

March 2000

STATE DEPARTMENT

Overseas Emergency
Security Program
Progressing, but Costs
Are Increasing



G A O

Accountability * Integrity * Reliability

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United States General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and
International Affairs Division

B-284592

March 8, 2000

The Honorable Jesse Helms
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department of State has overall responsibility for the security of over 54,000 State and other U.S. agency employees under its authority who are working in embassies, consulates, and other facilities at more than 250 overseas posts. In response to the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the Congress provided State with about \$1.5 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations¹ to improve security worldwide. Principally, the funds were to be used to develop an emergency security program that would reestablish the embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, begin relocating other highest-risk embassies and consulates, and improve security at embassies and consulates worldwide.

As requested, this report describes the progress that State has made in implementing the program funded by the emergency supplemental appropriations and the challenges the Department faces in completing the program. As agreed with your office, we will report on State's long-term capital construction program and its response to a study on overseas presence in follow-on reports.²

Results in Brief

State has made progress in implementing the program funded by the emergency supplemental appropriations to improve security overseas. State has reestablished embassy operations in interim office buildings in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and signed a contract for

¹Under the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999 (P.L. 105-277).

²State established an Overseas Presence Advisory Panel in early 1999 to examine the size and structure of overseas missions. The panel's November 1999 report contained several recommendations for streamlining overseas operations.

construction of new embassy compounds that are scheduled for completion in 2003 at a cost of about \$119 million. Projects to relocate several other embassies and consulates are also underway. However, the current cost estimates for the construction of new embassies in Kampala, Uganda; Zagreb, Croatia; and Doha, Qatar, are about \$122 million, or about \$45 million higher than original estimates due mainly to upgraded security requirements.

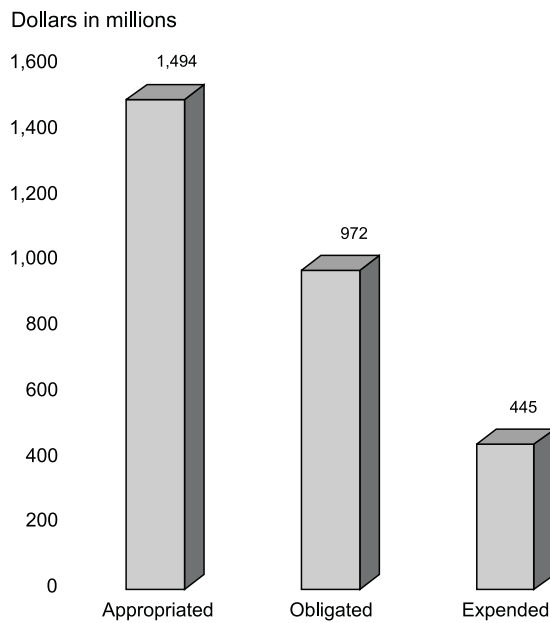
State has also made progress in implementing many of its planned security upgrades, including enhancing vehicle inspection and security guard programs, hiring additional special agents and other security staff, and instituting a new surveillance detection program designed to identify hostile surveillance activities and potential attackers. However, projects involving major construction upgrades to improve security at over 100 posts are, according to State's estimates, costing more than was originally estimated and are behind schedule. State estimates that major security construction upgrades and the installation of electronic equipment, originally funded at \$181 million, are at least 1 year behind schedule and could potentially cost about \$800 million more to complete than originally envisioned due to an increase in requirements and other factors. To address these additional requirements, State says it plans to request additional funds in its fiscal year 2001 and future budgets; realign funds from other projects; stretch the program over several years; and/or, where possible, use less costly contracting methods to achieve project objectives. As of December 31, 1999, State had obligated \$972 million and expended \$445 million of the \$1.5 billion emergency supplemental appropriations.

Background

Immediately after the bombings in Africa, State developed its emergency security program based on information gathered from several sources and determined that it would need about \$1.5 billion to address the damaged embassies, enhance security at all its overseas facilities, and pursue related activities. State subsequently deployed teams to Kenya and Tanzania to assess the damage firsthand and make cost estimates on replacement and temporary facilities. It also sent teams to over 30 other high-risk countries to assess threats and possible options to reduce them. Those teams, in coordination with State's overseas security officers, chiefs of missions, and other officials, helped State further define its security enhancement requirements and estimate the costs for upgrading existing facilities worldwide.

