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Description of document: Closed Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS)

investigations listed in the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII) concerning Halliburton Company, and any other companies with Halliburton, 2007-2012

Requested date: 10-April-2013

Released date: 30-December-2013

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Source of document: Department of Defense Office of Inspector General

DoD IG FOIA Requester Service Center ATTN: FOIA/PA Chief, Suite 17F18

4800 Mark Center Drive Alexandria, VA 22350-1500

Fax: (571) 372-7498

Online FOIA Request Form

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INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE 4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22350-1500

DEC 3 0 2013 FOIA-2013-00379

OCCL

This is the final response to your electronic Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated March 29, 2013, seeking a "copy of any closed DCIS investigations in the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII) concerning Halliburton Company, and any other companies with Halliburton." We received your request on April 10, 2013, and assigned it FOIA case number FOIA-2013-00379.

The Defense Criminal Investigative Service conducted a search and located the enclosed responsive documents. I determined that the redacted portions are exempt from release pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), which pertains to information, the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; and 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C), which pertains to records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

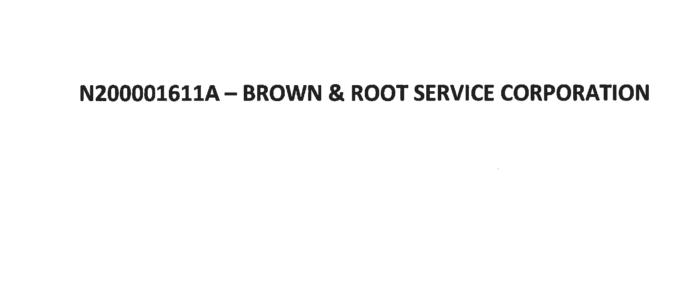
If you are not satisfied with this action, you may submit an administrative appeal to the Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, Office of Communications and Congressional Liaison, ATTN: FOIA Appellate Authority, Suite 17F18, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22350-1500. Your appeal should be postmarked within 60 days of the date of this letter, should cite to case number FOIA-2013-00379, and should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

Sincerely,

Chief, Freedom of Information and

Privacy Office

Enclosure(s): As stated





INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFENSE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE EUROPEAN POST OF DUTY CMR 443, BOX 3000 APO AE. 09096-3000

200001611A-22-AUG-2000-60WB-A0/F

17-AUGUST-2007

BROWN & ROOT SERVICE CORPORATION (et. al)

<u>CASE SUMMARY/CLOSED:</u> On June 18, 2007, the Reporting Agent received the final Report of Investigation (ROI) from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), the lead investigative agency on this matter.

In June 2000, several USACIDC sources provided information regarding illegal local procurement activity on the part of Kellogg, Brown and Root Service Corporation (KBR), concerning contract numbers DACA 78-92-C-0066, DACA 78-97-D-0001, DACA 78-99-D-0003. The investigation revealed bid rigging schemes between several KBR employees, local contractors, and KBR subcontractors, to include Wesco International and GE Supply. Investigation also revealed that several KBR employees were involved in kickback schemes with local companies located in the Balkans. In August 2000, DCIS joined the investigation with the USACIDC European Special Investigations and Fraud Field Office, Germany.

Investigation and DCAA audits determined the total loss to the U.S. Government attributed to KBR at approximately \$26,825,273. As early as December 20002, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) Civil Division began settlement negotiations with KBR. On November 28, 2006, KBR entered into a settlement agreement with DOJ for \$8 million dollars.

A copy of the Final ROI has been received and is retained in the official file and Attachment 1. A copy of the settlement agreement is Attachment 2.

