pieces of data provided by the bureaus and offices, OIG did not conduct a full reliability assessment of the data provided. Therefore, OIG cannot ensure the data's overall accuracy.

Although OIG asked bureaus to report information on funds for Iraqi activities obligated between October 1, 2002, and June 28, 2004, their submissions did not always correspond with the cutoff date. Therefore, OIG excluded all transactions clearly awarded after this date in calculating the totals presented in the results section of this report.

Generally, OIG included the data as reported, only adding, in some cases, a category identifier to assist in sorting the data. OIG did eliminate, to the extent possible, instances of double-counting when more than one bureau reported the same information. When OIG identified a duplicate data item, OIG assigned "ownership" to the regional or functional bureau as opposed to awarding bureau.⁴

⁴ Some bureaus did not have officers warranted to award the various mechanisms (e.g. contracts, grants, etc.) and instead used the services of another bureau. For example, the Bureau of Administration's, Office of Logistics Management, Office of Acquisitions Management (A/LM/AQM) awarded a contract on behalf of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO).

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Owing to the lack of sufficient identifying information for some entries (e.g., obligation, award, modification, or amendment number), OIG cannot ensure that there is not duplication of data in the inventory.

In addition, in examining the data provided by A/LM/AQM,⁵ OIG used the allotment and operating allowance codes contained in the Department's Foreign Affairs Handbook to assign an item to a bureau. OIG could not, however, assign all items to a regional or functional bureau. To avoid presenting a misleading figure, OIG did not include data provided by A/LM/AQM for which OIG could not reassign "ownership" in the total presented for the A bureau in Appendix A. Instead, this figure is presented separately in the appendix.

OIG met with RM representatives to gather information on how the Department is tracking IRRF funds. OIG obtained and reviewed copies of spreadsheets utilized by RM/FA in preparing reports for Congress. OIG compared the information noted in the spreadsheets to the data submitted in response to OIG's survey. However owing to differences in the types of data captured, OIG could not fully reconcile RM/FA's spreadsheet and the survey data.

OIG conducted this survey in accordance with government auditing standards, except as noted above. The procedures were limited to those necessary to support the conclusions reached in this survey report. OIG's Office of Audits, Contracts and Grants Division conducted this survey from July to September 2004. OIG considered comments on the draft report received when preparing the final report and incorporated comments and changes as appropriate.

⁵A/LM/AQM provided this information independent of our survey request for data and A's submission.

SURVEY RESULTS

Amount and Source of Funds

The Department received funds for Iraq relief and reconstruction under Public Laws 108-11 (IRRF 1 funds) and 108-106 (IRRF 2 funds). According to RM/FA officials, approximately \$1.1 billion had been apportioned to the Department, as of June 30, 2004, as shown in Table 1. IRRF 1 also provided the Department the authority to use other funds, totaling approximately \$129 million to support Iraqi-related relief and reconstruction activities, as shown in Table 2. Thus, the cumulative total apportioned from IRRF 1 and 2 (Table 1) and other funding for specific Iraqi-related activities (Table 2) was approximately \$1.2 billion.

Table 1: Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Funds

Public Law	Amount Appropriated	Amount Apportioned to Department
108-11 (IRRF 1)	\$2,475,000,000	\$100,750,931
108-106 (IRRF 2)	\$18,439,000,000	\$980,439,000
Total	\$20,914,000,000	\$1,081,189,931

Source: RM/FA.

Table 2: Other Funding for Specific Iraqi-related Activities

Assistance Initiative	Purpose	Amount Apportioned to Department
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	Law Enforcement	\$24,601,046
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	Coalition Support	\$50,000,000
Economic Support Funds (ESF)	War Crimes Tribunal	\$10,000,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	Relief Efforts	\$40,000,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Projects (NADR)	Humanitarian Demining	\$2,950,000
	NDF-Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Scientist	\$2,000,000
Total		\$129,551,046

Source: RM/FA.

The Department also received approximately \$106 million as a result of the transfer of unobligated operating expense funds from the CPA upon the transfer of sovereignty. In addition to funds specifically appropriated for Iraqi efforts, some elements within the Department also used other funds to support such efforts.