As requested, State received about \$1.5 billion from the Congress to improve security. These funds were used to achieve three major objectives: rebuilding the destroyed embassies, start relocating and building new facilities at high-risk posts, and upgrading security at all posts. Through December 1999, State had obligated \$972 million of the \$1.494 billion appropriated for the emergency supplemental program and had expended about \$445 million of these funds. (See fig.1.)

Figure 1: Status of Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Funds, as of December 31, 1999



Source: Department of State.

The majority of funds were allotted to various security upgrade projects designed to improve security at all posts. These projects include providing new security equipment, personnel, and training, and making perimeter security improvements to embassy and consulate buildings only. Table 1 provides a breakdown of program funds by the three major program objectives.

Table 1: Status of Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Funding, by Major Program, as of December 31, 1999

Dollars in millions			
	Allocated	Obligated	Expended
Nairobi and Dar es Salaam	\$163.5	\$95.2	\$27.4
Relocate high-risk posts	185.0	90.5	11.6
Other security upgrades	1,145.5	786.4	406.0
Total	\$1,494.0	\$972.1	\$445.0

Source: Department of State.

Appendix I provides additional information on the status of the emergency security supplemental funds, highlighting obligations and expenditures by State's bureaus and offices, as of December 31, 1999. Appendix II provides information on unobligated balances by key appropriation accounts.

State has structured the emergency security program to lay the groundwork for a major embassy construction program as recommended by two Accountability Review Boards on the Embassy Bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.³ The Secretary of State convened the boards in October 1998 to review the circumstances regarding the bombings. In January 1999, the boards made recommendations to State that dealt with the handling of terrorist threats, the review and revision of security standards and procedures, the size and composition of U.S. missions, and the need for adequate and sustained funding for safe buildings and security programs in the future. The boards recommended that, for each of the next 10 years, \$1 billion for capital construction and \$0.4 billion for other security-related activities be appropriated to State. The fiscal year 2000 budget included \$254 million in Diplomatic and Consular Programs and \$314 million in Security and Maintenance of U.S. Missions for worldwide security-related upgrades, capital projects, and recurring support costs. State is relying on appropriations received in fiscal year 2000 to complete some of the construction projects started under the emergency security supplemental appropriations and on future appropriations beyond fiscal year 2000 to begin new ones.

³The Accountability Review Boards were established pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 4831-4832.

Operations in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam Have Been Reestablished

State's top priority after the bombings in Africa was to rapidly reestablish operations and rebuild the embassy communities in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. In Nairobi, the embassy temporarily moved into the offices of the U.S. Agency for International Development until an office building, located in the city's suburbs, could be renovated to better meet the Department's short-term needs. State opened the interim embassy in August 1999. In Dar es Salaam, State converted a residential compound into functional, secure office space. The interim facility opened in February 1999. These interim facilities are providing offices for embassy staff until 2003 when State expects to complete construction of new office building compounds that fully meet security standards.

State estimates that it will cost about \$119 million to build new embassy compounds in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. According to State officials, construction of the new embassy office compounds will take about 3 years to complete once the designs are finished; occupancy for State and most other agencies is scheduled for 2003.

Efforts to Relocate High-Risk Embassies and Consulates Are Underway

State allocated \$185 million in emergency supplemental funds to relocate, replace, and/or construct new facilities at some high-risk posts. State did not identify which posts would be replaced in its emergency supplemental program request but subsequently determined that it would use these funds for security construction projects in Doha, Qatar; Istanbul, Turkey; Kampala, Uganda; Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Tunis, Tunisia; and Zagreb, Croatia. By December 31, 1999, State had obligated \$91 million and expended \$11.6 million. It had awarded design/build contracts for new embassies in Kampala and Zagreb, begun the renovation of a new office building in Doha, and relocated embassy operations in Doha to a safer and more secure interim facility. It also selected architects and/or begun negotiations for building sites in Istanbul, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Tunis. State said it planned to use funds received in fiscal year 2000 and beyond to continue these new construction projects. State received over \$300 million in fiscal year 2000 and requested \$500 million, including \$50 million for U.S. Agency for International Development facilities to be co-located on State compounds, in its fiscal year 2001 budget for worldwide security capital projects.