Attachments:

1. USACIDC Final Report of Investigation.

2. DCIS Form 1: Significant Incident Report - Settlement Agreement

Prepared by (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) , E

, European Post of Duty

of Duty APPR:

(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)

CLASSIFICATION:

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N200601937	'L – HALLIBURTON C	COMPANY; AND	KELLOGG BROW	'N & ROOT



INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFENSE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE LONG BEACH RESIDENT AGENCY 501 W. OCEAN BLVD, SUITE 7300 LONG BEACH, CA 90802

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

200601937L-05-SEP-2006-50ES-EE0/D

19-SEPTEMBER-2008

HALLIBURTON COMPANY; AND KELLOGG BROWN & ROOT

SPECIAL INTEREST CASE
GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

DISTRIBUTION

Western Field Office

NARRATIVE

- 1. On August 29, 2006, the DCIS Western Field Office forwarded Qui Tam No. 2006-QT-063, filed in Los Angeles, CA to the DCIS Long Beach Resident Agency. The Qui Tam alleged that the Halliburton Company (Halliburton) and Kellogg, Brown & Root (KBR), both of Houston, TX, did not fulfill contract requirements by failing to produce, maintain and deliver potable and non-potable water for military and civilian personnel at U.S. Military bases in Iraq. (Exhibit 1)
- 2. In 2001, contract number DAAA09-02-D-007 (contract) was awarded to KBR. In December 2001, under task orders defined in the contract, KBR was to provide water service support to the U.S. Military and Multi-National Force bases in Iraq. KBR deploys Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPU), which produce potable water from undrinkable sources. Some of the water being used in Iraq by the U.S. military comes from the Euphrates River, which is contaminated with a variety of disease-causing organisms. The ROWPU, which resembles a large trailer, uses a variety of chemicals and membranes to filter and purify water for human use. After the water is processed through the ROWPU, it is treated with chlorine and is then considered potable water. The Relator alleged that test results revealed that the water being delivered to the U.S. military in Iraq contains no chlorine which is contrary to contract requirements. Water processed through the ROWPU without chlorination is not fit for human use. The Relator stated that KBR management knowingly supplied improperly-treated and improperly-tested water to U.S. military bases in Iraq. It was alleged that Halliburton and KBR billed the DoD under the contract as though they had complied with the water production, testing, maintenance, and delivery requirements outlined in the Task Orders, when, in fact, they had not.
- 3. On May 2, 2006, Qui Tam Relator (b) (6). (b) (7)(C) was interviewed. (b) (6). (explained his work experience, his role with KBR and explained the basis of his complaint. (Exhibit 2)
- 4. On May 18, 2006, Abraham Meltzer, AUSA, Civil Division, Central District of California, Los Angeles, CA (Gleason), interviewed (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), Auditor, US Department of Justice, Los Angeles, CA (Gleason), interviewed (D) (6), (b) (7)(C)

 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. (b) (6), (b) (7) explained that chlorination was an absolute requirement for providing potable water to military bases (Exhibit 3).
- 6. On November 20, 2006, (b) (6), (b) re-interviewed (b) (6). (c) provided clarification to his previous interview. Specifically, (b) (6). explained chlorination in potable water compared to non-potable water. (Exhibit 5)

A-2

WARNING

- 7. On February 8, 2007, a subpoena was served upon The Halliburton Company. (Exhibit 6)
- 8. On February 8, 2007, a subpoena was served upon Kellogg, Brown and Root. (Exhibit 7)
- 9. On May 23, 2008, [6], (6), (6), (7)] advised that the United States of America would not be intervening in this case at this time. (Exhibit 8)
- 10. Because there was no investigative necessity to do so and it had no bearing on the Government's ultimate decision not to intervene in this matter, no representatives from Halliburton or Kellogg, Brown and Root were interviewed.
- 11. With the USAO's decision not to intervene in this case, this investigation is closed. The Long Beach Resident Agency will devote no further investigative resources to this matter. No management control deficiencies or fraud vulnerabilities were identified during this investigation.

The Halliburton Company 5 Houston Center 1401 McKinney, Suite 2400 Houston, TX 77010

Commodity: Halliburton provides logistic support and services to United States Military

Services and Government Agencies worldwide.

Halliburton is considered to be a Department of Defense Top 100 Contractor.