On January 6, 2005, OIG met with RM/FA and RM's Office of State Programs, Operations, and Budget (RM/BP) officials to discuss the draft report in lieu of receiving written comments. These officials indicated that the amounts noted in the draft report differed considerably from the funding for Iraqi-related activities that the Department actually received. They stated that the information provided by RM/FA represented only a portion of the funding. They explained that RM/FA was responsible for tracking foreign assistance funds, such as IRRF, while RM/BP was responsible for operational funds, some of which may have been designated for Iraqi-related activities. They noted, however, that it would be difficult to quantify an exact amount because OIG's scope terminated in the middle of a fiscal year. Also, their system would not be able to identify amounts for certain funds, such as Fulbright, where a bureau has some discretion in the use of the funds. According to these officials, any additional data RM/BP could provide would not yield any further information on specific contracts, grants, etc. Additionally, they were unable to provide a specific time frame when such data could be provided to OIG. OIG chose not to delay further the issuance of this report.

Utilization of Funds

On the basis of survey results, OIG found that 17 of 31 bureaus and offices surveyed within the Department obligated funds for Iraqi-related activities. Of the remaining 14 bureaus and offices, 13 responded that they did not obligate funds for Iraqi activities, and one did not respond.⁶ (Appendix A summarizes the responses received.) However, according to RM/FA, only seven bureaus have received IRRF money: the Bureaus of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL); Diplomatic Security (DS); International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL); Near Eastern Affairs (NEA); Nonproliferation (NP); Political-Military Affairs (PM); and Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). The difference between the amount reported by RM/FA and OIG's survey results may be attributed to the different scopes utilized by RM/FA and OIG in collecting data. RM/FA tracked data from fewer bureaus, limiting its calculations to IRRF funding, while OIG considered any funding obligated for Iraqi-related activities because a primary goal was to identify a universe for potential future OIG audit efforts.

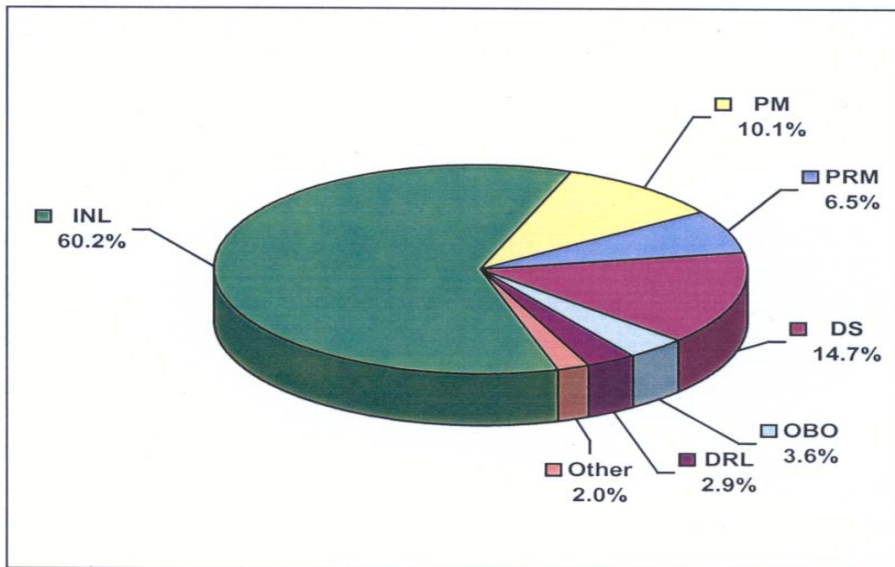
⁶The Counterterrorism Office (S/CI) did not respond to our request for information.

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According to RM/FA, as of the end of June 2004, the Department had obligated about \$768 million of the IRRF 1 and IRRF 2 funds apportioned to the Department. Yet based on OIG's survey results, bureaus and offices obligated about \$1 billion for Iraqi-related activities, a difference of about \$262 million. This variance may also be attributable to the same differences in the universes of interest of RM/FA and OIG, as detailed above.

Of the approximate \$1 billion, two bureaus, INL and DS, obligated the largest amounts of funding for Iraqi-related projects. INL obligated 60.2 percent, which totaled approximately \$621 million, as illustrated in Figure 1. DS obligated 14.7 percent or about \$152 million. Other bureaus that had significant amounts obligated for Iraqi activities included PM, PRM, OBO, and DRL.

Figure 1: Funding Obligated by Bureau



Note: Other includes the amounts reported by the remaining 11 bureaus providing data on Iraqi-related activities and approximately \$1.3 million reported by A/LM/AQM, which it processed on behalf of another bureau. OIG could not attribute this amount to a specific bureau.