Our analysis of State's planning documents for Kampala, Zagreb, and Doha revealed that completion of these projects is likely to cost about \$45 million more than the \$77 million that State had initially estimated. State attributed

the potential cost increases to several factors, including revised staffing estimates, more stringent security requirements, and additional project management support costs.

Security Upgrades At Existing Facilities Progressing, but Costs Higher Than Expected, and Some Projects Behind Schedule

State allocated most of the emergency supplemental (about \$1.1 billion) to upgrade security at its more than 250 embassies and consular posts. The Department used these funds to implement a number of security upgrade projects. The larger, high-cost projects include (1) providing additional vehicles and security equipment, (2) improving security with more personnel and training, and (3) performing construction enhancements to upgrade perimeter security. The Department expects to install much of the equipment and implement most of the personnel and training projects by the end of the year 2000. In addition, many construction enhancements are underway, but unanticipated costs are being encountered for larger construction security upgrades and certain equipment. According to State documents, it had originally budgeted \$181 million for these activities. Additional requirements could amount to \$800 million, and projects are behind schedule. Appendix III highlights the status of some of the key projects discussed in detail in the following text.

Projects to Provide Security Vehicles, Bomb Detectors, X-ray Equipment, Radios, and Phones Are Mostly on Track

Major projects to purchase and deliver lightly armored vehicles, fully armored vehicles, bomb detection equipment, x-ray equipment, and satellite phones and local emergency evacuation radio systems are generally on track. The bomb detection and x-ray equipment projects also include installation and related training on the use of the equipment. The Department expects to complete the lightly armored vehicles and bomb detection projects by September 2000 and expects to deliver all fully armored vehicles to 153 overseas posts by December 2000. Table 2 provides the status of these projects.

Table 2: Status of Major Projects to Deliver Vehicles and Equipment to Posts, as of December 1999

Dollars in millions

Projects	Total project funding	Estimated completion date	Number of items required by posts	Number of items shipped	Number of posts to receive items	Number of posts that received items ^a
Lightly armored vehicles	\$59.7	9/30/00	799	248	243	80
Fully armored vehicles	\$28.1	12/31/00	231	60	153	12
Bomb detection equipment	\$28.7	9/30/00	720	324	240	136
X-ray equipment	\$21.5	9/30/01 ^b	289	200	176	131

^aIncludes partial shipment of items.

^bMost of this project is scheduled for completion by September 30, 2000. Delays are being encountered at posts undergoing major construction upgrades (see p. 12).

Source: Department of State.

The Department has faced several challenges in managing these projects. For example, to obtain fully armored sedans, the Department had to get a waiver from federal acquisition regulations to purchase them from a foreign supplier because no U.S. manufacturer had the capability to produce them.⁴ For lightly armored vehicles, one company added another armoring production line to overcome earlier delays to ensure that all vehicles would be delivered on schedule. Further, some items shipped to posts sometimes require training on the use of the equipment and modification before they can be used effectively. In one case, we were told that the bomb detectors shipped to Mexico City needed to be adjusted because the high altitude and pollution were causing false readings. The manufacturer is working to correct this problem.

State has also made progress in implementing another significant emergency security program—the fielding of satellite phones and local emergency and evacuation radio systems to overseas posts. As of October 1999, State had completed surveys of telecommunications requirements at all posts, deployed 950 satellite phones, and received 114 of 233 planned host-nation approvals for wireless programs. Problems have been

⁴These regulations require federal agencies to buy only U.S.-made products unless otherwise excepted or waived (48 C.F.R. Part 25 (1998)).

encountered in obtaining additional host-country approvals for radio frequencies, but, according to State, the greater use of satellite systems has proved to be a workable solution. Progress in other programs has included providing video recorders and Imminent Danger Notification Systems to all posts and the purchase of upgraded computer equipment for security operations at 190 posts (scheduled for installation by June 2000).