Kellogg, Brown and Root (KBR) 601 Jefferson St. Houston, TX 77010

Commodity: KBR provides logistic support and services to United States Military Services and

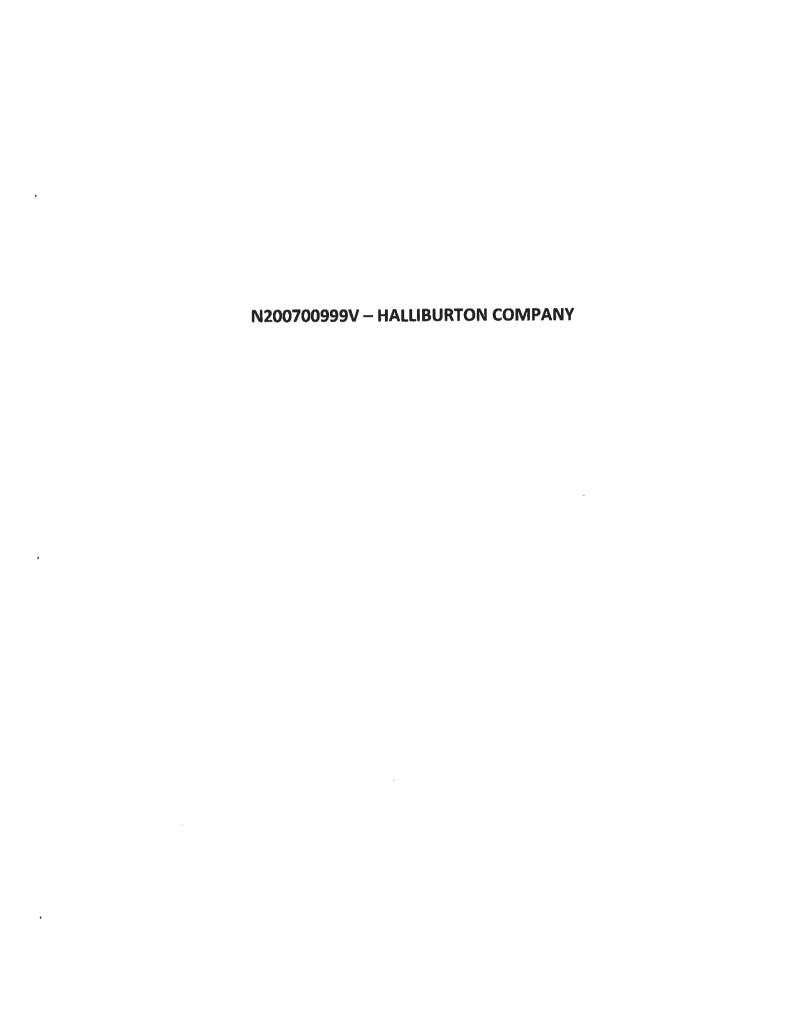
Government Agencies worldwide.

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EXHIBITS

1	-	Qui Tam Complaint Number 2006-QT-063
2	-	FBI Form 302; Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), April 26, 2006
3	-	USDOJ Form; Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) , May 18, 2006
4	-	DCIS Form 1; Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7), November 1, 2006
5	-	DCIS Form 1; Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7), November 21, 2006
6	-	Subpoena Served Upon the Halliburton Company, February 8, 2007
7	-	Subpoena Served Upon Kellogg, Brown and Root, February 8, 2007
8	-	United States of America Notice of Non-Intervention May 23, 2008

Prepared By: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Long Beach Resident Agency APPR: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)





INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFENSE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE ROCK ISLAND POST OF DUTY C/O U.S. ATTORNEY, ROCK ISLAND BRANCH 1830 2ND AVENUE, SUITE 320 ROCK ISLAND, IL 61201

200700999V-26-APR-2007-40RI-E0/U

March 5, 2012

HALLIBURTON COMPANY

THE QUI TAM IS NO LONGER UNDER SEAL

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS DCAA CASE (NO. 08-011)

<u>CASE TERMINATION</u>: This was a joint investigation between the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS), Rock Island Post of Duty, Rock Island, IL and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), Rock Island Fraud Resident Agency, Moline, IL. USACIDC was the lead agency and prepared the final Report of Investigation (ROI).