Source: OIG-generated from bureau and office questionnaire data submissions.

Obligating Methods, Recipients, and Amounts

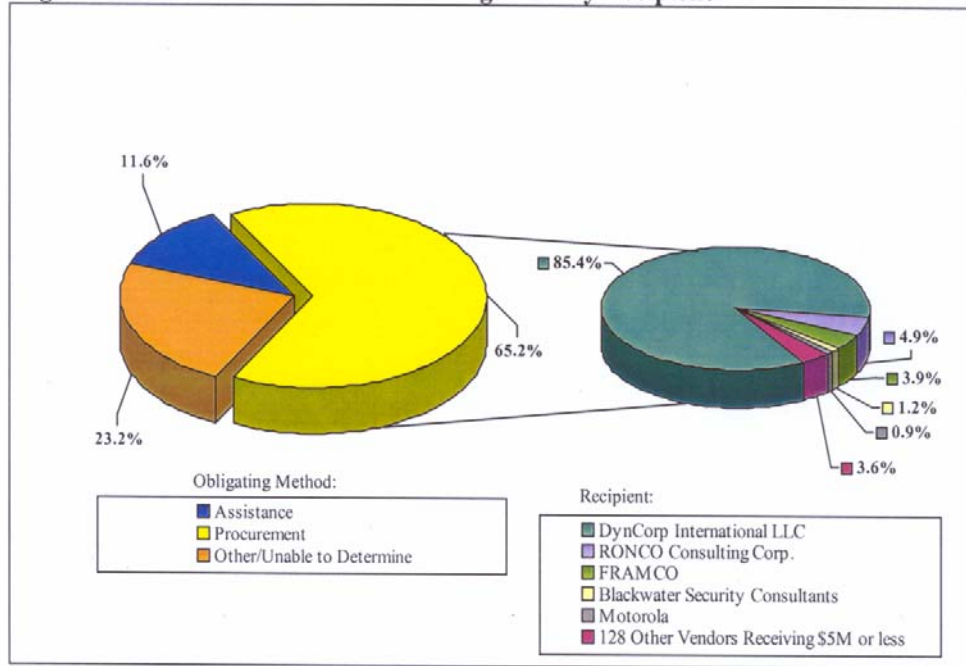
OIG found that the Department used a variety of methods or instruments to obligate the approximate \$1 billion for Iraqi activities. The Department obligated the majority of the funding, about 65 percent (or about \$674 million), using procurement actions that included contracts, purchase orders, and delivery orders, as

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shown in Figure 2. Of these, the most frequently used instrument was a contract. Assistance actions (e.g., grants, cooperative agreements, and contributions) represented only about 12 percent (or approximately \$119 million) of the obligations. Owing to insufficient information, OIG was unable to classify the remaining 23 percent (or about \$239 million) of the actions as either procurement or assistance actions.

Of the approximate \$674 million obligated for procurement actions, the majority went to one recipient. Transactions to DynCorp International LLC represented 85 percent (or \$574 million) of the amount obligated in procurement actions. The remaining 15 percent was comprised of transactions to 132 other organizations.

Figure 2: Breakout of Procurement Obligations by Recipient



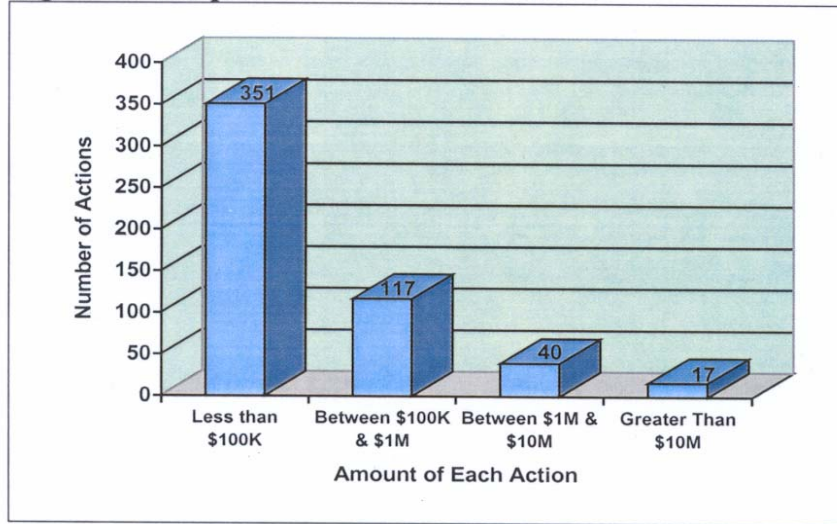
Source: OIG-generated from bureau and office questionnaire data submissions.