Projects to Improve Security With More Personnel and Training

The Department added more personnel and increased training to improve security, including upgrading local guard capabilities, increasing vehicle inspection efforts, and instituting a surveillance detection project. In addition, State began a major project to hire and train additional security personnel, many of whom were deployed overseas. The status of these and other projects is as follows:

- By September 1999, the Department allocated all of its planned \$66 million to upgrade perimeter security and vehicle inspections at overseas posts. The Department increased the number of overseas guards and provided them with more radios, vehicles, and other equipment. The Department has also completed the expansion of its project to inspect vehicles entering State facilities primarily by hiring and training additional local guards.
- The Department was provided with \$53.7 million to recruit and hire 397 additional staff to enhance security at overseas posts (see app. IV). To date, the Department has hired nearly all additional staff, including 200 special agents and 17 security engineers. According to Department officials, as of December 1999, 79 special agents have been deployed overseas.
- State's Foreign Service Institute provided crisis management training in fiscal year 1999 at more than 100 posts, including training for over 1,600 Americans and 1,400 foreign nationals and incorporated crisis management modules in domestic training. This training, costing about \$1.6 million, helped posts test emergency action plans and fully define the resources available in a crisis. The Institute also established communications training and recovery assistance courses.

The \$75 million surveillance detection project is one of State's most important and innovative. The overall goal is to hire and train personnel to detect suspicious surveillance activities. The project is designed to enhance the likelihood of preventing attacks by training staff to recognize hostile surveillance directed at personnel and facilities and provide support if an attack occurs. Surveillance detection projects have been established

at 154 posts, and Department officials expect that training for most posts will be completed by April 2000. Department officials told us that all posts have at least been made aware of the importance of the projects and the techniques involved in detecting hostile activity. Officials also said that the project has already identified suspicious activities at several posts around the world.

State has encountered some obstacles in implementing its surveillance detection project, largely due to resistance from some host governments. State officials said that under existing international treaties, State could not implement the project without host government approval. We found that 10 posts have been unable to institute a surveillance detection program because the host government opposes the project, which potentially lessens the ability of these posts to detect hostile activity. State officials said that the Department is continuing to engage host country officials to overcome their opposition and continues to employ a number of alternate security countermeasures. These include installing closed circuit television monitors, providing security awareness training of employees, and providing training of local guards. State officials told us that although they are unable to implement fully the surveillance detection projects at these posts, all local guards receive training in the techniques to detect potential hostile activity.

Post-Managed Construction Security Upgrades, Installation of Shatter-resistant Window Film, and Acquisition of Perimeter Property in Various Stages of Implementation

State allocated \$99 million for post-managed construction security and other upgrades that are in various stages of implementation. These included the funding of (1) post-managed construction improvements, such as the purchase of planters as barricades and (2) the installation of shatter-resistant window film at embassies/office buildings and residences. In addition, funds were used to acquire adjacent property to increase the distance from the building to the perimeter wall or fence at certain posts. According to State documents, as of December 1999, approximately 22 percent of these security construction upgrade projects, exclusive of property acquisition, had been completed. The status of these projects as of December 1999, was as follows:

- State has completed 221 of the over 500 planned post-managed construction projects. State anticipates that all of these projects will be completed by September 2000.
- State reported that 240 posts needed installation of shatter-resistant window film at office buildings and/or residences. Work installing film at both office buildings and at residences had been completed at 27 posts.

Installations of window film, alarms, window grills, and/or other security enhancements at residences had been completed at 130 posts.

- State has acquired additional property at 19 posts to improve security. These acquisitions included vacant lots, additional parking spaces, and, at one post, an adjacent gas station. Acquisitions at seven posts resulted in 100 percent compliance with security setback standards. Acquisition of other properties is an ongoing challenge due to difficulties in negotiating with property sellers and related problems.

To help manage the increased workload associated with implementing construction and real property-related projects funded by the supplemental appropriation, State planned to hire additional staff and contractors. In fiscal year 1999, State had filled 16 of 20 planned direct-hire positions and 24 of 44 personal services contractor positions. State has since filled many of the remaining slots.