This investigation was initiated upon receipt of a Qui Tam complaint filed under seal, Civil Action number 07-CV-4008, through the United States District Court, Central District of Illinois. The complaint alleged Kellogg Brown and Root Services (KBR), through subcontracts awarded from the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program Contract III (LOGCAP III) contract number DAAA09-02-A-0007, overspent \$80 million in the execution of the Yuksel Operation and Maintenance (O&M) subcontract. Additionally, it was alleged that \$31 million of the \$80 million over expenditure was the result of unauthorized purchases of property and material.

Allegations indicated the discovery of thousands of dollars of property and materials purchased through subcontracts were not placed on appropriate property books with evidence which suggested that high dollar items were sold or traded on the black market. The complaint further alleged that property inventory records were altered to conceal the lacking of accountability and obligate the Government for the property as if it were purchased under the contract.

There was no identifiable loss to the U.S. Government. There were no fraud vulnerabilities identified during the course of the investigation. No administrative action will occur. A copy of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Command (USACIDC)/Major Procurement

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THANKING .

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200700999V-26-APR-2007-40RI-E0/U

Fraud Unit (MPFU) final ROI was received and is retained in the official file. This investigation is complete and closed with the submission of this report.

Attachment:

USACIDC/MPFU, Report of Investigation, dated September 28, 2011

Prepared by: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) , Rock Island POD DISTR: 40CH/40FO/03RO/USACIDC-Moline, IL

APPR: (b) (6), (b) (7)

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200700999V-26-APR-2007-40RI-E0/U

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HALLIBURTON COMPANY

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USACIDC/MPFU, Report of Investigation, dated September 28, 2011

Prepared by: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) , Rock Island POD DISTR: 40CH/40FO/03RO/USACIDC-Moline, IL

APPR: (b) (6), (b) (7)

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N200700407C - HALLIBURTON COMPANY



INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEFENSE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE VALENCIA RESIDENT AGENCY 25350 MAGIC MOUNTAIN PARKWAY SUITE 200 VALENCIA, CA 91355

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

200700407C-21-DEC-2006-50VN-O1/U

June 3, 2009

HALLIBURTON COMPANY, Houston, TX KBR, Houston, TX DRS RADIAN, INCORPORATED, Alexandria, VA PLASAN SASA, Merom Hagalil, Israel

SPECIAL INTEREST CASE
GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

DISTRIBUTION

Western Field Office
USDOJ-Main Justice ((b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
USAO-CDC (AUSA (5) (6), (5) (7)(C)

DCIS-CFO KBR Task Force
USACID KBR Task Force, Rock Island Arsenal

CLASSIFICATION:

MARNING

NARRATIVE

- 1. This investigation was initiated based on the receipt of Qui Tam complaint number 2007-QT-015 <u>under seal</u>, filed in the Central District of California on October 4, 2006. The complaint alleged the former Kellogg Brown and Root, previously a division of Halliburton Company, DRS Radian (Radian), a division of DRS Technologies and Plasan Sasa (Plasan), an Israeli defense contractor, submitted false claims and made false statements to facilitate the illegally shipping of defense articles in violation of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR).
- 2. The relators alleged that KBR employees, with management approval, knowingly submitted false claims and made false statements to support the false claims for unallowable costs incurred in the production and shipment of defense articles for the "Up Armor Project" of KBR's Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) III contract in Iraq. The relators also alleged aspects of the manufacturing process and shipments allegedly violated the ITAR. The LOGCAP III contract is an umbrella contract to provide support services to the U.S. Military and Multi-National Forces for operations in Iraq, Kuwait, Afghanistan, Djibouti, Republic of Georgia, and Uzbekistan. The Up Armor Project was initiated under Task Order 89 of the LOGCAP III contract and was intended to provide additional protection for government-owned, contractor-operated Mercedes and Volvo semi tractor-trailers used throughout the Iraqi theater in support of the war effort.
- 3. After receiving Task Order 89, KBR subcontracted with Radian to design, manufacture, deliver and install armor plating on the semi-trucks. Radian, with KBR's knowledge, subcontracted to Plasan to manufacture the hardware portion of the armor kits. Radian allegedly assembled the manufactured armor plating into kits that were shipped to Iraq and installed on the semi-trucks at two military installation sites located in Iraq. Plasan manufactured the hardware used to fasten the armor plating to the trucks and shipped the hardware in large containers using KBR contractors. The Radian and Plasan shipments were shipped via air transportation to Kuwait, then trucked to the installation centers in Iraq.
- 5. The country of Kuwait has a long-standing trade embargo on the importation of Israelimade goods. KBR personnel recognized the problem this presented, and in order to avoid detection of the Israeli hardware by Kuwaiti Customs, KBR ordered Plasan to prepare shipping documentation indicating the Up Armor hardware was actually made in the United States.
- 6. The relators discovered the alleged falsified shipping documents showing the Plasan goods were made in the United States, but they also knew from the actual transport scheduling that the Plasan goods were manufactured in Israel. They brought this matter to the attention of the Kuwaiti Customs officials, who temporarily halted the shipments. According to a former KBR employee, KBR personnel explained to the Customs officials that the shipments supported the U.S. military efforts in Iraq, so Kuwaiti Customs then cleared the shipments for transport through Kuwait with the understanding that war materiel used by the U.S. military was exempt from the embargo. The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) working in Kuwait and throughout Iraq signed an official shipping declaration stating that these parts were for U.S. military use. With DCMA officials signing the war-use declarations to facilitate the shipments, it was determined that the falsified shipping documents had no material affect on, or inflicted a monetary loss to, Department of Defense operations.

- 7. KBR employee (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
- goal was to get this armor installed on the trucks as soon as possible to protect the lives of military and civilian personnel. After assessing the motives behind KBR's falsification of the shipping documents, and noting the lack of a monetary loss or an operational impact, this matter was declined for criminal prosecution by the USAO-Central District of Illinois.
- 8. The relators brought forth a second allegation that Radian shipped raw armor-plating material to Plasan in violation of the ITAR. This investigation revealed that the armor plating in question was manufactured by a German entity, purchased by Radian and shipped directly from Germany to Plasan in Israel. A review of the arms trafficking regulations revealed this shipping route did not violate the ITAR.
- 9. Based on the facts of this investigation, the Government declined to intervene on behalf of the Qui Tam relators. DCIS will take no further criminal, civil or administrative actions on this matter. No management deficiencies were identified; no fraud vulnerability report will be generated.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY Kellogg Brown & Root 4100 Clinton Drive Houston, TX 77020

Commodity: Halliburton provides oilfield technologies and services to upstream oil and gas customers worldwide. KBR, a former subsidiary of Halliburton, is a global engineering, construction and services company supporting the energy, hydrocarbon, government services and civil infrastructure sectors. KBR also provides turn-key military housing and logistical support in conflict areas under civilian augmentation programs.

DRS TECHNOLOGIES DRS Radian, Inc. 5845 Richmond Highway Suite 725 Alexandria, VA 22303

Commodity: DRS Technologies is a leading supplier of integrated products, services and support to military forces, intelligence agencies and prime contractors worldwide. DRS Radian was integrated into DRS Technologies.

PLASAN SASA Kibbutz Sasa, M.P. Merom Hagalil, Israel

Commodity: Plasan Sasa is a manufacturer of armor systems and has supplied the U.S. military with armor products.

EXHIBITS

- 1 Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) , dated January 15, 2007 2 Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7) dated January 17, 2007 3 Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) dated August 13, 2007 4 Interview of (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) dated January 28, 2008

- 5 Decline to Intervene dated March 18, 2009