OIG found that the amount obligated per action varied greatly.⁷ For example, one action reported by INL obligated over \$188 million for the civilian police program and support, while another from PRM obligated just \$500 for miscellaneous supplies. As a result of this wide range, the average amount of an action was about \$2 million. Yet the majority of the actions were valued at less than \$100,000, as shown in Figure 3.⁸ Individual actions valued at greater than \$1 million are provided in Appendix B.

⁷ OIG used the term "action" to represent a line item of data submitted by a bureau or office.

⁸ In analyzing the data, OIG noted that bureaus and offices may have reported multiple actions (e.g., a grant and subsequent amendments) as a single entry. As a result, the number of transactions reported may be understated.

Figure 3: Comparison - Values of Actions



Source: OIG-generated from bureau and office questionnaire data submissions.

Inventory of Iraqi-related Activities

In attempting to compile an inventory of Iraqi-related activities, OIG found that no one bureau, office, or system within the Department could provide readily accessible and comprehensive data that would identify the magnitude, end-user, and end-use of funds received and obligated by the Department for Iraqi-related activities. The decentralized approach used by Department hampered OIG's efforts to gather such information.

For example, RM was able to identify the amounts apportioned and obligated, but could not identify specifics on the end-use of such funds. RM/FA tracks the status of IRRF funds by requesting periodic updates from each bureau or office obligating these funds. RM uses the information to provide data on the IRRF funds for inclusion in a quarterly report submitted to Congress under the requirements of section 2207 of Public Law 108-106, referred to as the "2207 report." At present, RM/FA is not tracking other funds used for Iraqi-related activities in the same way because this information is not needed for its input into the 2207 report. RM/FA stated that the bureaus that are implementing the programs would be the appropriate source for additional information, such as recipient or end-user.

When queried by OIG, some bureaus or offices were able to provide meaningful, usable end-use data. For example, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provided, electronically, a spreadsheet detailing the bureau's Iraqi-related activities. Yet others could not provide the basic details requested, which included

type of instrument, identifying number, recipient or vendor, amounts, purpose, dates, and manner awarded. For example, NEA reported that it could not provide OIG with information on specific transactions and recipients because it did not maintain such information in a manner that would permit it to respond to OIG's survey. Instead, NEA provided reports obtained through the Department's financial management system. These reports however lacked the specificity required for inclusion into OIG's database. For this reason, the amount shown in Appendix A includes only those transactions awarded by A/LM/AQM on NEA's behalf that OIG was able to attribute to NEA. As a result, this amount may be significantly understated.

In addition, bureaus and offices did not always respond in a timely manner to OIG's request. For example, it took almost 6 weeks and repeated follow-up contact from OIG before INL responded to the survey questionnaire. Reasons provided by the bureaus and offices for the delays included: lack of readily available information, unavailability or turnover of staff, and competing priorities.

In a previous audit examining the Department's management of financial assistance,⁹ OIG experienced similar difficulties in obtaining data and found a lack of uniformity in the systems that the bureaus and offices were using to manage grants. These systems were not integrated into a unified system to facilitate oversight, management, and reporting. In that report, OIG recommended that RM, in coordination with other bureaus and offices, develop a Department-wide grants management system that is fully integrated with or linked to the Department's official accounting system. RM is working with A, which is implementing new systems, to ensure the systems meets applicable requirements and that the financial data in these systems are reflected in the Department's financial management records. When the systems are implemented, the type of information OIG sought in this survey should be available. The Office of Acquisitions already provides OIG with data related to contractors receiving funding for Iraq.

Given the above factors, OIG decided not to include a recommendation, which focused on tracking for a specific point of interest, in this report. However, the more global issue, the lack of a centralized source for information, remains a concern, which OIG may revisit at another time.

⁹AUD/CG-03-29.