Major Construction Upgrades Cost More and Are Behind Schedule

State's program to do major construction upgrades at 119 posts will cost significantly more and take longer than originally planned due to inadequate information on posts' security requirements and understated project costs. Posts' major construction-related security improvements typically include the need for vehicle barriers, compound access control centers, walls, and fences. State originally planned for most of the work to be done by the posts and budgeted an estimated \$113 million for the enhancements. State subsequently determined that the work exceeded posts' ability to manage with existing resources, and two U.S. contractors were selected to do the upgrades. According to State officials, this change in approach contributed to the increase in costs. Contractors' initial proposals to complete the planned upgrades and newly identified additional requirements demonstrated that State's original August 1998 estimates were underestimated by over \$500 million.

According to State documents, the contractors were expected to perform a "fast-track delivery" of improvements at multiple facilities. The contractors were to survey 119 posts to validate the need for security enhancements, make cost proposals for doing the work, and do the work once State and the contractors agreed on a final scope of work and cost for each post upgrade. All surveys were scheduled to be completed by September 1999. The surveys were required to validate security enhancement needs and make cost proposals for doing the work. Because of unanticipated costs, the survey portion of this program was suspended as of September 1999, after 75 posts had been surveyed. In December 1999, State estimated that it

might cost about \$571 million more than the amount originally budgeted to complete the construction-related enhancements. The installation of electronic security equipment linked to the construction upgrades is also behind schedule and estimated to cost more. This includes installing equipment such as perimeter alarms, door locks, VCR/cameras, lights, and control switches. Original cost estimates to upgrade electronic security equipment at these and other posts was \$68 million. State now estimates it will need an additional \$229 million to purchase and install additional electronic and technical security equipment.

As of December 1999, only one major construction upgrade project overseas had been completed, and seven were in the construction or design/build stage. State plans to initiate construction of at least 20 posts' major upgrades by April 2000, and officials estimate that current funding levels are probably sufficient to complete major upgrade projects at between 20 and 40 posts, far short of the 119 planned. According to State's fiscal year 2001 budget submission, the Department has requested additional funding for construction and equipment totaling \$200 million and anticipates additional requests in future budget submissions. State anticipates that some of the costs may be met by realigning funds from other emergency supplemental program components. State also hopes to reduce costs through negotiations with contractors on individual post projects. The major upgrade program is at least 1 year behind schedule. State projects that it may take up to 4 years to complete the program, depending on the flow of funds and other factors.

According to State officials, one of the major factors contributing to State's underestimating its funding needs for the major construction upgrades was that the emergency supplemental request was prepared within a few days after the August 1998 bombings in Africa and without complete information on the condition of embassies and consulates or the costs involved in making improvements. Although State's security officers and other personnel periodically document overseas security conditions, State had not established a central information system capturing the condition or extent to which overseas facilities meet security standards. In the absence of this information, total worldwide security enhancement requirements and potential costs were not fully known. Further, State is also unable to easily determine the extent to which security upgrades have been implemented at all of its overseas posts. To help correct this deficiency, State has hired a contractor to develop a worldwide, automated security tracking system, but it will take several years to include updated data on all key facilities under State's security program.

Agency Comments

The Department of State's Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Administration, and the Chief Financial Officer provided oral comments on a draft of this report. State officials commented that they have made considerable progress implementing many of the planned security enhancements but agreed that certain components of the overall program will cost more than originally estimated. These officials reiterated that the higher program costs identified in the report are primarily the result of additional requirements identified after the request for the emergency appropriation was submitted to the Congress and approved. We incorporated technical comments and updated figures provided by State officials into the report where appropriate.

Scope and Methodology

To discuss the progress made by State in its security enhancement program and the challenges the Department faces implementing the program, we met with officials in State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, which has responsibility for overseas security; the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations, which has responsibility for construction and other real property activities overseas; and other units in the Department. We coordinated our work with State's Office of Inspector General, which is monitoring and reporting internally on various aspects of the emergency supplemental program. In addition to developing overall information on the status of emergency supplemental programs, we conducted detailed analyses of the highest-cost projects intended to provide security equipment and personnel to posts. We did not validate State's planned or projected cost estimates or the scope of its security requirements.

