

**Statement of
William H. Moser**

**Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics Management
U.S. Department of State**

**Before the
House Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations**

March 23, 2010

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Wittman, members of the Subcommittee, I welcome the opportunity to provide you an update on the implementation of the Synchronized Predeployment Operational Tracker (SPOT) at the Department of State (DoS).

Please allow me first to express how much we at the State Department appreciate the continued support of this subcommittee. I had the pleasure of briefing the subcommittee in April 2009 on SPOT and I thank you for the invitation to provide you with this update. As the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics Management, I am responsible for ensuring that our global logistics platform provides consistent, reliable support to the men and women who directly implement our foreign policy around the world. I am pleased to be able to state before you today that the implementation of SPOT is a good news story. Legislation originated by this body is part of that story.

The Department of State, working with the Department of Defense and USAID, has made great strides in implementing SPOT. As of today, the Department of State has 6,381 contract personnel in Iraq and 4,378 in Afghanistan registered in SPOT. These figures include both contractors as well as grantee information, as required by the 2010 National Defense Authorization Act.

Since the new legislation requires grantee information to be put in SPOT, DoS has successfully worked with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to

meet these requirements. In January 2009, the DoS Procurement Executive issued Grants Policy Directive 33, which requires the use of SPOT for grantees performing work in Iraq and Afghanistan. The DoS SPOT Program Manager also reached out to Grants Officers (GOs), Grants Officer Representatives (GORs) and Grants organizations to provide information, training, and alternatives (such as a blind identity format to meet SPOT compliance for grantees. Due to outreach and education efforts, SPOT implementation at DoS, including NGO input, has proceeded with minimal problems. In addition to providing valuable information on counts of contractors and grantees to Congress, DoS is using SPOT to manage and coordinate contracts and grants at both the strategic and operational levels. Using SPOT-generated Letters of Authorization, DoS is able to grant privileges to contractors and grantees in Iraq and Afghanistan (e.g. medical services, meals, Common Access Card). To enhance the use of the LOAs, last year DoS purchased Joint Asset Movement Management System (JAMMS) readers and installed them in Afghanistan and Iraq. DoS can now also track contractor movements in theater and verify work status by scanning individuals LOAs with a JAMMS reader. This added functionality has increased oversight of contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan. In the future, DoS and its interagency partners see this as a tool to assist in logistical planning. As SPOT matures, DoS sees the level of utility from SPOT growing exponentially. For example, DoS will be working with its interagency

partners to develop the Total Operational Presence Support System (TOPSS), which is an enhanced reporting tool that will allow DoS to run custom reports from the SPOT database. Examples of these reports may include individual contract reports that include names of individuals deployed against the contract with duty location at any given time.

Much has been accomplished by DoS and its partners in the use of SPOT. SPOT system enhancements will continue as the State Department, DOD, and USAID continue to work together daily to improve our cooperative efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. This concludes my testimony and I am happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.