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APPENDIX A

**Summary of Responses to Survey Questionnaire for Funding
of Iraqi-related activities Obligated Between October 1, 2002, and June 28, 2004**

		Bureau/Office	Responded	Obligated Funds	Funds Obligated ^a	Mechanisms Used
1	A	Administration	Yes	Yes	\$2,486,994 ^b	BOA, PO
2	AC	Arms Control	Yes	No		
3	AF	African Affairs	Yes	No		
4	CA	Consular Affairs	Yes	No		
5	DRL	Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Yes	Yes	\$30,339,000	FC, GR
6	DS	Diplomatic Security	Yes	Yes	\$151,581,180	K, PO, RE, UTD
7	EAP	East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Yes	No		
8	EB	Economics and Business Affairs	Yes	No		
9	ECA	Educational and Cultural Affairs	Yes ^c	Yes	\$5,023,509	CA, DO, GR, IAA, MO, PO, UTD
10	EUR	European and Eurasian Affairs	Yes	No		
11	FSI	Foreign Service Institute	Yes	Yes	\$1,609,455	K, PO
12	H	Legislative Affairs	Yes	No		
13	HR	Human Resources	Yes	Yes	\$1,718,467	TL
14	IIP	International Information Programs	Yes	Yes	\$759,425	CK, DO, GR, K, PO
15	INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	Yes ^d	Yes	\$621,366,404	AA, DO, K, MIPR, MOU, OT, RE TL, TO, UTD
16	INR	Intelligence and Research	Yes	Yes	\$803,770	DO, IAA, MO, PO
17	IO	International Organizations	Yes	No		
18	IRM	Information Resource Management	Yes	Yes	\$7,568,426	K
19	MED	Office of Medical Services	Yes	Yes	\$268,061	K, PO, UTD
20	NEA	Near Eastern Affairs	Yes	Yes	\$38,981 ^e	DO, PO
21	NP	Nonproliferation	Yes	Yes	\$400,000	OT
22	OBO	Overseas Buildings Operations	Yes	Yes	\$36,784,462	AA, DO, FC, K, PO, RE, TL, TO, TR
23	OES	Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	Yes	No		
24	PM	Political-Military Affairs	Yes	Yes	\$104,056,256	DO, GR, K, MIPR, TL, TR
25	PRM	Population, Refugees and Migration	Yes	Yes	\$66,523,933	CA, CN, EP, K, MO, TL
26	RM	Resource Management	Yes	Yes	\$5,533	DO
27	SA	South Asian Affairs	Yes	No		
28	S/CT	Coordinator for Counterterrorism	No			
29	S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	Yes	No		
30	VC	Verification and Compliance	Yes	No		
31	WHA	Western Hemisphere Affairs	Yes	No		
Subtotal - Obligated by Responding Bureaus^b					\$1,031,333,856	
- Processed by A/LM/AQM (but not attributed to a specific bureau)					\$1,320,433	
Total					\$1,032,654,289	

Legend:

AA-Advice of Allotment	GR-Grant	RE-Reimbursement
BOA-Basic Ordering Agreement	IAA-Interagency Acquisition Agreement	TO-Task Order
CA-Cooperative Agreement	K-Contract	TL-Travel
CK-Convenience Check	MIPR-Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request	TR-Transfer
CN-Contribution	MO-Miscellaneous Obligation	UTD-Unable to Determine
DO-Delivery Order	MOU-Memorandum of Understanding	
EP-Emergency/Danger Pay	OT-Other	
FC-Fund Cite	PO-Purchase Order	 Not Applicable

^a Rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

^b Amount does not include about \$1.3 million processed by A/LM/AQM on behalf of other Department bureaus that OIG was unable to attribute, based on information received, to a specific bureau.

^c ECA did not return the survey questionnaire, but had previously provided data to OIG.

^d INL did not return the survey questionnaire, but did provide data to OIG.

^e NEA was not able to provide details of the funds obligated in time to be included. This information was provided by A/LM/AQM. OIG identified NEA transactions through the allotment code.

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APPENDIX B

**Listing of Recipients or Vendors With Individual Transactions
Valued at or in Excess of \$1 Million**

(Sorted by Cumulative Value by Recipient or Vendor in Descending Order)