We also conducted detailed analysis of State documents related to project status and issues for 12 overseas posts. These posts were selected based on several factors, including size, mission, and location. The posts were Bridgetown, Barbados; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Paris, France; New Delhi, India; Mexico City, Mexico; Maputo, Mozambique; Manila, the Philippines; Doha, Qatar; Bangkok, Thailand; Tunis, Tunisia; and Istanbul, Turkey. We conducted on-site work at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City in September 1999, observing one of State's implementation contractors that was surveying the post for security upgrades.

We also met with officials of other key agencies operating overseas, including the U.S. Agency for International Development and the

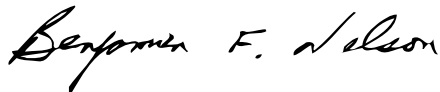
Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, to obtain their views on security issues affecting their overseas operations.

We conducted our review from June 1999 through January 2000 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

We are sending copies of this report to interested congressional committees. We are also sending copies to the Honorable Madeleine K. Albright, the Secretary of State. We will make copies available to others upon request.

Please contact me at (202) 512-4128 if you or any members of your staff have any questions concerning this report. Other GAO contacts and staff acknowledgments are listed in appendix V.

Sincerely yours,



Benjamin F. Nelson
Director, International Relations
and Trade Issues

Status of State Department Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Funds

The Department of State requested and the Congress appropriated \$1.49 billion in emergency supplemental funds. Of this amount, State provided \$627 million to its Bureau of Administration's Office of Foreign Buildings Operations, which has responsibility for construction and other overseas real property activities. State budgeted \$588 million for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, which has responsibility for providing for the protection of personnel and facilities abroad, to include the provision of local guards, regional and post security officers, and security equipment. An additional \$118 million in supplemental funds was budgeted for State's Bureau of Information Resource Management for wireless communication programs for emergency evacuations (radios and satellite phones). About \$91 million was budgeted for other bureaus and offices for training and other purposes; the remaining \$70 million was appropriated for foreign assistance purposes (antiterrorism training and economic support). In addition, \$56 million was earmarked within the Foreign Buildings appropriation for other foreign affairs agencies. This included \$25 million provided to the U.S. Agency for International Development.¹

Through December 31, 1999, State had obligated about \$972 million of the \$1.49 billion appropriation. The Office of Foreign Buildings Operations had obligated \$360 million of its \$627 million as of December 31, 1999, and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security had obligated \$382 million of its \$588-million program component. Actual expenditures totaled \$83.6 million for the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations, as of December 31, 1999, and \$236 million for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, as of December 31, 1999.

State's Information Resource Management program obligated about \$83 million for its radio systems and satellite phone program through December 31, 1999. As for the Foreign Service Institute, it obligated about \$3 million for various training programs and related activities through December 31, 1999. Actual expenditures for these two program elements totaled about \$62 million.

¹This report discusses funds that were appropriated to State in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999 (P.L. 105-277). The Congress has since appropriated additional funds for embassy security, as provided in the State Department's appropriations act for fiscal year 2000 (Department of State and Related Agency Appropriations Act, 2000, P.L. 106-113). The latter act also contained the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999.

Appendix I
Status of State Department Emergency
Supplemental Appropriations Funds

Of the \$56 million in emergency funds provided to upgrade the security of other agencies' facilities overseas, \$25 million went to the U.S. Agency for International Development for security improvements to its existing facilities. According to the agency, 40 of its overseas missions and offices have inadequate security. The emergency supplemental funds are being used for several purposes, including relocating to more secure leased facilities, financing the design of new facilities to be co-located on State's new office building compounds, and leasing properties to improve setback from perimeter walls and fences. The agency has identified capital construction requirements, in addition to the emergency supplemental, for eight overseas missions, including new separate facilities in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam to be located on State's new office building compounds. The additional estimated costs to build the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam facilities total over \$45 million.

Other agencies receiving emergency funds, such as the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, got about \$8 million each. According to agency officials, the agencies used the funds to add residential and nonresidential local guards, to move offices to more secure locations, and to accomplish other goals.