Recipient/Vendor	Amount Obligated	Purpose	Type	Bureau
DynCorp International LLC				
	\$188,734,227	Civilian police and support	TO	INL
	\$112,793,470	Personal Protection Services; DS/AQM - raised ceiling to \$387 million	K	DS
	\$96,125,634	Training facility/Support/Civilian police	K	INL
	\$55,975,059	Training facility in Jordan	DO	INL
	\$45,000,000	Increase Funding	K	INL
	\$30,000,000	Support For Iraq	K	INL
	\$13,944,256	Law Enforcement, Corrections and Judicial Advisors for Iraq	K	INL
	\$12,601,109	Training facility/Support/Civilian police	TO	INL
	\$6,522,171	O&M for the JIPTC in Jordan	TO	INL
	\$5,696,103	Law Enforcement, Corrections and Judicial Advisors for Iraq	K	INL
	\$5,619,949	Provide protective service to Iraq personnel	K	DS
Total	\$573,011,978			
International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)				
	\$53,322,284	MOU-Advisors in Iraq	MOU	INL
	\$31,999,945	Trainers in Jordan	MOU	INL
	\$29,836,223	ICITAP program	MOU	INL
	\$24,000,316	MOU	MOU	INL
Total	\$139,158,768			

Legend: CA-Cooperative Agreement MOU-Memorandum of Understanding UTD-Unable to Determine
CN-Contribution OT-Other
DO- Delivery Order PO-Purchase Order
GR-Grant RE-Reimbursement
K-Contract TO-Task Order
MO-Miscellaneous Obligation TR-Transfer

Note: As this listing contains only those individual transactions reported valued at or in excess of \$1 million, the totals shown in this appendix may not represent the total amount received by a recipient or vendor. For example, the total shown here for DynCorp is \$573,011,978, but the overall total to DynCorp was \$574,403,155.

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Recipient/Vendor	Amount Obligated	Purpose	Type	Bureau
Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)				
	\$50,000,000	To meet urgent requirements, such as strategic lift, sustainment, and equipment of coalition nations, including the Polish-led multinational division, in support of peacekeeping operations	TR	PM
Total	\$50,000,000			
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)				
	\$12,100,000	Contingency Planning/Staff Supplies	CN	PRM
	\$10,000,000	Flash Appeal/Revised Interagency Humanitarian Appeal/Iraq	CN	PRM
	\$8,600,000	2004 Supplementary Appeal/Iraq	CN	PRM
	\$6,000,000	UN Flash Appeal/Mar 03	CN	PRM
	\$2,900,000	Emergency Preparedness/Middle East	CN	PRM
	\$1,600,000	Supplementary Appeal/Iraq	CN	PRM
Total	\$41,200,000			
RONCO Consulting Corp.				
	\$21,436,554	Provide oversight and guidance for demining, MRE, and quality assurance to the Iraqi Mine Action Center (NMAA)	K	PM
	\$7,173,323	Demining Training and Equipment	K	PM
	\$2,350,000	Quick Reaction De-mining Force (QRDF)	DO	PM
	\$1,184,000	QRDF Deployment	K	PM
Total	\$32,143,877			

Legend: CA-Cooperative Agreement MOU-Memorandum of Understanding UTD-Unable to Determine
 CN-Contribution OT-Other
 DO- Delivery Order PO-Purchase Order
 GR-Grant RE-Reimbursement
 K-Contract TO-Task Order
 MO-Miscellaneous Obligation TR-Transfer

Note: As this listing contains only those individual transactions reported valued at or in excess of \$1 million, the totals shown in this appendix may not represent the total amount received by a recipient or vendor. For example, the total shown here for DynCorp is \$573,011,978; but the overall total to DynCorp was \$574,403,155.

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Recipient/Vendor	Amount Obligated	Purpose	Type	Bureau
National Endowment for Democracy (NED)				
	\$25,000,000	Provide Funding to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) for a project entitled "Democracy Programs in Iraq"	GR	DRL
	\$5,000,000	Amendment to add \$5,000,000 to the original grant of \$25,000,000	GR	DRL
Total	\$30,000,000			
FRAMCO				
	\$26,488,100	Construction Contract	K	OBO
Total	\$26,488,100			
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)				
	\$5,719,743	Continuation of grant from FY03 for capacity building in the Northern part of Iraq	GR	PM
	\$5,048,637	Establish demining operation in Southern Iraq	GR	PM
	\$3,745,825	Demining Operations	GR	PM
Total	\$14,514,205			
Jordan				
	\$9,956,681	LOA with Jordan for construction and maintenance of Iraqi police training facility (Payment 3)	OT	INL
	\$2,332,305	LOA with Jordan for construction and maintenance of Iraqi police training facility (payment 5)	OT	INL
	\$1,329,460	LOA with Jordan for construction and maintenance of Iraqi police training facility (payment 7)	OT	INL
Total	\$13,618,446			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)				
	\$10,000,000	Iraq Budget Extension Appeal - Mar 03	CN	PRM
Total	\$10,000,000			

Legend: CA-Cooperative Agreement MOU-Memorandum of Understanding UTD-Unable to Determine
 CN-Contribution OT-Other
 DO- Delivery Order PO-Purchase Order
 GR-Grant RE-Reimbursement
 K-Contract TO-Task Order
 MO-Miscellaneous Obligation TR-Transfer

Note: As this listing contains only those individual transactions reported valued at or in excess of \$1 million, the totals shown in this appendix may not represent the total amount received by a recipient or vendor. For example, the total shown here for DynCorp is \$573,011,978, but the overall total to DynCorp was \$574,403,155.