Emergency Supplemental Unobligated Balances, by Appropriation

Dollars in thousands

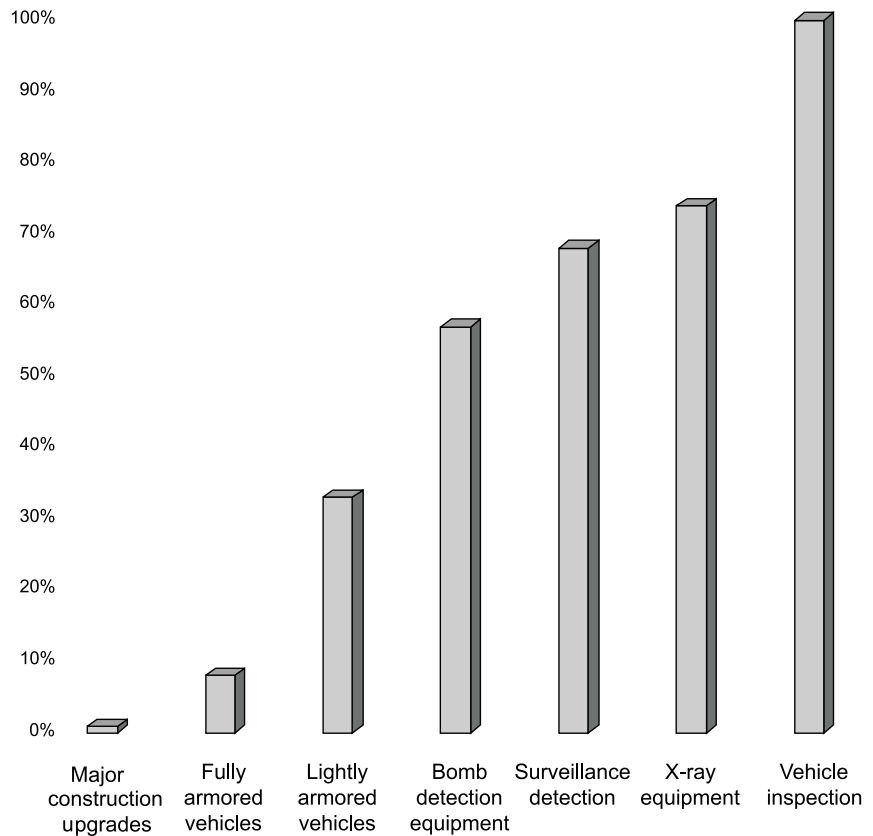
Appropriation	Appropriated	Obligated through Dec. 99	Unobligated balance
Diplomatic and consular programs	\$773,700	\$537,043	\$236,657
Salaries and expenses	12,000	9,113	2,887
Security and maintenance of U.S. missions	627,000	359,513	267,487
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs	20,000	14,017	5,983
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	10,000	2,837	7,163
Office of Inspector General	1,000	829	171
Economic Support Fund	50,000	48,731	1,269
Total	\$1,493,700	\$972,083	\$521,617

Source: Department of State.

Status of Key Security Upgrade Projects

State has nearly completed its project to hire additional security staff, including local guards and security professionals (see app. IV) and has finished its project to increase vehicle inspections. Other security upgrade projects are in various stages of implementation. Figure 2 shows the status of other key security upgrade projects.

Figure 2: Status of State's Key Security Upgrades, as of December 31, 1999



Source: Department of State.

State's Positions Authorized and Filled Under the Emergency Supplemental, as of December 31, 1999

Bureau or office	Positions	Authorized slots	Actual hirings
Diplomatic Security			
	Special agents	200	200
	Security engineers	17	17
	Security technicians	34	34
	Secretaries	20	20
	Diplomatic couriers	20	20
	Support	46	46
Subtotal		337	337
Logistics Management		13	7
Information Management		16	16
Office of Foreign Buildings		20	16
Office of Inspector General		11	11
Total		397	387

Source: Department of State.

GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contacts

Jess Ford (202) 512-4268
Diana Glod (202) 647-3369

Acknowledgments

In addition to those named above, Edward Kennedy, Jesus Martinez, Lynn Moore, Maria Oliver, Jim Strus, and Ray Wyrsh made key contributions to this report.

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