UNCLASSIFIED

Recipient/Vendor	Amount Obligated	Purpose	Type	Bureau
Blackwater Security Consultants				
	\$7,860,000	Provide protective service to Iraq personnel.	K	DS
Total	\$7,860,000			
Department of State				
	\$4,378,000	Overseas Local Guards - Residential Security; reimbursement to ICASS	RE	DS
	\$1,400,000	Allotment cable to purchase armored vehicles	MO	DS
	\$1,061,000	Overseas Local Guards - Surveillance Detection; reimbursement to ICASS	RE	DS
Total	\$6,839,000			
Department of Justice				
	\$4,032,416	BCI to IPS	MOU	INL
	\$2,091,952	OPDAT agreement	UTD	INL
Total	\$6,124,368			
Motorola				
	\$5,991,908	Radio Equipment-Delivery order under existing IDIQ contract	K	IRM
Total	\$5,991,908			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)				
	\$3,000,000	Temporary assistance to IDPs in Iraq - Flash Appeal/Rev Interagency - Iraq	CN	PRM
	\$2,000,000	Transport 3rd country nationals, and camp management - IOM appeal Mar -03	CN	PRM
Total	\$5,000,000			

Legend: CA-Cooperative Agreement MOU-Memorandum of Understanding UTD-Unable to Determine
 CN-Contribution OT-Other
 DO- Delivery Order PO-Purchase Order
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Recipient/Vendor	Amount Obligated	Purpose	Type	Bureau
United Nations World Food Program (WFP)				
	\$3,100,000	Logistics support for Intl humanitarian community Flash appeal/Rev Interagency-Iraq	CN	PRM
Total	\$3,100,000			
Vietnam Veterans of America (VVAFA)				
	\$3,064,627	Conduct impact landmine survey in Iraq	GR	PM
Total	\$3,064,627			
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)				
	\$3,000,000	Iraq & Neighboring Countries Emergency Appeal - Mar -03	CN	PRM
Total	\$3,000,000			
O'Gara-Hess & Eisenhardt				
	\$2,696,476	Vehicle Armoring	UTD	DS
Total	\$2,696,476			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)				
	\$2,340,000	MOU with ATF	MOU	INL
Total	\$2,340,000			
General Services Administration (GSA)				
	\$1,986,994	(20) 12-passanger vans and (55) 9-passenger carryalls were provided by Diplomatic Security from A Bureau inventory	PO	A
Total	\$1,986,994			
EMBSEC				
	\$1,871,128	Install Cost - Annex	K	OBO
Total	\$1,871,128			

Legend: CA-Cooperative Agreement MOU-Memorandum of Understanding UTD-Unable to Determine
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Recipient/Vendor	Amount Obligated	Purpose	Type	Bureau
CSC				
	\$1,500,000	Telephone Communications	TO	OBO
Total	\$1,500,000			
Institute of International Education (IIE)				
	\$1,500,000	Fulbright Program	CA	ECA
Total	\$1,500,000			
Diamondback Tactical				
	\$1,393,100	Helmets w/ Covers	K	DS
Total	\$1,393,100			
Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)				
	\$1,333,720	MOU	MOU	INL
Total	\$1,333,720			
Grand Total	\$985,736,694			

Legend: CA-Cooperative Agreement MOU-Memorandum of Understanding UTD-Unable to Determine
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ABBREVIATIONS

A/LM/AQM	Bureau of Administration, Office of Acquisitions Management
CPA	Coalition Provisional Authority
Department	Department of State
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
DS	Diplomatic Security
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
NEA	Near Eastern Affairs
NP	Nonproliferation
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PM	Political-Military Affairs
RM/BP	Bureau of Resource Management, Office of State Programs, Operations, and Budget
RM/FA	Bureau of Resource Management, Office of Foreign Assistance Programs and Budget

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